Lex Mercatoria Rediviva:

OR, A COMPLETE

CODE OF COMMERCIAL LAW.

BEING A

GENERAL GUIDE TO ALL MEN IN BUSINESS;

WHETHER AS

TRADERS,
REMITTERS,
OWNERS,
FREIGHTERS,
CAPTAINS,
INSURERS,
BROKERS,
FACTORS,
SUPERCARGOES, or
AGENTS.

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TO WHICH IS ADDED,

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DESCRIBING THE

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The Whole equally calculated for the Information and Service of the MERCHANT, LAWYER, MEMBER of PARLIAMENT, and private GENTLEMAN.

BY THE LATE *WYNDHAM BEAWES*, ESQ.

HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S CONSUL AT SEVILLE AND ST. LUCAR.

THE SIXTH EDITION,

CONSIDERABLY ENLARGED AND IMPROVED,

BY *THOMAS MORTIMER*, ESQ.

FORMERLY HIS MAJESTY'S VICE-CONSUL AT OSTEND.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

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BANKRUPTCY.

Felix quem faciunt aliena pericula cautum.

THE preceding chapters contain the whole theory and practice of commerce; and I hope I have been so plain and explicit in them as to render myself intelligible, and to answer my design of conveying instruction to those who have given themselves the trouble of seeking it in this work.

I have now gone through every branch of commerce, and purposely reserved this catastrophe of an imprudent or mistaken conduct to the last, as the propereſt place for it. And I could wish that the misfortunes, consequent to an ill-judged and indiscreet course or management, did not render this additional chapter necessary for the guidance of those who have unhappily incurred the want of it, through the gloomy vale of trouble. For could trade be always carried on with that credit which is necessary to support it, and with that success which every one hopes for, by adventuring in it, it would be the most pleasant as well as the most beneficial employ that any could undertake; but as we are all subject to the uncertain fluctuating state of humanity; our serenity will sometimes be interrupted, and our calms and sunshine be obscured and ruffled by the clouds and tempests of adversity, as well in this as in all other walks of life, and the smooth paths of business will often become rugged and strewed with thorny troubles, to the utter change of the pleasing scene, by introducing inevitable losses and misfortunes, instead of the advantages we flattered ourselves with the hopes of reaping from our commercial engagements. Thus the best-laid scheme may be overset by some intervening occurrence, for a trifling accident frequently demonstrates the weakness of our judgment, and the shallowness of our designs; though, whilst we submit our actions to the directions of prudence, and suffer our steps to be guided by *her*, we may justly be said to act like reasonable men; and however providence, for our punishment, may dispose otherwise, we certainly take the best and likeliest method of securing to ourselves that success and prosperity which we are soliciting: and in order to guard against their reverse, permit me to intrude so long on your patience as to expatiate a little on the subject of bankruptcy, and to shew you the causes which naturally drive men to split on that rock, where so many thousands have been wrecked, reminding you of my motto, where you will see the great poet from whom I have taken it, pronounced that man happy who has been made wise by the misfortunes of others.

Mr. *Savary* says, in his *Parfait Negociant*, that the failures of merchants oftener proceed from *ignorance*, *imprudence*, and *ambition*, than from *malice* and *design*; and I am entirely of his opinion, more especially in this kingdom: For, whoever reflects on the consequences of fraud and deceit under a statute of bankruptcy here, I should think would avoid it with the utmost care; as he not only exposes himself to the penal laws, but can never expect to be cleared by his creditors, though he should not be convicted under the former, and consequently is rendered incapable of making any thing his own for the future. But as I hope none of my readers are of this number, I shall direct my advice to those on whom I am in hopes it may prevail, and endeavour to guide them from running on the aforementioned shoals, by persuading them to aim at the dissipation of the fogs of *ignorance* by the sunshine of learning; to correct *imprudence*, and to banish *vain glory* or *ambition*. The first may be done by a strict application to business,

whilſt under the tuition of a merchant in an apprenticeſhip; or if this has been neglected, and my reader comes into trade without ſuch uſual form and inſtruction, I hope this work will ſupply the deficiency, not only by teaching every one how to act in the branch of commerce he has elected, but by diſplaying to him a general trade, that he may have all the variety poſſible to chuſe out of: Sound judgment and common ſenſe duly applied, will be too hard for *imprudence*; and *ambition*, I ſhould think, would be checked by diſplaying the fatal conſequences of it; and thus a failure proceeding from all or any of the above-mentioned cauſes may be prevented: though ſtill there remains one, from which no foreſight or care can defend us, I mean the immediate diſpoſitions of providence; whereas the above are but ſecondary, to which we ought chearfully to ſubmit with a perfect reſignation, and never murmur nor repine at any of his diſpenſations, in a full aſſurance that he will afford ſupport and comfort under the affliction, to every one who ſincerely truſts in him, and, when he ſees convenient, will give a happy releaſe from it. It is true theſe are hard leſſons to mankind, and rendered more irkſome by the barbarous treatment the unhappy too commonly meet with; for though it is natural to imagine, that a man who has been truly honeſt in all his dealings, and eſteemed for his integrity, ſhould on a reverſe of fortune meet with that pity and kind uſage he has ſhown to others under ſimilar diſtreſſes; yet experience convinces us that this is rarely the caſe; on the contrary, it is generally found that though friends may ſeem many and ſtaunch in the time of proſperity, yet on a change of circumſtances they will drop off like blaſted fruit, quite forgetful of favours ſhewn to and kindneſſes done them, and at the time you become bankrupt in your fortune, you will certainly find them ſo in affection and returns of gratitude: Favours ſeem no longer regarded than while you are in a capacity to continue them, and obligations are thruſt among the number of the non-entities, or at leaſt are become ſuch unfaſhionable things, as only to be owned by the conſcientious and benevolent.

Acts of beneficence are not to be expected from creditors, whoſe loſſes generally ſour their tempers, and keep their reſentments warm againſt the unhappy occaſion of them, even to the extinction ſometimes of humanity. But one ſhould think that the lamentations of a fallen familiar and intimate, frequently heightened by the tears of a tender wife, and affecting cries of their innocent children, would be prevailing objects to excite compaſſion from thoſe who have always experienced a courteous and gentle treatment from the unhappy ſufferers; but philanthropy is almoſt loſt among us, and mankind are grown ſo degenerate, as to become inſenſible to the diſtreſſes of others; the unfortunate man is now equally ſhunned with the infected one, and the beſt uſage he finds is coldneſs and reſerve from almoſt every individual of his acquaintance, whilſt the worſt is ſwelled to an immoderate height by the inſults offered him; contumelies and reproaches are thrown out againſt him; and abuſes, invectives, and unmerited aſperſions are frequently added to complete the catalogue, and augment his miſeries; few regard him, fewer ſtill careſs him, and the paucity of thoſe who protect or aſſiſt him, is reduced to the loweſt degree of compariſon. This is generally the caſe with thoſe whom fortune has proſtrated and laid low; though there is ſtill a ſmall remnant of men among us, who are actuated by every tender ſentiment of humanity, and, as opportunities offer, exerciſe every ſocial virtue; whoſe compaſſion at leaſt is extended to all afflicted objects, and their charity ſtretched to the utmoſt limits that prudence and diſcretion can warrant; they remain uninfluenced by the example of their neighbours, and continue fixed and immoveable in the principles of goodneſs and benevolence; but theſe guardian angels are ſcarce, and even when found can, at beſt, only alleviate, and in ſome degree mitigate and take off the ſharp edge of affliction, but they cannot reſtore loſt credit and reputation; this is only to be done by the man himſelf, and the ſole means is the making all the ſatisfaction to his creditors that his abilities will permit, either at preſent or in future, till his whole debts are diſcharged; for ſo long as any part of theſe remain unpaid, that obligation ſubſiſts. This leſſon, honeſty and a juſt reflection on things will teach men; and as the miſeries ſubſequent to, and attendant on a failure, are extenſive, it is natural to ſuppoſe the bare deſcription will render every other perſuaſive ſuperfluous, for avoiding the cauſes of ſuch great unhappineſs; therefore I ſhall conclude this introduction with my beſt and ſincereſt wiſhes, that none of my readers may ever experience it, by adding one to the number of the unfortunate.

Of

Of Bankruptcy in *England*.

The derivation of the word *bankrupt* I have given under that of *banks* and *bankers*; and though, according to our laws ſuch inſolvents are generally eſteemed a crafty, fraudulent, deceitful, and extravagant ſort of perſons, yet experience evinces the unjuſtneſs of this aſſertion, and that many unhappily fall into this dilemma through the badneſs of trade, or ſome inevitable accident, without bringing it on themſelves either by extravagance or knavery. The laws of bankruptcy in *England* are therefore juſtly conſidered as laws calculated for the benefit of trade, and founded on the principles of humanity as well as juſtice; and to that end, they confer ſome privileges not only on the creditors, but alſo on the bankrupt himſelf. On the creditors, by compelling the bankrupt to give up all his effects to their uſe, without any fraudulent concealment; on the bankrupt, by exempting him from the rigour of common law, whereby his perſon might be confined at the will of his creditor, though in reality he had no effects to ſatisfy the debt: Whereas the law of bankrupts, taking into conſideration the ſudden and unavoidable loſſes to which men in trade are liable, has given them the liberty of their perſons, and ſome pecuniary allowances, upon condition they ſurrender up their whole eſtate to be divided among their creditors*. But ſtill it is cautious of encouraging prodigality and extravagance by this indulgence to debtors, and therefore it allows the benefit of the laws of bankruptcy to none but actual traders; ſince that ſet of men are, generally ſpeaking, the only perſons liable to accidental loſſes, and to an inability of paying their debts, without any fault of their own. I ſhall give a tranſcript of the acts now in force, and of the beſt reports and pleadings I can collect on the ſubject, and ſhall in the firſt place ſhew,

What Perſons may, *or* may not, *be Bankrupts.*

Any perſon uſing the trade of merchandize by way of
Bargaining in groſs or retail,
Exchange,
Rechange,
Bartery,
Cheviſance,
or otherwiſe; 13 *Eliz.* C 7.

Or, ſeeking his trade or living by buying and ſelling, being a natural-born ſubject; 21 *Jac.* 1. C. 19.

Or, an alien. or being a denizen, may become bankrupts. *Ib.* S. 15.

Bankers, brokers, and factors, may be bankrupts.

An inn-keeper, as ſuch, can be no bankrupt.

Nor one victualling the fleet, though he ſells the overplus to merchants. 5 *Geo.* II. C. 30. S. 39.

A meer buying and ſelling brings not a man within the ſtatute (for buying and ſelling of land will not make a man liable to be a bankrupt) but it is intended of ſuch who gain the greateſt part of their living both by buying and ſelling of perſonal effects. Having a ſhare in a ſhip; being a farmer, or keeping a boarding-ſchool, makes not a bankrupt; buying only, or ſelling only, makes not a bankrupt, but buying in *England*, and ſelling in *Ireland* does. *Skinner*, 276. 291. 3 Mod. 327. 328. 1 *Show.* 96, 268. 3 *Lev.* 309. *Mich.* 1 *W.* and *M.* in *B. R.* The Caſe of Sir *Thomas Littleton*, Mr. *Papillon*, & al.

John Aſhley went from *England* in 1720, and reſided in *Barbadoes* till 1735, where he was a factor and a planter, and traded to *England*, by ſending goods, from his plantation, and receiving goods back again bought in *England*, and he diſpoſed of goods ſent from *England* in *Barbadoes*, for merchants in *England* as a factor, and being greatly indebted came to *England* in 1737, and committing an act of bankruptcy, a commiſſion iſſued, and upon a queſtion, *whether he was within the ſtatutes of bankrupts*; upon the authority of *Bird* and *Sedgwick* (where a gentleman of the *Temple* going to *Liſbon*, turning factor,

* Blackſtone's Comment. Vol. II. P. 472.

trading

trading to *England*, and breaking) was adjudged a bankrupt. 1 *Vern.* 687. *Raym.* 375. 1 *Syd.* 411. per *Hardw.* Chan. *Mich.* 1737. 1 *Sal.* 110.

Where a man buys and ſells under a particular reſtraint, as a commiſſioner of the navy, or a farmer, he is not a ſeller within the ſtatute. 1 *Sal.* 110. *Mar.* 35. *Criſp and Pratt. Cro. Car.* 549.

Sir *Anthony Bateman* had been a great merchant, and was mayor of *London*, but had left off trade fifteen years; the court held he could not be a bankrupt upon a debt contracted after; but the jury found him ſo upon ſuch debt, and a new trial was refuſed.

If a trader contracts debts and leaves off his trade, he is ſtill liable to be a bankrupt for thoſe debts, but not for thoſe he ſhall contract afterwards. 1 *Syd.* 411. 1 *Vent.* 29. S. C. 160. *Comb.* 463.

If a man whilſt a trader owes a debt of 100*l.* to *A.* and leaving off his trade borrows another 100*l.* of the ſame perſon, and then pays him one of the 100*l.* without mentioning, whether in ſatisfaction of the former or the latter debt, yet it ſhall be applied to the former, and the creditor ſhall never charge him with a commiſſion of bankruptcy for that which remains. Reſolved *per Holt.*

A farmer, as ſuch, cannot be a bankrupt; but if he deals in buying and ſelling potatoes, wool, &c. as a trader in thoſe commodities, he may be a bankrupt. *Cro. Car.* 549.

No perſon who ſhall adventure any money in the *Eaſt-India* company, or *Guinea* company, or any joint ſtocks of money by them raiſed for carrying on the trade by the *Eaſt-India* company or *Guinea* company to be managed; or who ſhall adventure any money in any ſtocks for managing the fiſhing trade, called the royal fiſhing trade; nor any member of the bank of *England*, on account of his ſtock; nor perſons having ſhares in the *London* or *Royal Exchange* inſurance companies, ſhall be bankrupts in reſpect thereof. 13 and 14 Caſes C. 24. S. 3. *Geo.* I. C. 18. S. 10.

No farmer, graſier, or drover of cattle, or any receiver-general of taxes granted by act of parliament, ſhall be deemed a bankrupt. 5 *Geo.* II. C. 30. S. 40.

Thoſe perſons who live on their manual labour only, as huſbandmen, labourers, bare handicraftſ-men, &c. are not within the ſtatutes; but ſuch as buy wares, and convert them into ſaleable commodities, and ſo get their living by buying and ſelling, may be bankrupts; as a ſhoemaker, who buys leather and ſells it in ſhoes; an ironmonger, buying iron and cauſing it to be wrought into wares; a nailer, lockſmith, &c. *March.* Rep. 37. *Cro Car.* 31.

A carpenter in *London* has been adjudged a bankrupt, but not as a working carpenter. *Chapman* v. *Lampſhire.*

A clothier that buys wool, and has it made up into cloth, or works it into cloth himſelf, may become a bankrupt; but a taylor who makes garments only, as a ſervant to his cuſtomers, cannot be a bankrupt, though a ſaleſman may. *Crump's Caſe.*

It is held, that a vintner, brewer, baker, weaver, dyer, tanner, &c. may be bankrupts.

Members of parliament, being merchants within the deſcription of the ſtatutes relating to bankrupts, are made ſubject to the bankrupt laws; but are not liable to arreſt, except in caſes made felony by thoſe laws. 4 *Geo.* III. C. 3.

An action of the caſe will lie, for ſaying, of a merchant, mercer, grocer, ſhoemaker, dyer, weaver, corn-maſter, or baker in *London*, a milliner, or any other tradeſman that gets his living by buying and ſelling, that he is a bankrupt. *Noy* 158. 4 Rep. 19. 1 Ro. Abr. 61.

What makes a Man a Bankrupt.

1ſt, To depart the realm, or
2d, To begin to keep houſe, or otherwiſe.
3d, To abſent himſelf. 13 *Eliz.* C. 1.
4th, To take ſanctuary. 1 *Jac.* 1 C. 15.
5th, To ſuffer himſelf wilfully to be arreſted, for any thing or debt not grown due, or for a juſt conſideration.

6th,

6th, To ſuffer himſelf to be outlawed.

7th, To yield himſelf to priſon; and

8th, To depart from his dwelling-houſe to the intent or purpoſes to defraud or hinder a juſt creditor or creditors of his or their juſt debts or duty.

9th, Willingly or fraudulently to procure himſelf to be arreſted, or his goods, money, or chattels, to be attached or ſequeſtered.

10th, To make any fraudulent grant or conveyance of his lands, tenements, goods or chattels, to the intent, or whereby his creditors may be defeated or delayed in the recovery of their juſt debts. 21 *Jac.* I. C. 15.

11th, Being arreſted for debt, ſhall after his arreſt lie in priſon two months upon that or any other arreſt or detention for debt. Theſe to be lunar months. 21 *Jac.* I. C. 19.

12th, Procuring any protection; as that of foreign ambaſſadors, the verge of the court, or any other than that of privilege of parliament.

13th, Being arreſted for 100*l.* or more, of juſt debt or debts, and eſcaping out of priſon.

14th, If a man conceals himſelf in his houſe but a day or an hour, to delay or defraud his creditors, it makes him a bankrupt. *Palm.* 325.

15th, If a merchant-trader indebted keeps in another man's houſe, or on ſhip-board; it is adjudged a keeping in his houſe; but the withdrawing muſt be on purpoſe to defraud creditors; and if a man goes ſometimes at large ſo as he may be met with one time or other, it will excuſe him.

16th, Neglecting to make ſatisfaction for any juſt debt to the amount of one hundred pounds, within two months after ſervice of legal proceſs for ſuch debt, upon any trader having privilege of parliament.

17th, Paying or giving ſecurity to a petitioning creditor whereby he ſhall privately have more in the pound than the other creditors, conſtitutes a freſh act of bankruptcy, ſuperſedes the commiſſion obtained by ſuch favoured creditor; and another creditor by petition, ſhall have a new commiſſion granted; and the firſt petitioning creditor ſhall be obliged to refund the ſum or ſums he had partially received from the bankrupt, and ſhall be excluded from all benefits whatever under the ſecond commiſſion; his whole debt being forfeited. 5 *Geo.* II. C. 30. S. 24.

18th, Any member of parliament being a merchant, and owing more than 100*l.* to any one creditor, and not paying, receiving, or compounding with ſuch creditor, or not giving bond with two ſufficient ſureties to be approved by a judge of the court in which the action is brought, within two months after he has been ſerved with a ſummons for that purpoſe, ſhall be accounted a bankrupt. 4 *Geo.* III. C. 35. 1 *Sal.* 110.

If a man commits a plain act of bankruptcy, as keeping houſe, &c. though he after goes abroad, and is a great dealer, yet that will not purge the firſt act of bankruptcy: but if the act was not plain, but doubtful, then going abroad, and trading, will be an evidence to explain the intent of the firſt act; for if it was not done to defraud creditors, and keep out of the way, it will not be within the ſtatute. *Hopkins* v. *Elkis*, on an iſſue directed.

If after a plain act of bankruptcy committed, he pays off, or compounds with all his creditors, he is become a new man.

Lying in priſon makes a man a bankrupt from the firſt arreſt, that is from the time of his firſt arreſt, upon which he lies in priſon, and not where he puts in ſufficient bail, for that might be infinitely prejudicial and miſchievous, and no man would ever ſafely pay or receive from a tradeſman. *Sal.* 109. *Came* v. *Coleman.* Adjudged in *B. R.* and confirmed. Exh. C. *Sal.* 110.

The laſt reſolution is contradicted by that in *Smith* and *Stracy*, where it is held by *Holt*, that if a defendant renders in diſcharge of his bail, and lies two months, he is a bankrupt from the firſt arreſt, and not from the render only, but the commiſſion being taken out before the two months were expired, it was held ill taken out. 2 *Show.* 519.

The lying in priſon two lunar months makes a man a bankrupt from the firſt arreſt, and although the commiſſion was taken out before the two months were expired, yet he appearing afterwards to be a bankrupt by a relation to a time before the taking out the

the commiſſion, it was held ſufficient. *Hope* v. *Gill.* adjudged by Lord *Raym.* at *Guildhall, Mich.* 5 *Geo.* II.

Acts of bankrupts muſt be *in fraudem creditorum*, as if a man be outlawed it muſt be *in fraudem creditorum.* 1 *Keb.* II. *Bradford*'s Caſe. *Hutt.* 42, 43. *Cartwright* v. *Underhill.* though darkly reported.

A fraudulent deed, made long before any other act of bankruptcy committed, ſhall not be deemed an act of bankruptcy.

If after a commiſſion is iſſued, the bankrupt ſhould pay, or ſatisfy, or ſecure, the petitioning creditor his debt, ſuch payment, ſatisfaction, or ſecurity ſhall be an act of bankruptcy, and the firſt commiſſion ſhall be ſuperſeded, and a new one granted. 5 *Geo.* II. C. 30. S. 24. 21 *Jac.* I. C. 19. S. 1.

To prefer a bill or petition to the king, or any of his courts, to compel the creditors to compound, or give further time, is an act of bankruptcy. But theſe ſort of bills will not now lie, and therefore are diſuſed.

In reſpect to the attachments and ſequeſtrations, they muſt be of the party's immediate procuring, and not by his mere *default* or *laches* to make him a bankrupt within the ſtat. 1 *Jac.* I. C. 15. And what ſales and conveyances made by perſons, ſhall be deemed fraudulent within the ſtatute to make them bankrupts may be conſidered two ways;

1. Either ſuch as are made long before a perſon becomes a bankrupt, &c. or,

2. Such as are made ſome ſhort time before; for what is done after the time of bankruptcy is totally void. *Gooding* 30, 31.

If a trader finding himſelf in a ſinking condition with reſpect to his fortune makes a conveyance of all his land and goods to truſtees, for the payment of his real debts, and then abſconds; this conveyance, though it may be truly and honeſtly intended, ſhall not excuſe him, for his very abſenting makes him a bankrupt; but if he does not abſcond, and declares his intention to pay his debts, and the truſtees act accordingly, paying proportionably as far as it will go; ſuch a conveyance, without other act, ſhall not make him a bankrupt, as here is no fraud.

Before the making the ſtatute 5 *Geo.* II. C. 30. one *Norcourt*, who had long followed the buſineſs of a goldſmith, on *Michaelmas* day 1726, after ſhutting up his ſhop, and contemplating his inability to pay what he owed, made an aſſignment to one *Small*, of two leaſes, and alſo of two thirds of his ſtock in the wine trade, which he was concerned in with one *Oudley*, being about the value of 300*l.* and this he did to give a preference to his creditor *Small* (though without his knowledge) and to ſecure his debt, who in friendſhip had then lately advanced him a conſiderable ſum of money. *Norcourt* never opened his ſhop again, but went off the very next day, and was afterwards found a bankrupt, and to have become ſuch the day after *Michaelmas* day; and on taking out the commiſſion all his eſtate was aſſigned by the commiſſioners to one *Man*, an aſſignee.

On this, *Small*, who was the aſſignee of theſe leaſes, and likewiſe of the two thirds in the wine trade, brought his bill againſt *Man*, the aſſignee in the commiſſion, and againſt *Oudley*, the partner in the wine trade, to oblige them to account; it was here objected for the defendants, that this aſſignment made by the trader when it was reſolved by him that he would be a bankrupt the next day, and to prefer this creditor to all others, by which the equal diſtribution of his effects intended by the ſtatute is prevented, muſt be a void aſſignment; beſides it being made without the privity of *Small*, &c. is therefore fraudulent; after all which, *Small* comes to have this eſtabliſhed, and through partiality to be aſſiſted in a court of equity, which, if allowed, will effectually ſet aſide ſuch parts of ſeveral ſtatutes as give an equal diſtribution of the bankrupt's eſtate to all his creditors.

Maſter of the Rolls. This is a caſe of conſequence, as it affects trade in general, and as it tends to fruſtrate the ſtatutes made for the equal diſtribution of bankrupt's effects; but I ſtill think the aſſignment made by *Norcourt* to *Small* the plaintiff is good, and that he is entitled to an account of this wine trade againſt the defendant *Oudley*.

As to the matter of bankruptcy, that is a term not known to our common law, but introduced by ſtatutes; the third of *Hen.* VIII. C. 4. which is the firſt, is very imperfect; the next of the 13th of *Eliz.* C. 11. is more large, and that ſtatute has been ſince enlarged by ſeveral ſubſequent ones: Now theſe ſtatutes do aſcertain what acts make a bank-

bankruptcy, and there can be no ſuch thing as an equitable bankruptcy, it muſt be a legal one.

There may be juſt reaſon for a ſinking trader to give preference to one creditor before another; to one that has been a faithful friend, and for a juſt debt, for money lent to him in extremity, when the reſt of his debts might be due from him as a dealer in trade, wherein his creditors may have been gainers; whereas the other may not only be a juſt debt, but all that ſuch a creditor has in the world to ſubſiſt upon; in this caſe, and ſo circumſtanced, the trader honeſtly may, nay, ought to give the preference; and in ſuch caſe, it is not the time when the aſſignment was made by the trader that is material, provided it be before the bankruptcy, but the juſtneſs of the debt is very material.

The objection, that *Small* the aſſignee did not know of this aſſignment ſeems rather an advantage to him, for this ſhews, that there was no fraud nor importunity uſed by the aſſignee; and oftentimes, upon the account of mere importunity, a trader has, when in trouble, been prevailed upon to make ſuch aſſignment.

And as to the creditor, the aſſignee's coming into equity, I admit that every perſon who comes here, ought to come with an innocent and juſt cauſe; and the now plaintiff, for what appears, does ſo; however, what diſtinguiſhes the preſent caſe in his favour is, that the aſſignment being of a *choſe in action*, he could in the nature of the thing apply no where elſe for relief, or to have the benefit of the aſſignment, but in equity.

As to precedents, the ſame was done in the caſe of *Cock* and *Goodfellow*, where the aſſignment was made by Mrs. *Cock*, juſt before her bankruptcy, and in truſt for her own children; and as to part, it was but a direction to the truſtee to aſſign her ſtock in the bank, &c. and lord *Macclesfield* declared, that this was ſo far from being an act of fraud in Mrs. *Cock*, though it was for her own children, that it ſeemed to be juſt and commendable. So in the caſe of *Jacob* and *Shepherd*; the trader *Shepherd* was on the brink of bankruptcy, and the deed brought ready engroſſed to him, which he executed a little before his bankruptcy, to give a preference to ſome of his creditors; indeed I doubted this, but on an appeal, the lord chancellor *Macclesfield* ordered a trial, to be informed when the trader became a bankrupt: and the execution of the deed being found to have been before the bankruptcy, the decree was in favour of the deed. The like happened in Sir *Stephen Evans*'s caſe, who having executed a deed immediately before his bankruptcy, and with a view to prefer ſome creditors, the ſame prevailed. So that according to theſe precedents, I muſt decree in favour of this deed, giving a preference to the plaintiff.

With reſpect to plain acts of bankruptcy, after what has been ſtated, no doubts can ariſe; but there are ſome delicate circumſtances, to which it is highly neceſſary for all merchants and traders to pay ſtrict attention, leſt they ſhould inadvertently commit an act of bankruptcy, which may ſubject them to temporary diſgrace; and conſiderable expence before the commiſſion can be ſuperſeded. *Norcourt*'s Caſe, *Mich.* 1727.

Any keeping houſe for the purpoſe of delaying a creditor, even for a very ſhort time, will be an act of bankruptcy.

Thus upon a rule to ſhew cauſe why a new trial ſhould not be granted, it appeared that at the trial, the only queſtion that aroſe was concerning the act of bankruptcy alledged to have been committed by *Falch*; as to which the facts were as follows: *Falch* being in bad circumſtances, on the evening of the 7th of *January*, 1786, expreſſed his concern to his clerk, and his fears that he ſhould not be able to anſwer a bill which would become payable the next day; and deſired him to come earlier than uſual the next morning, and be in the way; in caſe the holder of that bill ſhould enquire for him, to deny him. In fact, that bill-holder did call the next morning before nine o'clock, and preſented a bill for payment, when the clerk gave him the anſwer as he was directed, that his maſter was not at home. Afterwards however, in the courſe of the ſame day, *Falch* appeared in public, and having procured ſome money from a friend whom he met, he ſent for the bill and paid it before five o'clock that day. The learned judge directed the jury to find their verdict for the plaintiffs, in as much as the act of bankruptcy was compleat, by the denial of a creditor with intent to delay him, notwithſtanding the jury, which was a ſpecial one, ſuggeſted to him at the time, that by

the practice of merchants in the city of London, the payer of the bill has the whole of the day on which it becomes due till five o'clock to pay it in. However, the judge repeating to them his opinion upon the point of law, they found their verdict accordingly. *Colkett*, v. *Freeman*.

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It was obſerved alſo by the court, that the term of "purging an act of bankruptcy" is frequently perverted, and had often been complained of by lord *Mansfield*, who, on ſeveral occaſions, took the opportunity to declare, that it can only mean, that, if the act done be in itſelf *equivocal*, other circumſtances may be called in to explain it; but, if the act be a clear *unequivocal* act of bankruptcy, it cannot be purged or explained away by ſubſequent circumſtances. See the Speeches of the Judges, in a valuable Treatiſe intitled, *The Bankrupt Laws*, by *William Cooke, Eſq.* Second Edition, 2 Vols. 8vo. 1788.

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commiſſion of bankrupt, againſt E. F. *late of*, &c. *and that without favour or affection, prejudice, or malice.*

So help me God.

No time is generally limited for the taking out the commiſſion, though the ſooner doubtleſs the better for the creditors, and the *proviſo* in the ſtat. 21 *Jac.* I. C. 19. as to particular caſes, mentions, that the commiſſioners muſt be ſued within five years after the time when the party became a bankrupt.

A. took out a commiſſion of bankruptcy againſt *B.* and kept it for ſix months without doing any thing therein; he then executed it, and the party was found a bankrupt: On a petition to ſupercede this commiſſion, it was ſaid by *A.* in excuſe for keeping it ſo long by him unexecuted, that he was not at firſt certain his proof was ſufficient to find *B.* a bankrupt; but it appeared afterwards there were good grounds for a commiſſion, and that he was found to be a bankrupt accordingly.

In this caſe the lord chancellor ſaid that it was very wrong in *A.* to keep the commiſſion thus long in his pocket; and until he had ſufficient proof of the bankruptcy he ought not to have taken out the commiſſion, which, by having been kept ſo long private, might have been the means of drawing in multitudes of people to give credit to the bankrupt, and of furniſhing him with opportunities of defrauding many; wherefore he ſuperſeded the commiſſion; and it being objected that this would only bring a freſh expence upon the bankrupt's eſtate by the charge of another commiſſion; his lordſhip replied, he would take care that the former commiſſion ſhould not be at the charge of the bankrupt's eſtate. 2 *Peer Will.* Rep. 545, 546.

A commiſſion, at the complaint of 15 creditors, was iſſued on the ſtatute of bankrupts, againſt alderman *Backwell*, who died ſhortly after; and theſe creditors having a judgment, and ſuppoſing thereon they might have better remedy than their proportion would amount to on the commiſſion, they ſtuck to that, and the heir of the bankrupt paid their debts; and no other creditors appearing then to proſecute, the commiſſion by their conſent was ſuperſeded; after which, thirty other creditors ſued for a diſcharge of the *ſuperſedeas*, which, after being argued before lord chancellor *Jefferies*, was done, and his lordſhip renewed the commiſſion; for the reaſons, that when a commiſſion is granted, it is not for the benefit of the petitioners only; but expreſsly for the benefit of all the creditors. 2 Chan. Caſe 143 191.

If there is a joint commiſſion againſt two partners, though one of them ſhould die, the commiſſion may ſtill proceed; but if one of the joint partners be dead at the time of taking out the commiſſion, it abates, and is abſolutely void, becauſe they muſt be each found bankrupts. And where a joint commiſſion is proſecuted all the partners muſt be included, for a joint commiſſion againſt two of ſeveral partners cannot be ſuſtained; *Beaſley*, v. *Beaſley*. 1 *Atk.* 97.

Therefore, in an action brought by *Allan* and others, as aſſignees of *Marlar* a bankrupt, together with *Down* ſurviving partner of *Pell*, againſt *Hartley* and *Francis*, upon a bill of exchange due from the defendants to the houſe of *Marlar*, *Pell* and *Down*, an objection was taken at the trial to the mode of proving the aſſignee of *Marlar* intitled to join in the action with *Pell*, the ſolvent and ſurviving partner. To ſupport their right they firſt produced a commiſſion againſt *Marlar*, *Stewart*, and *Boyd* as partners, but that failed them, becauſe on the evidence it appeared that the commiſſion as to *Boyd* was fraudulent, he not having committed any act of bankruptcy, but by contrivance. The plaintiffs next produced a commiſſion againſt *Marlar* and *Stewart* only, to which it was objected that there was no ſuch partnerſhip, the firm being *Marlar*, *Stewart* and *Boyd*. The plaintiffs then offered in evidence, a plea in an action brought three years before, upon the ſame bill againſt the preſent defendants, in which they had pleaded that *Marlar* was a bankrupt, and therefore the action not maintainable by *Marlar*, *Pell* and *Down*. To this plea there had been a demurrer, but upon the argument, the parties conſented that no judgment ſhould be given, and the plaintiffs diſcontinued. *Allan* v. *Hartley*, Mich. Term 25 *Geo.* 3. B. R.

It was contended by the plaintiffs counſel, that the defendant having pleaded that *Marlar* became a bankrupt, and the demurrer having admitted that fact, it was evidence againſt the ſame defendants, being in truth their own allegation. Mr. juſtice *Buller*, who

who tried the cauſe, non-ſuited the plaintiffs. The court was moved to ſet aſide the non-ſuit; and after hearing the argument of counſel, lord *Mansfield* ſaid, the plaintiffs came as aſſignees, and to ſupport their claim they ſet up two commiſſions. There is no doubt there may be a commiſſion againſt one partner ſeparately, without making the reſt of the partners bankrupts. So there may be a commiſſion againſt all the partners in a houſe, and under ſuch commiſſions both the joint and ſeparate eſtate will be aſſigned, and the different claſſes of creditors will have the ſhares allotted to each. But the objection to one of the preſent commiſſions is, that it was taken out againſt three partners, and only two are found to have commited acts of bankruptcy. Such a commiſſion is void to all purpoſes, for it cannot be void as to one, and valid as to the reſt, and no inſtance is cited to the contrary. The objection to the other is, that it is a commiſſion againſt two of three partners. A commiſſion may be joint or ſeveral, but this is neither; on the ground of the plea, it appears that no judgment was given, and no uſe made of the plea. There is no caſe to ſhew that the pleadings of counſel are evidence of the facts alledged. An anſwer in Chancery is evidence, for there it is preſumed a man ſpeaks upon deliberation, what is true and upon oath; but a bill is fictitious, it does not aver facts as true, but ſuggeſts them, and calls for anſwers to aſcertain them. It may be withdrawn or amended, and decides nothing: "Let the rule for ſhewing cauſe why the nonſuit ſhould not be ſet aſide, be diſcharged."

A commiſſion having iſſued againſt one *Hughes*, on a certain day at eleven o'clock in the morning, the commiſſioners met, and proceeded to declare him a bankrupt, and the declaration was ſigned by them between three and four o'clock in the afternoon, and the aſſignment of the bankrupt's goods executed by ſix, at which inſtant the commiſſioners had notice, that the bankrupt died that day at one in the afternoon, which was the firſt notice they had of his death: On a bill brought againſt an aſſignee under the commiſſion, for an account of ſuch goods of the bankrupt, as had come to his hands, the defendant pleaded the commiſſion, and the proceedings thereon; and the lord chancellor *Talbot* held the plea to be good.

For the meeting of the commiſſioners in order to declare the party a bankrupt, and whatever is done in purſuance of the commiſſion, ſhall be taken to be a dealing in it, if never ſo minute; and the rather, for that the ſtatutes of bankrupts, being remedial laws, are to be beneficially conſtrued in favour of the creditors; and therefore my lord would not overthrow this commiſſion, and all the juſt right of the creditors claiming under it. *Talbot*'s Chan. Caſe. 184. *Hill.* 1735.

A commiſſion of bankruptcy was taken out againſt a perſon, and upon the bankrupt complaining, that one of the creditors had come in under the commiſſion and proved his debt, yet he had arreſted the ſaid bankrupt, who in his petition prayed to be diſcharged; and here lord chancellor *King* obſerved, that it had been the conſtruction of the court of equity upon the latter ſtatute, which diſcharges the bankrupt of his debts, on his procuring a certificate, ſigned by four fifths of his creditors and allowed by the chancellor, that where a trader becomes a bankrupt, and any one of his creditors comes in on the commiſſion, to prove his debt, though with deſign only to oppoſe the bankrupt's certificate, nevertheleſs this proceeding of the creditor is an election to take his remedy for his debt under the commiſſion; and, if pending that, the creditor ſues and arreſts the bankrupt, it is taken to be an oppreſſion: Therefore he ordered the creditor at his own expence to diſcharge the bankrupt out of cuſtody. But he ſaid, if ſuch creditor would wave having any benefit under the ſtatute, ſtay a reaſonable time; and there was an improbability of the bankrupt's being able to gain his certificate, ſigned by four fifths, in number and value, of his creditors, or allowed by the court; in ſuch caſe, if the creditor ſhould apply to the court, declaring his conſent to wave any right or ſhare of the bankrupt's eſtate under the commiſſion, and praying that he might ſue the bankrupt; it would be reaſonable and proper for the court to give leave to ſuch a creditor to proceed at law againſt the bankrupt for his debt. *Mich.* 1726.

One *Salkeld*, a clothier in town, was indebted to one *Hale*, for cloths which *Salkeld* made over to a relation for a pretended debt; on which *Hale* brought an action againſt him, and having obtained judgment, took him in execution on a *capias ad ſatisfaciendum*, about two years after the act 5 *Geo.* I. C. 24. was made. The relation took out a ſtatute againſt *Salkeld*, in order to ſerve him, and *Hale* was prevailed on to be an aſſignee,

though

though the bankrupt's eſtate proved to be only a few ſhillings, and ſome deſperate debts. *Salkeld's* Caſe. 1 *Peer Will.* Rep. 560. *Trin.* 1729. L. C. *Parker.*

Salkeld thereupon petitioned that he might be diſcharged out of execution, ſince *Hale*, at whoſe ſuit he was taken, had come into the commiſſion and proved his debt, and not only ſo, but was the aſſignee under it. That though *Hale* had propoſed waving all benefit and advantage accruing from the commiſſion, yet this was now too late, he having come in under it, proved his debt, and conſented to be an aſſignee, which was a plain election to proceed this way, and ſuch election being once made, could not be waved afterwards. But by lord chancellor *Parker:* This commiſſion was plainly ſued out fraudulently by the bankrupt's relation, to diſcharge the bankrupt out of cuſtody; the propoſal is fair on the creditor's ſide to wave any benefit under the commiſſion, and therefore ought to be accepted; and the creditor cannot be ſaid to elect to be ſatisfied out of an eſtate, when there is no eſtate, which more particularly diſtinguiſhes this caſe. I will not diſcharge this bankrupt to the prejudice of a creditor, where it appears, on the face of the thing, that the commiſſion was ſued out in favour of the bankrupt himſelf, by his relation, and not for the ſervice and advantage of the creditors.

Of the Bankrupt's Surrender, Examination, Diſcovery, Allowance, and Certificate; and of entering the Proceedings, &c. of Record.

AFTER the commiſſioners named in the commiſſion of bankruptcy ſued for, have in conſequence of proofs made to them, found any one to be a bankrupt; they make and ſign the following declaration, *viz.*

'We whoſe names are hereunto ſubſcribed, or underwritten, being the major part 'of the commiſſioners appointed for the execution of the commiſſion of bankruptcy, 'awarded againſt *C. D.* &c. upon the oath and examination of divers witneſſes, do 'conceive, or have found, that the ſaid *C. D.* the ——— day of *January* laſt, or be-'fore the ſuing forth of the ſaid commiſſion, was and did become a bankrupt, within 'all or ſome of the ſtatutes, made concerning bankrupts; and accordingly we declare 'him to be a bankrupt, and to have been ſo from that time.

G. H.
I. K.
L. M.

But the commiſſioners are generally cautious in declaring the bankruptcy from a certain time, but leave it to a trial at law, in caſe there be any queſtion or doubt of it; and this is to ſecure themſelves from actions that may be brought againſt them.

Alſo it is here obſerved, that the declaring of the commiſſioners, whether he be a bankrupt or not, doth not acquit or charge him, unleſs in truth it were ſo.

And after they have declared the party a bankrupt, they then make out the following warrant for ſeizing his effects.

'WHEREAS the king's majeſty's commiſſion under the Great Seal of *Great-Britain*, 'grounded upon the ſeveral ſtatutes made concerning bankrupts, bearing date at '*Weſtminſter* the ſame day with this our warrant [or *according to the date*] had been 'awarded againſt *A. B.* of, &c. dealer and chapman, directed to us who have hereunto 'ſet our hands and ſeals, together with *F. C.* eſq; and *D. S.* gentleman; and we being 'the major part of the commiſſioners named and authoriſed by virtue of the ſaid com-'miſſion, having begun to put the ſaid commiſſion in execution, upon due examina-'tion of witneſſes, or other good proof upon oath before us taken, have found that he 'the ſaid *A. B.* did for ſeveral years laſt paſt trade and deal as a chapman, and by ſuch 'his dealings became indebted to *C. D.* of, &c. hatter, in the ſum of one hundred 'and eighty pounds; and being ſo indebted as aforeſaid, he the ſaid *A. B.* became 'bankrupt to all intents and purpoſes, within the true intent and meaning of the ſeveral 'ſtatutes made againſt bankrupts, ſome or one of them, before the date and ſuing forth

of

'of the said commission; these are therefore, by virtue of the said commission, and the 'several statutes therein mentioned, to will and require, authorize and impower, you, 'and every of you, to whom this our warrant is directed, forthwith to enter into and 'upon the house and houses of him the said *A. B.* and also into all other place or places, 'belonging to him the said *A. B.* where any of his goods are, or are suspected to be, 'and there seize all the ready money, jewels, plate, household stuff, goods, mer-'chandize, books of account, and all other things whatsoever belonging to him the 'said *A. B.* and such things as you shall so seize you shall cause to be inventoried and 'appraised, by honest men of skill and judgment, and the same you shall return to us 'with all convenient speed, and what you shall so seize you shall safely detain and 'keep in your possession until we shall give you order for the disposal thereof; and in 'case of resistance, or of not having the key or keys, of any door or lock belonging 'to any place or places of him the said *A. B.* where any of his goods are, or are sus-'pected to be, you shall break open, or cause the same to be broken open, for the better 'execution of this our warrant. Given under our hands and seals this 24th day of 'January, in the year of our Lord 1791.

J. H.
J. W.
A. H.

'*To G. H. our Messenger, and*
'*also to* J. K. *his Assistant.*'

'*To all Mayors, Bailiffs, Constables, Headboroughs, and all other his Majesty's*
'*loving Subjects, whom we require to be aiding and assisting in the Execution*
'*of this our Warrant, as Occasion shall require.*'

And likewise send a summons to the bankrupt, which is also his warrant of protection from arrests during the forty-two days allowed for his examination, or the farther time granted for finishing it, being forty-nine days, the form of which is as follows: 5 *Geo.* II. C. 30. S. 2.

'WHEREAS a commission of bankrupt on the 24th day of *January*, 1794, issued 'under the Great Seal of *Great Britain*, against you *A. B.* of, &c. dealer and 'chapman; and whereas the major part of the commissioners in the said commission 'named and authorized, have declared you to be a bankrupt; We the said commis-'sioners do hereby summon and require you the said *A. B.* personally to be and appear 'before the commissioners in the said commission named, or the major part of them, 'on the day of instant, at nine in the morning, and on the 'and days of next, at three in the afternoon, at *Guildhall, London*, 'then and there to be examined, and to make a full and true discovery and disclosure 'of all your estate and effects, according to the direction of the acts of parliament now 'in force concerning bankrupts; and particularly the act passed in the fifth year of his 'late majesty's reign, entitled, *An Act to prevent the committing of Frauds by Bankrupts*; 'and herein fail not at your peril. Given under our hands day of '1794.

J. H.
J. W.
A. H.

To A. B. *the Bankrupt.*

As soon as the warrant of seizure is executed, and the bankrupt has received his summons from the commissioners, he ought in prudence to surrender himself at their first meeting, as well to shew his willingness of complying with the statute as to secure himself from arrests and imprisonment, though his appearing at the same time is not absolutely required.

And after such surrender, the bankrupt shall, at all reasonable times, before the expiration of the forty-two days, or such further time as shall be allowed him to finish his examination, be at liberty to inspect his books, papers, writings, and accounts, in the presence of his assignee or assignees, or any person appointed by them, and shall have

have liberty to bring with him ſuch perſons as he ſhall think fit, not exceeding two at a time, to make out ſuch extracts and copies from thence as he ſhall think fit, the better to enable him to make a full and true diſcovery of his eſtate and effects; and in order thereto the ſaid bankrupt ſhall be free from all arreſts, reſtraint, or impriſonment of any of his creditors in coming to ſurrender, and from the actual ſurrender of ſuch bankrupt for and during the ſaid forty-two days, or ſuch farther time as ſhall be allowed him for finiſhing his examination. 5 *Geo.* II. C. 30. S. 5.

Provided the bankrupt was not in cuſtody at the time of ſuch ſurrender, and in caſe he ſhall be arreſted for debt, or on any eſcape warrant in coming to ſurrender himſelf, or after his ſurrender within the time afore-mentioned, that then upon producing ſuch ſummons, under the hands of the commiſſioners or aſſignees, to the officer who ſhall arreſt him, and making it appear to ſuch officer, that the ſummons was ſigned by the commiſſioners or aſſignees, and giving the officer a copy thereof, he ſhall be immediately diſcharged; and in caſe any officer ſhall detain ſuch bankrupt, after he ſhall have ſhewn ſuch ſummons to him, and made it appear it was ſigned as aforeſaid, in his cuſtody, ſuch officer ſhall forfeit and pay to the bankrupt for his own uſe, the ſum of five pounds for every day the officer ſhall detain him, to be recovered by action of debt in any of his majeſty's courts of record at *Weſtminſter*, in the name of the bankrupt, with full coſts of ſuit.

A commiſſion of bankrupt iſſued againſt *Philips de Fries* in the month of *July*, 1732, and he was declared a bankrupt, and required to ſurrender himſelf to the commiſſioners; and when the meſſenger executed the warrant of ſeizure, the bankrupt, without reſiſtance, delivered up his keys and effects to him, and promiſed to ſubmit to the commiſſioners, and comply with the directions of the act.

The ſummons was not ſerved upon him till the firſt day mentioned for his ſurrender in the *Gazette*, and three days after executing the warrant of ſeizure, and about an hour after the ſervice of the ſummons, and before he ſurrendered himſelf, he was arreſted, and thereupon he petitioned the lord chancellor, amongſt other things, to be diſcharged; and the petition came to be heard before he had ſurrendered himſelf; and upon the hearing, lord chancellor *King* ſo far conſidered what he had done, and which was all that he could then do, as a compliance with the act, that he held he ought to be diſcharged, but diſſuaded the bankrupt from ſuing the officer for the penalty; and thereupon an order was made accordingly by conſent.

Every ſuch bankrupt, after aſſignees ſhall be appointed, is to deliver upon oath or affirmation, before one of the maſters of Chancery, or juſtice of peace, unto ſuch aſſignees, all his books of accounts and writings, not ſeized by the meſſenger of the commiſſion, or not before delivered up to the commiſſioners, and then in his power, and diſcover ſuch as are in the power of any other perſon, that any ways concern his eſtate; and every ſuch bankrupt, not in priſon, ſhall after ſuch ſurrender be at liberty, and is required to attend ſuch aſſignees upon notice in writing, in order to aſſiſt in making out the accounts of the eſtate. Ditto. S. 6.

If the perſon againſt whom the commiſſion is taken out, is in priſon or cuſtody, the commiſſioners grant their warrant to the warden of the *Fleet*, or marſhal of the King's Bench, or to any perſon who has the bankrupt's body in cuſtody on meſne proceſs, to bring him to be examined before them.

But if the bankrupt is in execution, and cannot be brought before the commiſſioners, then the acting commiſſioners ſhall from time to time attend the bankrupt in priſon or cuſtody, and take his diſcovery as in other caſes.

It is undoubtedly the obligation of every perſon, who is ſo unfortunate as to have a commiſſion of bankruptcy taken out againſt him, to behave in every reſpect with the greateſt integrity, and to do all things in his power to ſerve his creditors, as well by his aſſiſtance in ſettling his accounts, which he ſhould carefully place in the cleareſt and trueſt light, as by his diligent attendance on the aſſignees, and putting them in the beſt method of ſecuring and recovering his effects; for the loſs of his creditors ſhould not be augmented through his neglect, as a man has it always in his power to be honeſt, though he cannot command fortune, or very often prevent misfortune; however, as honeſty is not a conſtant attendant on *all bankrupts*, the law has furniſhed the commiſ-

ſioners

ſioners with a ſufficient power to oblige them to ſubmit to an examination, and to make them be juſt in it. For

If the bankrupt ſhall refuſe to be examined, or not give a full and ſatisfactory anſwer to every interrogatory miniſtered to him by the commiſſioners, it ſhall be lawful for them to commit the ſaid offender to ſome ſtrait or cloſe impriſonment, there to remain until he ſhall better conform himſelf. 13 *Eliz.* C. 7. 1 *Jac.* I. C. 15. 21 *Jac.* I. C. 19. 5 *Geo.* II. C. 30. S. 1. And,

If the bankrupt ſhall not, within forty-two days after notice for his ſurrendering in writing, left at the uſual place of his abode, or on perſonal notice if the bankrupt be in priſon, and notice given in the *London Gazette*, that ſuch a commiſſion is iſſued, and of the time and place of meeting of the commiſſioners, ſurrender himſelf to them, and ſign ſuch ſurrender, and ſubmit to be examined from time to time upon oath, by and before ſuch commiſſioners, and in all things conform to the ſeveral ſtatutes already made and now in force concerning bankrupts, and alſo upon ſuch his examination, fully and truly diſcloſe and diſcover all his effects and eſtate, real and perſonal, how and in what manner, and to whom and upon what conſideration, and at what time or times he hath diſpoſed of, aſſigned or transferred any of his goods, wares, merchandizes, monies, or other eſtate and effects, and all books, papers, and writings relating thereto, of which he was poſſeſſed, or in, or to which he was any ways intereſted or intitled, or which any perſon or perſons had or hath, or have had in truſt for him, or for his uſe, at any time before or after the iſſuing of the ſaid commiſſion, or whereby ſuch perſon, or his family, hath, or may have, or expect any profit, poſſibility of profit, benefit, or advantage whatſoever, except only ſuch part of his eſtate and effects as ſhall have been really and *bona fide* before ſold or diſpoſed of in the way of his trade and dealings, and except ſuch ſums of money as ſhall have been laid out in the ordinary expences of his family; and alſo upon ſuch examination, deliver up to the ſaid commiſſioners all ſuch part of his goods, wares, merchandizes, money, eſtate, and effects, and all books, papers, and writings relating thereto, as at the time of ſuch examination ſhall be in his poſſeſſion, cuſtody or power, his neceſſary wearing apparel, and that of his wife and children only excepted, then he, the ſaid bankrupt, in caſe of any default and wilful omiſſion, in not ſurrendering and ſubmitting to be examined as aforeſaid, or in caſe he ſhall remove, conceal, or embezzle any part of ſuch his eſtate, real or perſonal, to the value of twenty pounds, or any books of accounts, papers, or writings relating thereto, with an intent to defraud his creditors, and being thereof lawfully convicted by indictment or information, ſhall be deemed and adjudged to be guilty of felony, and ſhall ſuffer as a felon, without benefit of clergy, or the benefit of any ſtatute made in relation to felons; and in ſuch caſe, ſuch felon's goods and eſtate ſhall go and be divided among the creditors, ſeeking relief under commiſſion.

Though it is lawful for the lord chancellor, lord keeper, or commiſſioners of the Great Seal, to enlarge the time for ſuch perſon's ſurrendering himſelf, and diſcovering his effects, as the ſaid lord chancellor, &c. ſhall think fit, not exceeding fifty days, to be computed from the end of the ſaid forty-two days; ſo as ſuch order for enlarging the time be made by the lord chancellor, &c. ſix days, at leaſt, before the time on which ſuch perſon was to ſurrender himſelf, or make ſuch diſcovery as aforeſaid. Ditto, S. 3.

When the bankrupt has paſſed his laſt examination, and his certificate is ſigned by four fifths of his creditors in number and value, who have proved their debts, and have each owing to them 20*l.* or upwards, the commiſſioners then certify to the lord chancellor, that the bankrupt hath in all things conformed to the ſeveral ſtatutes made and now in force concerning bankrupts, and the ſaid bankrupt having made oath that the ſigning his certificate was obtained fairly and without fraud, and due notice having been given of his ſaid conformity in the *London Gazette*, and no objection made by any of the creditors to the allowance thereof, his lordſhip is pleaſed to allow the certificate in the following manner. Ditto, S. 10.

May 10, 1794,

'WHEREAS the uſual notice hath been given in the *London Gazette* of *Tueſday* the day of and none of the creditors of the above-named *A. B.* have ſhewn any cauſe to the contrary, I do allow and confirm this certificate.

Thurlow, C."

When ſuch certificate is allowed, the bankrupt is diſcharged of his debts, and is not liable to be ſued or arreſted for any one entered into before his failure, although he ſhould be taken in execution or detained in priſon in conſequence of a judgment obtained before his certificate was allowed and confirmed; and it ſhall be lawful for any one or more of the judges of the court wherein judgment has ſo been obtained, on the bankrupt's producing his certificate allowed and confirmed, to order any ſheriff, bailiff, or officer, gaoler or keeper of any priſon, who hath or ſhall have ſuch bankrupt in his cuſtody, by virtue of any ſuch executions. to diſcharge him without payment of any fee or reward. 5 *Geo.* II. C. 30. S. 13.

A bankrupt having his certificate allowed, and having ſlipt his time of pleading at law to a debt precedent to the bankruptcy, is not to be relieved in equity. Ex Parte *Goodwin.* 2 *Vern.* 696.

A bankrupt after his certificate was allowed, was ſued for a debt due before his bankruptcy; the court on the circumſtances of the caſe did relieve, though it will not relieve on a matter purely of miſpleading. *Trin.* 1715. *Blackwall* v. *Combs.*

A certificate diſcharges not only the perſon of the bankrupt but alſo his eſtate ſubſequently accrued. *Tr. Atk.* Rep. 257. Pl. 138.

The preamble to this act ſtates, that many bankrupts are confined in priſon, notwithſtanding they have delivered up their effects. And, that bankrupts for fear of being arreſted and thrown under long impriſonment, abſcond and ſecrete themſelves from their homes, or go abroad into foreign parts, to the great diſtreſs of their families, and the detriment of the kingdom: For remedy whereof it is enacted,

That bankrupt who was in cuſtody on or before 25th *March*, 1772, for any debt due before commiſſion iſſued, and who conforms to the bankrupt laws, and never was committed for contumacy, or non-compliance with theſe laws; any judge of the court whence the proceſs iſſued againſt the ſaid bankrupt, on his petition may ſummon plaintiff to appear to ſhew cauſe, why he ſhould not be diſcharged from his impriſonment; bankrupt firſt making oath that debt did not accrue before iſſuing commiſſion, and plaintiff not appearing, or not proving that bankrupt concealed any of his effects, or did not conform himſelf to the laws againſt a bankrupt, the judge ſhall by warrant or other inſtrument, diſcharge him from impriſonment for any debt due before commiſſion iſſued; and he ſhall not be liable to be arreſted for any debt due or contracted before ſuch commiſſion iſſued. And, if arreſted, ſhall be diſcharged in like manner as aforeſaid from every ſuch arreſt. 12 *Geo.* III. C. 47. Sect. 3.

Bankrupts included in Stat. 12 *Geo.* III. C. 47. S 3. having not as yet returned home, or not being able to act in their occupations, from ſome certain circumſtances of their caſe, ſuch perſons, though they have not gained a total diſcharge from their creditors, or their debts under their commiſſions, may apply by petition or motion to the court of *Chancery*, ſetting forth ſuch grievance and circumſtance they may lie under, relative to ſuch commiſſion, which petition, &c. the court is to refer to a maſter; and, upon report or hearing thereof, ſhall direct the commiſſioners to certify the proceedings under the commiſſion, and court ſhall make ſuch order thereupon for the relief of ſuch bankrupts, as ſhall ſeem proper. 14 *Geo.* III. C. 77. Sect. 63.

Bankrupts on or before the 22d *Jan.* 1776, who have duly conformed, ſurrendered, and ſubmitted, and who have not been guilty of contumacy, nor diſcharged under their commiſſions, may petition and move the court of Chancery, upon this grievance of the caſe: Which matter the court may refer to a maſter, and, upon report, the Chancery may direct the commiſſioners to certify proceedings, and order their diſcharge or relief. 16 *Geo.* III. C. 38. S. 69.

Bankrupts who have not obtained their certificates, and diſcharge from their debts under the bankrupt acts, or being impriſoned before the 28th *Jan.* 1778, and againſt whom commiſſions have been awarded, who have duly conformed, and not been committed by

by commiſſioners for contumacy, and are in priſon for debt, or ſecrete themſelves for fear of their creditors, and ſhall be ſued, may apply to the judge of the court where proceſs iſſued, to ſummon plaintiffs, to ſhew cauſe why bankrupts ſhould not be diſcharged, on making oath that the debt accrued previous to the commiſſion; and on ſatisfying the judge, that they fully diſcloſed and delivered up their eſtate and effects, and upon alſo making it appear to him, that they had duly conformed, and that the commiſſions were not fraudulently obtained, hereupon, the plaintiffs not proving any concealment, the judge may diſcharge bankrupts, on their entering common appearances; and if they be afterwards arreſted, ſuch judge may order them, upon ſummons, to be diſcharged, which ſheriffs and their officers are to do on notice; but bankrupts in all other reſpects remain ſubject to the law. 18 *Geo.* III. C. 52. S. 75.

Bankrupts before 28th *Jan.* 1778, who have conformed, and not been committed for contumacy, and yet not diſcharged, for want of their certificate, may, within twelve calendar months from the date of the commiſſion, petition or move the court of Chancery, on the true circumſtances of the caſe; which court may order the commiſſioners to certify conformity, or non-conformity, whereupon court of Chancery is to direct an advertiſement in the Gazette for allowance of *certificate* (though ſame be not ſigned by four fifths in number and value of creditors) and if no ſufficient cauſe be ſhewn within the time limited by the advertiſement, the ſame is to be allowed and the bankrupt ordered relief and diſcharge *. Sect. 76.

A creditor petitions againſt the allowance of a bankrupt's certificate, upon which the bankrupt gives him a bond for payment of his whole debt, in conſideration of withdrawing his petition, and in conſequence of his ſo doing the bankrupt obtains his certificate; but refuſing afterwards to comply with his bond, the creditor put it in ſuit againſt the bankrupt, who pleaded the act of parliament, and that the bond was obtained in order to procure his diſcharge; but he could not be relieved in equity againſt the bond. 2 *Peer Will.* 70. *Trin. Term.* 1722. *Lewis* v. *Chaſe.* 1 *Peer Will.* 181. L. C. *Parker, Eaſter* Term. 1720.

A joint commiſſion was taken out againſt the defendant and partner, and their certificate was allowed; and the defendant was now ſued by the plaintiff for a debt due on his ſeparate account, and arreſted; to which the plaintiff pleaded, that the cauſe of action aroſe before that of bankruptcy, and therefore moved that he ſhould be diſcharged out of cuſtody, upon filing common bail, which was allowed; it being held, that the ſtatute of the 5th of *Geo.* II. which ſays, *that in caſe any ſuch bankrupt ſhall afterwards be arreſted, proſecuted, or impleaded for any debt due before ſuch time as he became bankrupt, ſuch bankrupt ſhall be diſcharged upon common bail,* is in general words, that the bankrupt ſhall be diſcharged on common bail, from all debts owing by him before the bankruptcy. and makes no diſtinction between a joint and ſeparate commiſſion. *Howard* v. *Poole. Mich.* 5 *Geo.* II. in B. R. before Lord *Hardwicke. Page, Prohyn,* and *Lee.*

Three commiſſions of bankrupt iſſued at the ſame time, one againſt *A.* ſeparately, one againſt *B.* ſeparately, and a joint one againſt *A.* and *B.* as partners in company; and the certificates on the two ſeparate commiſſions were confirmed by the lord chancellor, and delivered to the bankrupts, and four fifths in number and value of the company creditors ſigned a certificate for the bankrupt's diſcharge on the joint commiſſion:

But at the time the joint certificate was to have been confirmed, one of the joint creditors applied by petition to the lord chancellor; ſuggeſting that *A.* had loſt more than five pounds at gaming in one day, within the year before the commiſſion iſſued, and therefore was not entitled to be diſcharged; and the lord *Macclesfield* not only refuſed to confirm the joint certificate, but ordered the former ſeparate certificate of *A.* to be cancelled and diſallowed, and allowed the joint certificate as to *B.* only.

And being a matter of great conſequence to *A.* who as ſoon as his certificate was allowed, had engaged very conſiderably in trade, he ordered his caſe to be ſtated, and took the opinion of the moſt eminent counſel thereon; and the queſtions ariſing from this caſe, were,

* Theſe are the moſt recent ſtatutes made in favour of bankrupts.

III. Whether

1ſt. Whether it was in the power of the lord chancellor, after a certificate was duly allowed and delivered to the bankrupt, and enjoyed by him for ſeveral months, to recall the ſame *ex officio*, and deprive the party of the benefit of the diſcharge.

Spencer Cowper's Anſwer. If the bankrupt has loſt five pounds at one time, and the fact ſhall be proved before the allowance of the certificate, I think the certificate ought not to be allowed by the commiſſioners of bankruptcy, or by the Great Seal; but if the bankrupt hath conformed in all things, and his certificate hath been allowed, without any objections made upon the account of gaming by the creditors, I conceive there is not a power given to the Great Seal to recal the certificate.

S. Cowper, 14 *June*, 1725.

2dly. Whether a ſeparate certificate diſcharged the partner from joint debts; and the anſwer of a great and learned perſon, was this,

I was clearly of opinion at firſt, that the bankrupt's ſeparate certificate, ſo long as it continued in force, diſcharged the bankrupt, not only from ſuch debts as were owing from the bankrupt on the ſeparate account, but likewiſe ſuch as were owing on the partnerſhip account; ſo I continue in the ſame opinion. I alſo concur in opinion with Mr. *Cowper*, that the lord chancellor cannot legally recall the certificate after it is once confirmed, upon the account of a fact which was never proved, or ever objected, before the allowance of the certificate.

The opinion of another moſt eminent perſon to theſe queſtions, was as follows:

1ſt. As to the chancellor's power of recalling the certificate, he ſays thus—— This is a queſtion of conſiderable difficulty; but I am rather of opinion that ſuch a confirmation cannot be revoked, ſo as to prevent the bankrupt's diſcharge; becauſe, by the ſtatutes, conforming to the acts, and a certificate confirmed, is made an actual diſcharge of the bankrupt's debts due at the time of his bankruptcy; and a revocation, after the debts are once extinguiſhed, ſeems to come too late.

And as to the ſecond queſtion, whether a ſeparate commiſſion diſcharged joint debts? his anſwer was this:

As the ſtatute extends expreſsly to all debts, I am of opinion that partnerſhip debts, being debts of *A.* the certificate is equally a diſcharge to thoſe debts as well as others.

There was another queſtion which aroſe on this, and being equally intereſting with the preceding ones, I have choſen to give the whole at large, for the ſatisfaction and information of my readers, and it was this, viz.

The ſaid *A.* before his bankruptcy being a merchant in *London*, and in the way of his trade, at the time he became a bankrupt, was indebted to ſeveral perſons in *Virginia*, and other plantations: And the queſtion was, whether his certificate when confirmed here, would diſcharge him againſt ſuch debts, in caſe he went into thoſe parts?

And the opinion of the late lord *Talbot*, when he was a counſellor, was as follows:

The effects of *A.* in the plantations are liable to the commiſſion here, and the right to them is veſted in the aſſignees; and it ſeems reaſonable that this certificate ſhould be equally extenſive as to its diſcharge: However as the laws of *England*, made ſince *Virginia* and the other plantations were ſettled, do not extend to them unleſs they are expreſsly named, and as the laws relating to certificates do not expreſsly extend to the plantations, I am of opinion, that a certificate confirmed here will be no diſcharge to *A.* if a ſuit is commenced againſt him in *Virginia*, or the other plantations.

C. *Talbot*, *Dec.* 24, 1723.

And there was alſo the opinion of another great man to this purpoſe:

I am of opinion, that the act of parliament will not extend to any of the plantations, unleſs they had been particularly mentioned; they being governed by particular laws and conſtitutions of their own making.

In the year 1732, a commiſſion of bankruptcy iſſued againſt *Richard Jackſon*, tea-merchant, and an aſſignment was made of his eſtate to *Thomas Wright* and *James Huey*, in truſt for his creditors.

Upon

Upon his examination he made a diſcovery of his eſtate and effects, and four parts in five of his creditors ſigned his certificate; but the commiſſioners did not think proper to ſign it. Ex Parte *Jackſon*, before Lord *Hardwicke*, in 1744.

Afterwards he ſet up the trade of a diſtiller, and in conſequence of ſuch trading, he became indebted to ſeveral perſons, and particularly to one *Thomas Sorrel* in 100*l.* and upwards.

On the 31ſt of *June* 1739, *Sorrel* ſued out another commiſſion of bankruptcy againſt him, and he ſubmitted to ſuch ſecond commiſſion, and obtained his certificate, which was allowed by the lord chancellor on the 5th of *June*, 1740.

He then returned to his firſt trade, of a tea merchant, and contracted debts to the amount of ſeveral hundred pounds.

In *May* 1740, *Wright* and *Huey*, the aſſignees in the firſt commiſſion preferred a petition, in the names of themſelves and all the reſt of the creditors under the ſaid firſt commiſſion, in order to ſet aſide the ſecond commiſſion and his certificate, which was advertiſed in the *Gazette* to be allowed, unleſs cauſe was ſhewn to the contrary.

And pending this petition, *viz.* 24th *May* 1740, a notice was publiſhed in the *London Gazette*, for a meeting of the creditors under the firſt commiſſion, who afterwards met thoſe under the ſecond commiſſion; and theſe latter agreed to give the former a ſum of money to withdraw their petition, which they accepted, and withdrew their petition accordingly; and the bankrupt having had his certificate confirmed, continued his buſineſs as before.

But two of his creditors under the firſt commiſſion, on the 17th of *December* 1743, preferred a petition to the lord chancellor, ſetting forth the matters before mentioned, and that *Jackſon* had not made a fair diſcovery of his eſtate, and had prevailed on the aſſignees under the firſt commiſſion not to attend their petition, by means whereof the ſaid bankrupt, to their great ſurprize, had obtained his certificate.

That they were adviſed, that the ſecond commiſſion was obtained fraudulently, and that the iſſuing of the ſame under thoſe circumſtances was irregular, and that the ſaid certificate was obtained in order to prevent the creditors under the firſt commiſſion from recovering their debts, though they were aſſured the bankrupt was then able to pay them.

They therefore prayed that the commiſſion might be ſuperſeded, and that all proceedings under the ſame, with the bankrupt's certificate, might be ſet aſide.

But his lordſhip ordering the parties to attend, and that the proceedings under both commiſſions ſhould be produced; and the petition coming on before his lordſhip, after being learnedly argued by the gentlemen at the bar on both ſides, he, was pleaſed for the following reaſons, among others, to diſmiſs the petition:

1ſt. Becauſe the parties had acquieſced in the allowance of the certificate under the ſecond commiſſion, from the 5th of *June* 1740, being the time of *Jackſon*'s obtaining ſuch certificate, to the 17th of *December* 1743, and had never made any complaint of the ſame.

2dly. That there had been a meeting between the aſſignees and ſeveral of the creditors, under the firſt and ſecond commiſſion; and that the petition, which was intended to be preſented to the court for ſtaying the bankrupt's certificate under the ſecond commiſſion, was by the conſent of the aſſignees and creditors under the firſt commiſſion, who were preſent and had publick notice in the *Gazette* to meet the aſſignees and creditors under the ſecond, and circular letters ſent them for that purpoſe; and that they had agreed, that ſuch petition ſhould be withdrawn, in conſideration of a ſum of money paid by the creditors under the ſecond commiſſion, to the creditors under the firſt commiſſion; and that this was in the nature of an acquieſcence and conſent from the creditors of the firſt commiſſion, that *Jackſon* ſhould have his certificate under the ſecond commiſſion.

3dly. That it did not appear to him, but that the petitioners were well acquainted with the ſteps that were taken by the aſſignees and creditors in the firſt commiſſion, in regard that they had not denied the ſame by their affidavit, but had only ſwore that they did not know, remember, or believe, that they ever conſented to the withdrawing of the petition, preferred by the aſſignees as aforeſaid, to ſet aſide the certificate under the ſecond commiſſion; and that if the aſſignees had done amiſs, the creditors had a remedy againſt them.

4thly. That

4thly. That *Jackſon* had, under the ſanction of the court, carried on a conſiderable trade, and that it would be contrary to the juſtice of a court of equity, to prejudice innocent perſons, who might have been induced to give future credit, believing him to be a free perſon, on having ſuch certificate; and the conſequence would be, that all his dealings from that time muſt be opened and unravelled.

When a bankrupt has in all things conformed himſelf to the acts made concerning bankruptcy, he ſhall be allowed by the aſſignees 5*l. per cent.* out of the nett produce of all the eſtate that ſhall be recovered in and received; provided the ſaid nett produce, after ſuch allowance, ſhall be ſufficient to pay the creditors ten ſhillings in the pound, and ſo as the ſaid 5*l. per cent.* ſhall not amount in the whole to above 200*l.* and in caſe the nett produce, after deducting the following allowance, ſhall be ſufficient to pay the creditors twelve ſhillings and ſixpence in the pound, the bankrupt in this caſe ſhall be allowed 7*l.* 10*s. per cent.* ſo as that ſuch allowance ſhall not amount in the whole to above 250*l.* And in caſe the nett produce, after the following allowance is deducted, ſhall be enough to pay the creditors fifteen ſhillings in the pound, the bankrupt ſhall be allowed 10*l. per cent.* provided it does not amount in the whole to above 300*l.* But if the ſaid bankrupt's eſtate is not ſufficient to pay the creditors ten ſhillings in the pound nett, as aforementioned, then, and in ſuch caſe, the bankrupt ſhall only be allowed ſo much as the aſſignees and commiſſioners ſhall think fit, not exceeding 3*l. per cent.* 5 *Geo.* II. C. 30. S. 7.

The commiſſioners ſhall, upon lawful requeſt made to them by the bankrupt, not only make a true declaration to him of the employing and beſtowing all his lands, tenements, hereditaments, offices, fees, goods, wares, money, chattels, and debts paid and ſatisfied to his creditors; but alſo make payment of the overplus of the ſame, if any ſuch ſhall be, to the ſaid bankrupt, his executors, adminiſtrators, or aſſigns; and the bankrupt, after full ſatisfaction of his creditors, ſhall have full power and authority to recover and receive the reſidue and remainder of the debts to him owing. 1 *Jac.* I. C. 15. Sect. 15.

Lord *Hardwicke* directed, that a bankrupt who had paid 14*s.* 6*d.* in the pound, who had his certificate, and a releaſe from his creditors of all further demands, ſhall ſtand in the place of the aſſignees to get in the remainder of the debts, on giving a proper indemnity to the aſſignees, that they might not be called to an account for ſuch money ſo received. *Tr. Atk.* Rep. 145. Pl. 84.

And though the bankrupt ſhall have obtained his certificate, and the ſame has been duly confirmed, it does not put an end to his duty of attendance, as he is obliged to give it upon every reaſonable notice in writing delivered to him, or left at his uſual place of abode, by the aſſignees, thereby requiring him to attend them, in order to make up, adjuſt, or ſettle any account or accounts between ſuch bankrupt, and any debtor to, or creditor of him, or to attend any court or courts of record, in order to be examined touching the ſame, or for ſuch other buſineſs as the aſſignees ſhall judge neceſſary, for getting in the bankrupts eſtate and effects; and for which attendance the bankrupt ſhall be allowed the ſum of two ſhillings and ſixpence *per diem* by the aſſignees, to be paid out of the eſtate; and in caſe ſuch bankrupt ſhall neglect or refuſe to attend, or on ſuch attendance ſhall refuſe to aſſiſt in ſuch diſcovery, without good cauſe to be ſhewn to the commiſſioners for ſuch his neglect or refuſal, to be by them allowed as ſufficient, ſuch aſſignees making due proof thereof upon oath, before the ſaid commiſſioners, they the ſaid commiſſioners are hereby impowered and required, to iſſue a warrant directed to ſuch perſon or perſons as they ſhall think proper, for apprehending ſuch bankrupt and him committing to the county jail, there to remain in cloſe cuſtody without bail or mainprize, until he ſhall duly conform to the ſatisfaction of the ſaid commiſſioners, and be by them, or the ſpecial order of the lord chancellor, or otherwiſe by due courſe of law diſcharged, and the jailor is thereby required to keep ſuch perſon in cloſe cuſtody within the walls of the priſon, until he be duly diſcharged as aforeſaid. 5 *Geo.* II. C. 30. S. 8.

In caſe any commiſſion of bankruptcy ſhall iſſue againſt any perſon, who after the 24th of *June*, 1732, ſhall have been diſcharged by virtue of this act, or ſhall have compounded with his creditors, or delivered to them his effects, and been releaſed by them, or being diſcharged by any act for relief of inſolvent debtors, then the body only of

ſuch

uch perſon conforming, ſhall be free from arreſt and impriſonment; but the future eſtate of ſuch perſon ſhall remain liable to his creditors; the tools of trade, neceſſary ouſehold goods, and neceſſary wearing apparel of ſuch bankrupt, and his wife, and hildren excepted, unleſs the eſtate of ſuch perſon ſhall produce clear fifteen ſhillings n the pound. 5 *Geo.* II. C. 30. S. 9.

Nothing in this act ſhall give any advantage to any bankrupt, who ſhall upon marriage of any of his children have given above the value of 100*l.* unleſs he ſhall prove by is books, or otherwiſe, upon his oath or affirmation before the commiſſioners, that e had remaining other eſtates ſufficient to pay every perſon to whom he was indebted heir full debts; or who ſhall have loſt in one day the value of 5*l.* or in the whole, he value of 100*l.* within twelve months next preceding his becoming bankrupt, at rds, dice, tables, tennis, bowls, billiards, ſhovel-board, or cockfighting, horſe-ces, dog-matches, or foot-races, or other game, or by bearing a ſhare in the ſtakes, betting; or that within one year before he became bankrupt, ſhall have loſt 100*l.* by ntracts for ſtocks, or ſhares of any publick funds, where ſuch contract was not to be erformed within one week from the making, or where the ſtock was not actually ansferred. Ditto, S. 12.

Upon certificate under the hands and ſeals of the commiſſioners, that ſuch commiſon is iſſued, and ſuch perſon proved before them to become bankrupt, it ſhall be wful for any of the juſtices of any of his majeſty's courts of King's Bench, or Common eas, or barons of the Exchequer, &c. and they are required, upon application ade, to grant their warrants for apprehending ſuch perſon, and him to commit to the mmon jail of the county, where he ſhall be apprehended, there to remain until be removed by order of the commiſſioners; and the jailer to whoſe cuſtody ſuch erſon ſhall be committed, is required to give notice to one of the commiſſioners, of ch perſon being in his cuſtody; and the commiſſioners are impowered to ſeize the fects of ſuch bankrupt, the neceſſary wearing-apparel of ſuch bankrupt, or of his ife or children, excepted, and his books of writings, which ſhall be then in the cuſdy of ſuch bankrupt, or of any other perſon in priſon. Ditto, S. 14.

If any perſon ſo apprehended ſhall, within the time allowed, ſubmit to be examined, d conform as if he had ſurrendered, ſuch perſon ſhall have the benefit of this act, if he had voluntarily come in. Ditto, S. 15.

Upon petition of any perſon, the lord chancellor may order ſuch commiſſions, poſitions, proceedings, and certificates to be entered of record; and in caſe of the ath of the witneſſes, proving ſuch bankruptcy, or in caſe the ſaid commiſſions or er things ſhall be loſt, a copy of the record of ſuch commiſſions or things ſigned d atteſted as herein is mentioned, may be given in evidence to prove ſuch commiſns, and bankruptcy, or other things; and all certificates, which have been allowed, to be allowed, and entered of record, or a true copy of every certificate ſigned and eſted, as herein is mentioned, ſhall and may be given in evidence in any courts of ord, and without further proof taken to be a bar and diſcharge againſt any action any debt contracted before the iſſuing of ſuch commiſſion, unleſs any creditor of perſon that hath ſuch certificate ſhall prove ſuch certificate was fraudulently obned; and the lord chancellor ſhall appoint a place near the inns of the court, where matters aforeſaid ſhall be entered of record, where all perſons ſhall be at liberty to rch; and the lord chancellor ſhall by writing appoint a proper perſon, who ſhall, by nſelf, or deputy to be approved by the lord chancellor by writing, enter of record h commiſſions, and other things, and have the cuſtody of the entries thereof; and o appoint ſuch fee for his labour therein, as the lord chancellor ſhall think reaſonable, exceeding what is uſually paid in like caſes; and the perſon ſo to be appointed, his deputy, ſhall continue to enter of record all the matters aforeſaid, and to have cuſtody of the ſame, ſo long as they ſhall behave themſelves well; and ſhall not removed but by order in writing, under the hand of the lord chancellor, on good ſes therein ſpecified. Ditto, S. 41.

Contingent debts not proveable under the commiſſion are not diſcharged by the tificate. *Bur.* Rep. 2446.

It does not diſcharge bankrupt from bond of indemnity, where the breach was after bankruptcy.

Bankrupt's

Bankrupt's certificate will not discharge him from a debt which he owes as *executor*. *Tr. Atk.* Rep. 101. Pl. 50, 51. *Bur.* Rep. 1368.

Nor, according to lord *Mansfield*, from a judgment *de bonis teſtatoris ſi*, &c. and *de bonis propriis* for the coſts, obtained between the commiſſion and certificate, on a falſe plea of no aſſets, in an action on teſtator's bond.

Bankrupts not obtaining their certificates, are excepted from the act for the benefit of inſolvent debtors, unleſs they are relieved by conformity, &c. according to 12 and 14 *Geo.* III. 28 *Geo.* II. C. 13. S. 22. 1 *Geo.* III. C. 17. S. 80.

Of the Aſſignment, and Bargain and Sale of the Bankrupt's Eſtate. Of the Inrolment, and what ſhall paſs thereby, or be ſuch an Intereſt as the Commiſſioners may aſſign.

THE commiſſioners may ſell by bargain and ſale, all the lands, tenements, hereditaments, as well copy as freehold, which the bankrupt had in his own right, before he became bankrupt; and alſo all ſuch lands, tenements, and hereditaments, as he ſhall have purchaſed or obtained by money, or other recompence, jointly with his wife or children, to the only uſe of ſuch offender, and all ſuch uſe, intereſt, right, or title as he ſhall have in the ſame, which he may part withall. This muſt be by deed indented and inrolled; and bargainee may not enter till *compoſit*, with the lord and admittance. 13 *Eliz.* C. 7. S. 2. Bargain and ſale of a copyhold by commiſſioners paſſes the eſtate, and veſts it in the aſſignees without admittance.

The commiſſioners may likewiſe aſſign all the bankrupt's fees, annuities, offices, goods, chattels, wares, merchandizes, and debts. *Cro. Car.* 569. 13 *Eliz.* C. 7. S. 3.

If a bankrupt after his bankruptcy purchaſe any lands, tenements, or hereditaments, free or copy; offices, fees, goods, or chattels; or in caſe any of them ſhall deſcend, revert, or by any means come to any bankrupt before his debts are paid, ſuch future acquiſitions are made ſubject to the commiſſion, and may be aſſigned. *William Jones* 451. S. C. 13 *Eliz.* C. 7. S. 11. *Moyſes* v. *Little*.

The father, on the marriage of his ſon, covenants, during his own life, to pay him fifteen pounds *per ann.* the ſon becomes a bankrupt; and the aſſignee files a bill againſt the father, to have the benefit of the agreement, and to compel payment of the fifteen pounds *per ann.* It was held that the aſſignee is not entitled to have a performance of an agreement made with the bankrupt. 2 *Vern.* 194.

A legacy given to a bankrupt before his bankruptcy was aſſigned. *Toulſon* v. *Grout*. 2 *Vern.* 432. But he had obtained a decree for ſuch legacy before his bankruptcy, and was reported due. C. 637.

If a bankrupt convey to his children, or other perſons, any of his real or perſonal eſtate, except the ſame ſhall be purchaſed, or conveyed, or transferred to his children in conſequence of marriage, or ſome valuable conſideration, the commiſſion ſhall overrule. 1 *Jac.* I. C. 15. S. 5. Ditto, S. 1. 21 *Jac.* I. C. 19. S. 12, 13.

Commiſſioners may aſſign all debts due, or to be due to the bankrupt, which ſhall fully veſt the property in the aſſignee, and he may ſue in his own name.

The commiſſioners by bargain and ſale, indented and inrolled in one of the courts of record at *Weſtminſter*, may grant any lands or hereditaments, of which the bankrupt hath an eſtate in tail, in poſſeſſion, reverſion, or remainder, except whereof the gift of the crown, the reverſion or remainder ſhall be in the king, and the commiſſioners may redeem mortgages upon lands and goods.

A man deviſed his lands in mortgage to be ſold, and the ſurplus to be paid his daughter, who married a man who ſoon after became bankrupt and died; upon a bill brought by the aſſignees againſt the wife, to have the land ſold, and the ſurplus paid to them, the court diſmiſſed the bill. Abr. Equity Caſes, 54.

As to the ſale of lands in the bankrupt's own poſſeſſion at the time of his failing, the caſe of *Allen*, in the *Chancery*, 1 *Jac* I. is a very remarkable one; and was as follows: *Edwards*, a citizen of *York*, who had ſerved the office of ſheriff there, being indebted

to

to *Allen*, *Haberſley*, and others of *London*, for wares ſold, became a bankrupt; upon which *Allen* and *Haberſley*, and ſome other creditors of *London*, by a petition to the lord chancellor, procured a commiſſion of bankruptcy againſt the ſaid *Edwards*, to certain commiſſioners therein named; who, by deed of bargain and ſale inrolled, ſold all the bankrupt's lands to *Allen* and *Haberſley* for 400*l.* the land being then worth 2400*l.* but was ſold ſo cheap on account of many incumbrances on it, made long before *Edwards* was a bankrupt, or became indebted to *Allen*, or any of the *Londoners* who ſued out the commiſſion. *Allen's* Caſe.

After this ſale, the commiſſioners, *Allen*, and the other petitioning creditors, upon full conſideration had of the bankrupt's eſtate, which ſtood encumbered with a mortgage, ſtatute, and leaſes, made an agreement with the bankrupt and his friends, to this effect, *viz.* that the creditors would take ten ſhillings in the pound for their due debts, and *Smith* and *Wood* were the bankrupt's ſecurities for payment of the ſame; and it was agreed, that *Allen* and *Haberſley* ſhould convey the bankrupt's land to them for their ſecurity, which agreement was certified by the commiſſioners: and they did alſo certify, that *Allen*, after this agreement refuſed to comply therewith, and ſought the advantage of law, to the great loſs and hindrance of the reſt of the creditors, and to the undoing of *Edwards*, his wife, and children.

In execution of this agreement, twelve pounds ten ſhillings was paid to one of the creditors, and books were drawn and ingroſſed by one of the commiſſioners ready for perfecting the aſſurance; notwithſtanding all which, *Allen* refuſing the agreement with *Haberſley*, preferred a bill againſt *Edwards* and others, complaining, that the mortgage, ſtatute, and leaſes were all fraudulent, and the money being paid was kept on foot by practice, to prejudice the creditors, and the ſale made by the commiſſioners: Whereupon *Edwards*, *Smith*, and *Wood*, preferred a croſs bill againſt *Allen* and *Haberſley*, for the performance of the agreement of ten ſhillings in the pound, and to convey the land to *Smith* and *Wood* according to the agreement.

At the hearing of the cauſe upon *Allen's* bill, the lord chancellor, finding it confeſſed, that of the mortgage money there was but thirty pounds unpaid, ordered that *Allen*, paying the thirty pounds, ſhould have the ſame conveyed to him and *Haberſley & al'* and the ſtatute to be diſcharged, which was done accordingly, and a decree made, that *Allen* and *Haberſley*, and their heirs, ſhould enjoy the lands according to the ſale of the commiſſioners, free from the incumbrances and charges of the ſtatute, and the perſon who had it was left to the law; but upon another motion, his lordſhip had ſtayed the *liberate*, after extent upon that ſtatute; and ſo it reſted.

Allen having gotten the incumbrances thus cleared by the court of *Chancery*, ſought to hold the lands for the 400*l.* only, which were worth 2400*l.* although he had covenanted with the commiſſioners in the bargain and ſale, that if the lands were ſold for more than 400*l.* within three years, he would pay the overplus towards the ſatisfaction of the creditors; and all incumbrances being diſcharged within the three years as aforeſaid, yet he would hold the land for 400*l.* and pay no more for it.

In another term, *Allen* gets a commiſſion out of *Chancery*, to the ſheriffs of *York* there, to put him in poſſeſſion of the land, upon the firſt decree in *Chancery* made for him; and *Allen*, with the under-ſheriff, caſt *Edward's* children all out of doors in froſt and ſnow, that they were inforced to ſuccour themſelves in a maſh fat, and when ſome of the tenants of the land would have taken them in, and relieved them, *Allen* threatened to turn them out of their tenements if they did ſo; and did turn one of the tenants out of his houſe, who entertained them but one night. Alſo *Allen* took divers cattle and goods that were *Edwards's* fathers, and not the bankrupt's; and the old man ſuing for them in the *King's-Bench* court, *Allen* procured an injunction out of *Chancery*, and ſtaid all the ſuits as long as the old man lived, who ſhortly died; and *Edwards* and his wife at *London*, following the ſuit to be relieved againſt *Allen*, died both together of the plague, leaving ſeven poor children behind them.

The lord chancellor, being informed of this extremity by petition and affidavit, gave direction that the bill which *Edwards*, *Smith*, and *Wood* preferred upon the agreement of ten ſhillings in the pound, ſhould be revived in behalf of the poor children; and his lordſhip aſſigned *Wood* their guardian to proſecute, and *Francis Moore* he aſſigned to be of their counſel *in forma pauperis*.

This cauſe coming to hearing, and the agreement appearing confeſſed by *Allen*'s anſwer, and proved by the certificate of the commiſſioners, and divers witneſſes; the covetous and unconſcionable dealing of *Allen* likewiſe appearing plainly, by the covenant which they took of *Allen*, the lord chancellor decreed *Allen* ſhould pay the overplus of the value of the lands above 400*l.* if they ſhould be ſold for more; and the uncharitable and unchriſtian uſage of *Allen* towards the poor children of *Edwards*, being all infants not able to help themſelves, conſidered, did decree, that *Allen* and the reſt ſhould be ſatisfied with ten ſhillings in the pound for their debts, according to the agreement certified by the commiſſioners; but no abatement to be made of the 400*l.* paid for the land, nor of the 30*l.* paid for the mortgage; and withall, that *Allen* ſhould have reaſonable allowance for coſts of ſuit; and for this purpoſe his lordſhip made a reference to Sir *John Tindal*, a maſter in *Chancery*, to caſt up the eſtate of the bankrupt and the debts, and to certify what overplus he found for the relief of the poor children.

Sir *John Tindal* often heard the cauſe, and the allegations of *Allen* and his counſel, and in the end made a certificate of the eſtate real and perſonal of the bankrupt, and of the debts, and made all allowances as by the order was directed, and gave to *Allen* for coſts of ſuit two hundred marks, and to *Haberſley* a hundred marks, and ſeventy pounds to all the creditors that ſued out the commiſſion; and for the reſidue, did propoſe it as his opinion, that *Allen* ſhould keep the land, and pay the overplus of the value thereof above the 400*l.* or part with the land to *Smith & al.* who would pay *Allen* and the other creditors according to the report, and yield the overplus to the children, amounting to 600*l.* or thereabouts.

On reading the maſter's report, the lord chancellor gave time to *Allen* to make his election, whether he would keep the land and pay the money, or part with the land and receive the money; and as *Allen* made no election, but inſiſted upon the advantage to have the land for 400*l.* worth 2400*l.* and would render nothing to the creditors, nor to the poor children:

The lord chancellor did now decree, that *Allen* ſhould receive the money mentioned in the report, which was much more than in equity was any ways due unto him, and convey the lands according to the report; and for not performing this decree, *Allen* was committed to priſon. *This cauſe began the* 1 *Jac. and ended* 11 *Jac.* I.

It is laid down as a rule, that where the owner of lands, &c. by his own act may not controul a gift or a charge; there, if he becomes a bankrupt, the gift or charge may not be defeated: ſo that if a man bargain and ſell lands, and before inrolment becomes a bankrupt; and the deed afterwards is inrolled; in that caſe, the land may not be ſold by the commiſſioners of bankrupts, but the *bargainee* ſhall hold the land diſcharged from the commiſſioners. And where a perſon gives lands, upon a precedent condition, to be performed by the *donee*, and becomes a bankrupt, after which the condition is performed, this defeats the power of the commiſſion. *W. Jones*, Rep. 203. 4 *Car.* I. *B. R. Audley* and *Halſey*.

Although the commiſſioners in the aforementioned caſe cannot ſell the land, where the party before inrolment becomes a bankrupt, according to the rule laid down by *Jones*, yet it is ſaid, if he makes a feoffment of lands, and a letter of attorney to give livery, and then becomes bankrupt before the ſeiſin is delivered, theſe lands may be ſold by the commiſſioners. The reaſon of the difference is, in the firſt caſe the *bargainee* is in by the bargain and ſale, by relation from the execution thereof, and not by the inrolment; and the bankrupt could not by his own act defeat this; but no eſtate in the other caſe paſſeth at all till the livery be executed; and then in this laſt caſe, his letter of attorney is revocable, and his becoming a bankrupt before the eſtate is executed, is a countermand or revocation in law.

In ejectment, upon a ſpecial verdict, the queſtion was, whether the *vendee* or *bargainee* of the commiſſioners upon the ſtatute of bankrupts, of lands by deed indented, may by his leſſee maintain an ejectment before the inrolment of the deed, although it be inrolled after the action brought; here it was ſaid by the court, that there is a great difference between this caſe and the caſe of a bargain and ſale by the ſtatute 27 *Hen.* VIII. Cap. 10. of uſes; for the eſtate there paſſeth by the contract, and the uſe is executed by the ſtatute: Then comes the ſtatute of inrolments, cap. 16. of the ſame year, which

which enacts, That *no eſtate ſhall paſs without inrolment of the deed indented, and that within ſix months*, the words of the act being, *unleſs it be by deed indented and inrolled*, and therefore the contract is with the party that had the eſtate, and the deed is appointed to be inrolled within a certain time.

But here the commiſſioners have not any eſtate, only a power which ought to be executed by the means preſcribed by the ſtatute, with the circumſtances thereby directed; that is, not only by the deed indented, but inrolled alſo: And if they do not purſue the act according to their power, there is no execution or effect to paſs the eſtate; and it would be very dangerous to make any other conſtruction, as no time is limited by the ſaid act for the inrolment; for it were inrolled any time after ſeven, or twenty years, or a longer time, it ſhall relate as well to the making of the deed, as any ſhorter time; and judgment was given for the defendant. *Perry* v. *Bowes*. 1 *Jones* 196, 197.

The caſe being argued by *Saunders*, as reported in *Ventris*, he pleaded, that in the caſe of inrolment of a bargain and ſale, the deed itſelf paſſeth the uſe, and the ſtatute of inrolment obſtructs the operation of it till inrolment; but when that is done, it paſſeth by the deed: that here needs no relation to avoid the miſchief of mean aſſignments from the bankrupt, becauſe he is reſtrained from the time of his firſt act of bankruptcy; and on the other ſide, the miſchiefs would be very great, if there ſhould be a relation from the inrolment, in regard the ſtatute limits no time for the doing of it, ſo that it may be inrolled many years after; and if this ſhould relate to puniſh *meſne treſpaſſes* the inconvenience would be very great, for ſuch treſpaſſes are, until the inrolment, expoſed to the actions of the bankrupt. 1 *Vent.* 361.

That generally in caſes of common law, there is no relation, as in the caſe of feoffment and livery, but ſtronger in caſe of a grant of a reverſion, where the attornment is but the aſſent of the tenant; yet it ſhall not relate to the grant: it would be hard if relation ſhould be admitted to make a man liable to treſpaſs; and it has been much doubted, whether a bargainee before an actual entry can maintain action of treſpaſs.

Per Curiam, where executors ſell by authority given by will, the vendee is in the *per* from the *diviſor*, but here in the *poſt*, and by the ſtatute; and it muſt be very inconvenient to admit of relation, becauſe no time is fixed for the inrolment.

The judges in this caſe afterwards gave their opinions, that ſale by commiſſioners of bankrupts, if of lands, ought to be by deed inrolled, and is void if otherwiſe; and that this depends upon the different penning of the ſtatute from that of inrolment; they likewiſe held, that here ſhall be no relation. *Skin.* 30.

A ſale of intailed lands by the commiſſioners ſhall be good againſt the bankrupt and his iſſue, and bar perſons in remainder or reverſion, as much as if himſelf had ſuffered a common recovery. A caſe has been put on this clauſe of the ſtatute 21 *Jac.* I. if lands are ſettled on *A.* and *B.* his wife before marriage, for their lives; and after their deceaſes, to the uſe of the firſt ſon of their bodies lawfully begotten, and to the heirs male of ſuch firſt ſon; and for want of ſuch iſſue, to the uſe of the ſecond ſon, &c. in tail male, and ſo to the tenth ſon; *A.* becomes a bankrupt before he hath a ſon; whether the commiſſioners may ſell theſe lands, and make a good eſtate to the purchaſer? It is held they may; for though *A.* is here not a tenant in tail, but a bare tenant for life, the words in the ſtatute being, that the *bargain and ſale ſhall be good againſt all and every other perſon or perſons whatſoever, whom the bankrupt might cut off and debar by common recovery, or otherwiſe from any remainder, reverſion, rent, profit, title, or poſſibility*: It ſeems this bargain and ſale ſhall be good; for *A.* the father, before iſſue, by his bare feoffment, might deſtroy the contingent eſtate; as it is in *Archer*'s Caſe, 1 Rep. 67. But was the ſettlement made ſo, as to ſupport the contingent remainder, as is uſually done, ſo that the father could by no means debar it by any act he could do, then it would make a greater queſtion; and yet if the commiſſioners could not ſell in ſuch caſe, as ſettlements are generally made now, the act in this point might be eaſily eluded: However this is to be underſtood in voluntary ſettlements.

In conſideration of marriage, a man makes a conveyance to the uſe of himſelf and his wife; afterwards he becomes a bankrupt, on which a commiſſion is taken out, and the lands are ſold by the commiſſioners; the ſale has been adjudged good. It is obſerved in this caſe, that within half a year after the ſettlement, the party became bankrupt; ſo as there ſeems to be a fraud in the conveyance; but it is not expreſſed in the pleading, as it might have been; and this is not in diſpute upon a ſpecial verdict, but

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comes in queſtion on a point of pleading, which is to be ſtrongly taken againſt him that pleads it; and he does not expreſs any valuable conſideration, as he might have done; as conſideration of a portion, or performance of articles made on marriage, or that the wife had joined in ſelling ſome part of the land. *Gooding*, 82.

A ſettlement was made by the huſband, for a jointure of his wife, reciting, that the wife had joined with the huſband to ſell part of her former jointure, in which he and ſhe were tenants for life, the remainder in tail to the firſt and tenth ſon, remainder to his heirs: By *Hale* C. J. at a trial at bar, this is not fraudulent, though he alone, having no iſſue, might bar this contingent remainder. *Stile*'s Rep. 288. *Tucker* v. *Cloſh*.

And a man may ſettle lands on his ſon, before he be a bankrupt; and if it be not by fraud and to deceive creditors, it ſhall be good, and the fraud muſt be found by the jury. The ſtatute ſaith, *The ſale of the commiſſioners ſhall be good againſt ſuch offenders*, and he is no offender till he is a bankrupt. *Scot* v. *Bill*. 3 *Keb*. 82.

If a man purchaſes lands after the time of his trading, and his being in debt, and doth purchaſe it in the name of his wife or children fraudulently, this will be liable to ſale by the commiſſioners: Though it is otherwiſe, if it be purchaſed before he comes to be a merchant. Alſo any ſale of lands or goods by a bankrupt before he comes to be in debt, or before his trading, is without queſtion good, and ſo are all the acts he doth, before he comes to appear to be a bankrupt. *Jones* 438. *March* Rep. 34. *Stone* 163.

In caſe a bankrupt hath lands in right of his wife, they may be ſold during the coverture; and if ſhe be a *feme ſole* merchant in *London*, ſhe becoming bankrupt, the whole ſhall be ſold; and it ſhall be counted the huſband's folly to ſuffer her to trade, and her trading ſhall be looked upon as his; ſo that ſhe and her eſtate in trade ſhall be affected by his bankruptcy. But the dower of a bankrupt's wife ſhall never be ſold, unleſs ſhe marries one that is a bankrupt. 174. *Langham* v. *John Bennett's Wife*. 1 *Cro*. 68

It is clearly held, that if two perſons are jointly ſeiſed of lands, and one becomes a bankrupt, his moiety may be ſold by the commiſſioners: even though he be dead, and the ſurvivorſhip ſhall not take place. 1 *Jac*. I.

And where two women are joint tenants of a leaſe for years, and one takes a huſband who becomes a bankrupt; the commiſſioners may ſell the intereſt of a moiety: And yet this has been queſtioned; for chattels real are given to the huſband, if he ſurvive; but if he die before the wife, ſhe ſhall have them. If two joint tenants are diſſeiſed, it is likewiſe a queſtion, whether the commiſſioners ſhall ſell on the bankruptcy of one of them; for before entry he could not grant his moiety, though he might releaſe it. *Gooding*, 89, 90.

As to lands *deſcended* or *deviſed* to the bankrupt after his bankruptcy, the commiſſioners may ſell the ſame: as they may all offices of inheritance, ſuch as warden of the *Fleet*, keeper of a foreſt, &c. but no judicial office, or office of truſt which is annexed to the perſon, and may not be executed by a depury; for if ſuch officer abſents, he forfeits his office, and then the king's grant is over. *Stone* 147.

As for lands mortgaged, or eſtates on condition, by 21 *Jac*. I. Chap. 19. if a merchant makes a feoffment on condition, *that upon paying a certain ſum he may re-enter*, and then becomes a bankrupt, the commiſſioners may tender the money at the day, and make ſale of the land. But where lands are mortgaged to a bankrupt, as of a feoffment in fee, in conſideration of a ſum of money, to be paid to him and his heirs, provided that if the feoffer do not pay ſuch a ſum on ſuch a day, then the feoffer is to make it an eſtate abſolute: The feoffee becomes a bankrupt, and the money is not paid on the day; the commiſſioners cannot by this act force the feoffer to make an abſolute fee, though *Chancery* will compel him. *Billinghurſt*, 116.

By the ſtatute, the commiſſioners are enabled to perform the condition, &c. of a mortgage; but if the mortgage is forfeited, it has been formerly a *quere* whether the commiſſioners might diſpoſe of the equity of redemption; but ſerjeant *Newdigate* ſaid it had been ruled in *Chancery*, that commiſſioners may aſſign an equity of redemption. 1 Chan. Caſ. 71. 2 *Vern*. 97.

Where the equity of redemption of lands mortgaged was conveyed over to a third perſon by a bankrupt, after his bankruptcy, though before the aſſignment of his eſtate by the commiſſioners; lord chancellor *Talbot* held that nothing paſſed by this convey-

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ance; for creditors after bankruptcy are in nature of purchasers, and have a prior equity to any other persons.

And as the statutes concerning bankruptcy are found on supposed frauds of the bankrupts; and consequently intended to put them under disabilities to prejudice their creditors; so his lordship decreed, that the mortgagee should re-convey to the plaintiff, the assignee upon payment of the principal and interest. *Talbot*'s Case, 68, 69.

In general, no person shall be allowed to come into equity for a redemption, but he that has no legal estate of the mortgager; and where there are proper persons as assignees to get in the estate of a bankrupt, a court of equity will not suffer the creditors to bring in a bill in order to redeem or recover that estate, unless the assignees under a commission make default or collude with a debtor, when a creditor may bring his bill, in order to take care of the estate, and charge the assignee with such collusion. *Barnardist.* Rep. 30. 32. *Pasch.* 1740.

If a bankrupt, before his bankruptcy, sells his goods to other persons, and yet keeps and disposes of the same as if they were his own, such goods shall be sold by the commissioners; and accordingly it hath been always so adjudged: And if a man, with an intent to support the credit of a bankrupt, suffers him to have his goods in his custody, and to dispose of them, the property of these goods shall be accounted to be in the bankrupt, and not in the true owner; for the owner shall lose his right, as a punishment for his false dealing herein, and of the mischiefs that may grow by such devices to evade the laws; and the law cannot take notice of such private things done between the parties, but will judge of them as they appear to be. 21 *Jac.* I. C. 15. S. 11.

If one becomes a bankrupt after the *extent*, and before the *liberate*, and the commissioners sell the goods to the creditors; it has been adjudged they cannot be sold. Though the words of the statute are, *That the commissioners have power to sell the goods which were his at the time that he became a bankrupt*; notwithstanding he becomes a bankrupt before the *liberate*; and although the property remains in the *conusor* until the delivery by that *writ*; yet the *extent* has bound the goods so, that when the *liberate* comes it defeats this, and divests the property of the goods out of the *conusor*, as to any mean act or incumbrance, from the time of the *extent*. 1 *Lill.* Abr. 195.

In this case, all the court resolved, and severally delivered their opinions, that those goods extended before the party became a bankrupt, and delivered by the *liberate* after he was a bankrupt, could not be sold by the commissioners, because they being extended, are *quasi in custodiâ legis*, so as the *conusors* have not any power to give, sell, or dispose of them; and they are as goods gaged or distrained, which cannot be forfeited by outlawry, or taken in execution, from the person that has them in gage, or by way of distress, without payment of the money, for the goods are bound by the test of the writ of extent or execution sued. *Cro. Car.* 149. *Audley* v. *Halsey*.

They also held, when the writ of *liberate* is sued out, it has relation to the writ of extent, and they are as but one extent; and the goods are so bound by the extent and appraisement, that the *conusor* hath no more property in them but *secundum quid*, that is, if the *conusee* refuse to accept them; for it is a conditional writ to deliver the goods to the *conusee*, if he will accept thereof, and when he accepts them, they are bound *ab initio*. And they all conceived, that the statute being with an exception, when execution or an extent is served or executed; that this is to be counted the execution of an extent, when the goods are appraised, and the writ returned; but so long as they remain in the hands of the *conusor*, they may be sold; but when they are delivered by the *liberate*, and the extent is returned served, the goods are not subject to any other execution, nor the power of the commissioners, to meddle with them.

An execution was sued by a person, the money levied, and in the sheriff's hands, and the man became a bankrupt: *By the court*; the money recovered in the hands of the sheriff is not assignable by the commissioners to the creditors, for it is *in custodia legis*. *Jones* 202. *Cro. Car.* 166, 176. *Benson* v. *Flower* and *Blackwell*.

But it is nevertheless held, that the assignees of the commissioners may bring a *scire facias* against the defendant, in case the money lie in his hands, in order to try the bankruptcy, and so gain the money recovered by the bankrupt. See the Case of *Monk* v. *Morris* and *Clayton*. 1 *Vent.* 193. 1 *Mod.* 93.

One *Thompson* had a judgment against *Watkins* for 600*l.* and the 19th of *June* sued out a *fieri facias* thereupon, which the 30th of *June* was delivered to the sheriff in the morning,

ing, and *Watkins* having notice thereof, in the night of the ſame day departed from his houſe, and thereby became a bankrupt; the 1ſt of *October* the ſheriff levied 400*l.* of the goods of *Watkins*, and paid it to *Thompſon*, and the commiſſioners aſſigned it in the hands of *Thompſon* to the plaintiff, as the goods of *Watkins* in his hands, for which an action on the caſe was brought, and a ſpecial verdict on it found; and being learnedly argued on both ſides, a judgment was finally given for the defendant.

In an action of treſpaſs brought by the aſſignees of commiſſioners of bankruptcy, for taking of their goods; on Not Guilty pleaded, the jury found a ſpecial verdict, the ſubſtance of which was as follows, *viz.* one *Toplady*, a vintner, on the 28th of *April* became a bankrupt, againſt whom a judgment was formerly obtained; the judgment creditor ſued out a *fieri facias*, and the ſheriffs of *London* by virtue thereof, on the 29th of *April* ſeized the goods of the ſaid *Toplady*; and after the ſeizure, but before any *venditioni exponas* came, an extent, which is a prerogative writ, iſſued out of the *Exchequer*, againſt two perſons who were indebted to the king, and by inquiſition, this *Toplady* was found to be in debt to them, whereupon part of the goods mentioned in the plaintiff's declaration, were ſeized by the ſheriff, and ſold, and the money paid, &c. but before the ſaid ſale, or any execution of the *Exchequer* proceſs, a commiſſion of bankruptcy was had againſt *Toplady*, and the commiſſioners aſſigned the goods to the plaintiff. *Phillips* v. *Thompſon*. 3 *Lev.* 69, 191.

The queſtion here was, whether this extent did not come too late? Or whether the *fieri facias* was well executed, ſo that the aſſignees of the bankrupt's eſtate could not have a title to thoſe goods, which were taken before in execution, and ſo in cuſtody of the law? The court adjudged, that the extent, though a prerogative writ, and likewiſe the aſſignment by the commiſſioners of bankrupt, came too late, becauſe the execution being well executed, the goods were made liable to the judgment creditor. *Lechmere* v. *Thorowgood* & al. 3 *Mod.* 236.

A perſon that is a bankrupt, becomes *felo de ſe*; it has been a queſtion, whether the commiſſioners may aſſign the goods to be ſold for the creditors, or if the king ſhall have them? And it was reſolved for the creditors: For though it is adjudged in Lady *Hale*'s Caſe, in *Plowden*, that when two titles come together, *viz.* the king's and that of a ſubject, the king's title ſhall be preferred; yet the king by the acts of parliament has given away his title to the creditors: And nevertheleſs this may admit of a diſpute, the judges never conſtruing a ſtatute to give away the king's right, but wherein he is mentioned. In a queſtion whether the creditors by a commiſſion ſhall have the goods of a perſon outlawed; it is conceived the king ſhall have them by outlawry, &c. where he has a title at common law. See *W. Jones*, Rep. 203. and Sir *Simon Nevil*'s Caſe, *Hil.* 3 *Car.* I.

In the *Chancery*, it has been decreed, that money overpaid on an uſurious contract, as where a ſum is lent to a perſon in neceſſitous circumſtances, at ſix or eight *per cent.* who afterwards becomes a bankrupt, ſhall be accounted for and refunded, notwithſtanding the agreement of the oppreſſed party to allow ſuch payment, and the ſecurities therefore to be delivered up. But in the caſe of money loſt at gaming and paid, the court will refuſe relief, where it cannot be recovered at law; for there the plaintiff in equity is *particeps criminis*. *Boſanquet* v. *Daſhwood*. *Talbot*'s Caſe, 38, 41.

Of uncertain and contingent Eſtates, and which do or do not centre in the Bankrupt.

THESE are ſeveral, which I ſhall mention in order, beginning with the bankrupt's wife; and, firſt, concerning her *dower*.

Dower is a portion which a widow hath of the lands or houſes of her huſband after his deceaſe; and by the common law it is a third part of the lands which the huſband died ſeiſed of, either in *fee ſimple* or *fee tail*, which ſhe is to enjoy during life.

By the cuſtom of *Kent* called *Gavelkind*, the widow is entitled to the half part of the huſband's eſtate, either in *fee ſimple* or *fee tail*, *quamdiu remanet ſola et caſta*, ſo long as ſhe remains ſingle and continent; but if ſhe marries, or is guilty of incontinency, then ſhe forfeits ſuch eſtate.

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Lord *Coke* ſays, that all kinds of dower were inſtituted for the wife's ſubſiſtance during er life; which right of dower is not only a *legal* but a *moral* right, as it was held by ir *John Trevor*, maſter of the rolls, in the caſe of Lady and Lord *Dudley*. 1 Inſt. 33. 2 *Peer Will.* 634.

Secondly, the relation of huſband and wife, as it is the neareſt, ſo it is the earlieſt; and herefore *the wife is the proper object of the care and kindneſs of her huſband. The huſband is und, by the laws of God and man, to provide for her during his life; and after his death the ral obligation is not at an end, but he ought to take care of her proviſion during her own life.* his is the more reaſonable, as during the coverture, the wife can acquire no property her own. If before the marriage ſhe had a real eſtate, this by the coverture ceaſes be her's and the right thereto, whilſt ſhe is married, veſts in the huſband; her perſonal eſtate becomes his abſolutely, or at leaſt is ſubject to his controul; ſo that unleſs e has a real eſtate of her own, which is the caſe but of few, ſhe may, by his death, deſtitute of the neceſſaries of life, unleſs provided for out of his eſtate by a jointure dower. As to the huſband's perſonal eſtate, unleſs reſtrained by ſpecial cuſtom, hich very rarely takes place, he may give it all away from her; *ſo that his real eſtate, he had any, is the only plank ſhe can lay hold of to prevent her ſinking under her diſtreſs.* hus is the wife ſaid to have a moral right to her dower. Sir *Joſ. Jekyl*'s argument and ſolution.

The huſband, on the contrary, has no right to a tenancy by the courteſy, but from ſitive inſtitutions or proviſion of the laws: his right does not ariſe from the relation huſband and wife, for then every huſband would have it, which is not ſo; nor doth want it, if it be not his own fault, or at leaſt his misfortune. During the coverture, is maſter not only of his own, but of his wife's eſtate; and by his induſtry and proident care, may acquire property ſufficient, without any part of her eſtate, to maintain himſelf after her death: ſo that the huſband's tenancy by the courteſy hath no oral foundation, and is therefore properly ſtiled tenancy by the courteſy of *England*; at is, an eſtate by favour of the law of *England*.

Dower alſo is a legal right created by law, which ſettles the quality of the eſtate out which the wife's *dower* ariſes, and likewiſe aſcertains the *quantum* thereof. The common law ſays, the third part is *rationabilis dos*; and a ſpecial cuſtom, which is *lex loci*, larges or abridges the common law of dower, and gives the whole, half, or leſs than hird.

The common law likewiſe aſcertains dower, with reſpect to the nature and quality the huſband's eſtate. 1 Inſt. 33. b.

It ſays, the wife's dower muſt come out of ſuch an eſtate as would deſcend to the iſſue the husband by that wife; and gives dower of the huſband's *ſeiſin*, though not actual, reduced into poſſeſſion; it annexes privileges to dower as not to be liable to diſtreſs the huſband's debts to the king, much leſs for any due to the ſubject; with ſeveral her privileges. Again, the law fixes the age when a woman is dowable; and, by the y, fixes it at ſuch a time, as, by the courſe of nature, at leaſt in this part of the ord, it ſeems impoſſible ſhe ſhould have iſſue, or be pregnant, *viz.* at nine years old. t it is not ſo favourable to a tenancy by the courteſy, which it allows only in the e of a *ſeiſin* in deed; it annexes no privileges thereto. And though the huſband y be tenant by the courteſy of a common ſans number, of which the wife is not wable, yet that is becauſe of its inviſibility; in which caſe if dower was allowed, it uld be injurious to other perſons, and the lands be doubly charged. Thus the law, here it can juſtly do it, prefers the title of dower to that of courteſy.

Dower is alſo an equitable right, and ſuch a one as is a foundation for relief in a rt of equity. It ariſes from a contract made upon a valuable conſideration, marriage ng in its nature a civil, and in its celebration a ſacred contract; and the obligation is conſideration moving from each of the contracting parties to the other; from this igation ariſes an equity to the wife in ſeveral caſes, without any previous agreement, o make good a defective execution of a power, a defective conveyance, or ſupply defect of a ſurrender of a copyhold eſtate; in all which the court relieves a wife, d makes a proviſion for her, where it is not unreaſonable, or injurious with reſpect others. Indeed in the caſe of the huſband, marriage, as it is a legal conſideration, it is an equitable one; but then it is not carried ſo far in his favour, as in her's; and

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in the caſes before-mentioned, the court would not ſupply a defective title for the huſband; at leaſt it has not been done.

A bill was brought by a widow, to be endowed of an equity of redemption, though the mortgage was made in fee before the marriage, upon her paying a third of the mortgage money, or keeping down a third of the intereſt. And his honour the *Maſter of the Rolls*, after citing ſeveral authorities, *declared*, that the plaintiff, being the widow of the perſon entitled to the equity of redemption, of the mortgage in queſtion, which was a mortgage in fee, hath a right of redemption; and accordingly decreed her the arrears of her dower from the death of her huſband, ſhe allowing the intereſt of the third of the mortgage money, unſatisfied at that time, and the dower to be ſet out if the parties differed.

A woman is not entitled to dower where the huſband purchaſes an eſtate with a truſtee; but if the truſtee die in the life-time of the huſband, the joint tenancy between the huſband and the truſtee will ſurvive to the huſband, and then the wife will be entitled to dower. Caſes in Chancery. Lord *Talbot*, 138. Attorn. Gen. v. *Scot. Mich.* 9 *Geo.* II.

The defendant for 4400*l.* purchaſed of lord *Bodmyn* the reverſion after the death of lord *Warwick*, of lands of near 1000*l. per ann.* and for protection of the eſtate, and to prevent the plaintiff's dower, the defendant upon his purchaſe took an aſſignment of a term for years, which was veſted in truſtees to ſecure the payment of certain annuities, and afterwards in truſt to attend the inheritance, and likewiſe took an aſſignment of an ancient ſtatute that had been kept on foot for the protection of the eſtate. 1 *Vern.* 356. Lady *Bodmyn* v. *Vandebendy*.

The plaintiff had recovered dower at law, but was prevented from taking out execution by reaſon of the term and ſtatute.

To be relieved againſt which, and to be let into the poſſeſſion of her thirds, was the end of the plaintiff's bill.

The defendant inſiſted he was a purchaſer, and that he ought to have the benefit of this term for the protection of his purchaſe.

But the plaintiff's bill was diſmiſſed, and upon an appeal to the houſe of lords, the decree of diſmiſſion was affirmed. Caſes in Parl. 69.

The wife of a bankrupt, of a perſon *non compos mentis*, or of an outlawed or excommunicated perſon, or of a perſon committing felony, is not barred of her dower.

And in caſe of the bill for taking away the eſtates of the *South Sea* directors in the year 1720, all the wives of their huſbands were entitled to their dower, and received ſatisfaction for the ſame.

But the wife of a perſon guilty of high-treaſon, or of an alien *Jew*, is not dowable; and if the wife herſelf commits high-treaſon, or felony, or if ſhe elope from her huſband, and lives with the adulterer willingly, without being reconciled to her huſband, ſhe ſhall loſe and forfeit her dower; but if the huſband be reconciled, and ſhe live with him again, ſhe ſhall be endowed.

If a wife levies a fine with her huſband, and they join in the ſale of an eſtate to a purchaſer, ſhe is barred of her dower.

By the ſtatute of the 27 *Hen.* VIII. Cap. 10. Sect. 6. it is enacted, that where perſons have purchaſed, or have eſtate made of lands and hereditaments, &c. to them and their wives, and to the heirs of the huſband, or to the huſband and to the wife, and to the heirs of their two bodies begotten, or to the heirs of one of their bodies to be begotten, or to the huſband and to the wife for term of their lives, or for term of life of the wife, for jointure of the wife; every woman having ſuch jointure ſhall not claim any dower of the reſidue of the lands that were her huſband's.

And then it provides, that if any ſuch woman ſhould be lawfully evicted from her jointure, or any part thereof, ſuch woman ſhall be endowed of as much of the reſidue of her huſband's tenements, as the lands ſo evicted ſhall amount unto. S. 7.

Provided alſo, that if any wife ſhall have lands, aſſured after marriage in jointure, except the aſſurance be made by act of parliament, ſhe may at her liberty, after the death of her huſband, refuſe the lands, to her aſſured in jointure, and demand her dower according to the common law. S. 9.

Wife

Wife's Title to her Free-Bench.

FREE-BENCH, is that eſtate in copyhold lands which the wife hath on the death of her huſband for her dower, according to the cuſtom of the manor; and in ſeveral manors there are various cuſtoms with reſpect to ſuch eſtate; and in ſome places the wife hath the whole of the lands, in others the half, and in others the third: and I ſhall cite the following caſe:

This was an action of treſpaſs, and upon a ſpecial verdict it was found, that the land was copyhold of inheritance of the manor of *Cheltenham* in *Glouceſterſhire*, whereof *Arthur Bleeke*, late huſband of the defendant, was ſeiſed in fee. *Parker* v. *Edith Bleeke*. *Hil.* 15 *Car.* 13 *Car. Roll.* 1002. 3 *Cro.* 568.

And in this manor there was a cuſtom, that if a copyholder, ſeiſed in fee of a copyhold tenement, died, leaving a wife at the time of his death ſurviving him, that ſhe ſhould hold the ſaid copyhold land during her life, and for twelve years after.

And by virtue of the ſtat. 13 *Eliz.* he was found bankrupt; and by indenture dated the 5th of *April* 10 *Car.* and inrolled within the ſix months, they ſold the copyhold lands to the plaintiff *Alexander Parker* and to *William Sotherne* and their heirs, for 600*l.* paid for the uſe of the bankrupt's creditors.

And the jury by virtue of a private act of parliament, made 1 *Car.* found, that by the cuſtom of that manor, the wife of the copyholder ſhould have dower, and may have a jointure aſſigned for her life; and that a copyholder of inheritance may grant for his life, and twelve years after.

And that all women then living, and late the wives of any of the copyholders of the ſaid manor, dying tenants, ſhould and may enjoy the cuſtomary lands of their now, or late huſbands, and be tenants for their lives, and twelve years after, as if that act had never been made.

And that all the cuſtoms and uſages heretofore uſed and allowed within the ſaid manor concerning the enjoying any cuſtomary lands, &c. by any widow of any cuſtomary tenant, or any after-taken huſband of ſuch widow, or the heir or heirs of ſuch wife, hereafter taking huſband, or concerning the deſcending of any ſuch lands to any other perſon or in any other form than is before expreſſed, ſhall be void; and that all other lawful uſages and cuſtoms, heretofore uſed within the ſaid manor, which were not repugnant and contrary to the true meaning of that act, ſhould be and remain good and effectual to be ratified by that act.

And the jury found, that at a court baron of the ſaid manor, held the 1ſt of *April* 12 *Car.* it was found by the homage, that *Edith* ſurvived her huſband, and ought to enjoy the ſaid tenements for her life, and for twelve years after; and that upon a preſentment the 1ſt of *April*, 12 *Car.* and before the admiſſion of *Alexander Parker* and *William Sotherne*, the ſaid *Edith* was admitted tenant of the tenements aforeſaid, according to the cuſtom of the manor, and by virtue of ſuch admiſſion ſhe entered.

And this was very well argued at the bar by *Glyn* for the plaintiff, and *Moreton* for the defendant, where two points were inſiſted on.

1ſt. Whether by the bargain and ſale made by the commiſſioners, by virtue of the ſtatute of bankrupts, the eſtate of the copyholder was veſted in the bargainee before admittance; for then the ſaid *Arthur Bleeke* did not die tenant, and ſo it is not within the cuſtom, that his wife ſhould have widow's eſtate.

2dly. Admitting he died tenant, and the widow had ſuch an eſtate veſted in her, whether the vendees by the bargain and ſale to them before made, ſhall not afterwards diveſt the eſtate of the *feme* by relation, and then the plaintiff hath a good title.

And it was argued that the bargain and ſale binds the copyholder, and bars his eſtate; and that he is no copyholder after the bargain and ſale enrolled; and the bargainee by the ſtatute is only barred to take the profits until admittance, which is for the lord's benefit, in reſpect to the fine due to him thereupon. 2dly, it was held, when the bargainee is admitted by the lord, it ſhall veſt in the bargainee, and ſhall have relation to the bargain and ſale, and ſhall diveſt the eſtate which the *feme* claimed by the

cuſtom, as in the Caſe of 7 *Edw.* VI. *Brook*, Title *Inrolments.* Where one joint tenant bargains and ſells, and before the inrolment the other dies, and afterwards the deed is inrolled within the ſix months, yet the moiety only paſſed. And it is like the caſe where one bargains and ſells by indenture, and takes a wife and dies, and afterwards the deed is inrolled within ſix months, the *feme* ſhall not have her dower; and ſo the caſe 22 *Eliz.* where a mortgagee dies, his heir being in ward to the king, the condition is afterwards performed, the wardſhip ſhall be diveſted. *Jones* and *Bramſton* doubted of the point, until they ſaw the record finds the act to be particularly, that ſhe ought to be the wife of a tenant, and it is not intended, that, after the ſale of a copyhold he ſhould die tenant, and he did not die tenant, becauſe the bargain and ſale took his eſtate from him; and ouſted him of the copyhold. Wherefore they agreed judgment ſhould be entered for the plaintiff.

Having exhibited theſe caſes concerning the wife's dower and free-bench, I ſhall now mention ſome concerning *ſeparate ſettlements* before marriage, and proviſions of parents after.

Separate Settlements

ARE frequently made before marriage; and the fitteſt and ſecureſt manner of making them is as follows:

The intended wife names truſtees of her own; and that part of her fortune or eſtate, which ſhe or her friends think fit to ſettle for ſuch ſeparate uſe, is, with the privity and conſent of the intended huſband, and who ought always to be made a party to the deed, conveyed or aſſigned to ſuch truſtees for her ſole and ſeparate uſe and benefit, and to and for ſuch uſes, intents, and purpoſes, as the ſaid intended wife, by deed or deeds in writing, or by her laſt will, ſhall direct or appoint: And there is a particular agreement that ſuch ſeparate eſtate ſhall not be ſubject in any reſpect to the debts, control, or engagements of the huſband; but that the truſtees are to pay and apply ſuch ſeparate eſtate, or the rents and intereſt thereof, into her own proper hands, or to permit her, or her aſſigns, to receive the ſame for her own ſeparate uſe, excluſive of her huſband, as ſhe ſhall appoint.

And by this deed the intended huſband uſually covenants with the truſtees, that they ſhall quietly enjoy ſuch ſeparate eſtate or money; and he conſents to the ſettlement; and he agrees that any deed or will that ſhe may make, according to that deed, ſhall have its full effect; and that he will not obſtruct the execution of the ſame.

Theſe ſeparate proviſions are alſo frequently made by deed or will, by parents to their daughters that are married, as a proviſion for their ſupport and maintenance, in caſe any misfortunes or loſſes may happen to their huſbands; and if they are ſecured in this manner, they are effectual againſt any of the huſband's creditors, or any incumbrance or act of bankruptcy.

And the reaſon why ſettlements ſhould be made in this manner will appear from the following caſes.

A widow makes a deed of ſettlement of her eſtate, and marries a ſecond huſband, who was not privy to that ſettlement; and it appearing to the court, that it was in confidence of her having ſuch an eſtate that the huſband married her, the court ſet aſide the deed as fraudulent. 2 Chan. Rep. 18. *Howard* and *Hooker.*

So where the intended wife the day before her marriage entered into a recognizance to her brother, it was decreed to be delivered up. 2 Chan. Rep. 79.

So where a conveyance was made by the wife before her marriage to truſtees in truſt, that they ſhould permit her to receive the rents and profits of the eſtate, and act in every thing as ſhe, whether ſole or covert, ſhould appoint; the lady being crazed in her underſtanding, endeavoured to run away from her huſband, and ſtirred up her creditors to ſue him; and the conveyance appearing to be without the huſband's privity, the lord chancellor held it to be in derogation of the rights of marriage; and decreed the poſſeſſion of the eſtate to the huſband, and a conveyance from the truſtees to the ſix clerks, that it might be ſubject to the order of the court. 2 *Vern.* 17. *Charlett* and the Earl of *Dorſet. Hill.* 1688.

A woman

A woman, on agreement before marriage with her husband, being to have a power to act as a feme sole; and the husband dying, and she marrying again, the second husband, not being privy to the settlement on the first marriage, it was decreed, that the second husband should not be bound by the settlement made on the former marriage. A case cited to be decreed 2 *Vern.* 17. *Edmonds* and *Dennington.*

But when a widow, before her marriage with a second husband, assigned over the greatest part of her estate to trustees, in trust for children by her former husband; and though it was insisted, that this was without the privity of her husband, and done with a design to cheat him, yet the court thought that a widow may thus provide for her children, before she put herself under the power of an husband; and it being proved that 800*l.* was thus settled, and that the husband had suppressed the deed, he was decreed to pay the whole money, without directing any account. 1 *Vern.* 408. *Hunt* and *Matthews. Mich.* 1689.

William Davison having devised a legacy of 600*l.* to his son, payable at twenty-one, for which he had obtained a decree, and 637*l.* reported due; before he received the money he became a bankrupt, and the commissioners assigned the legacy and benefit of the decree. 2 *Vern.* Rep. 432.

The bill was brought by the assignees to have the benefit of the decree; to which the defendants, the executors, demurred, insisting that a legacy was not within the compass of provision of any of the acts made against bankrupts, to be assigned to the creditors.

But the demurrer was overruled; and said that the act of parliament ought to be taken in the most beneficial sense for the advantage of the creditors.

Wills in Favour of a Bankrupt's Wife, &c.

J. S. Married his daughter to one *Bennett*, a tradesman in *London*, who was extravagant and in debt; the father makes his will, and devises the premises in question, being lands in fee, to his daughter, the wife of *Bennett*, for her separate use, exclusive of her husband, to hold to her and her heirs, and that her husband should not be tenant by the courtesy, nor have these lands for his life in case he survived his wife, but they should, upon the wife's death, go to her heirs. 2 *Peer Wil.* 316.

Soon after this the testator dies, and *Bennett* becoming a bankrupt, the commissioners assign the lands to the defendant *Davis*, in trust for the creditors; and upon *Davis*'s bringing his ejectment, the bankrupt's wife, by her next friend, prefers her bill against *Davis*, the assignee and husband, to compel them to assign over his estate to her separate use.

It was objected on behalf of the defendant, that he being a creditor, and having the law on his side, it would be hard to take that benefit from him; and that, though the testator might intend these lands for the separate use of his daughter, yet that this intention was not executed according to law, as the premises were not devised to trustees for the separate use of the wife, and according to law the husband, during the coverture was entitled to his wife's estate in her right; and it was farther urged, that there the case of a devise of a legacy or of a term to the wife for her separate use might be good, because these remained in the executor until assent, and equity would not compel the executor to assent, whereby the intention of the testator should be disappointed, but would continue the executor a trustee for the feme covert. Whereas in the present case, the devise being of lands in fee to the wife, who by the will only had an immediate title thereto, the husband must consequently be entitled to the profits in her right.

That there was no trust, the testator never having intended to trust the husband, and the wife could not be a trustee for herself: besides, the husband could not be a trustee for the wife, they both being but one person.

On the other hand, the plaintiff's counsel would have read *parole evidence*, to prove that the testator did not intend these lands should be liable to the husband's debts; but the court would not permit such evidence to be read, it being in the case of a devise of land, which by the statute must be all of it in writing.

A

As to the chief point, the maſter of the *rolls* took it to be a clear caſe, that it was a truſt in the huſband, and that there was no difference where the truſt was created by an act of the party, and where by the act of law.

If I ſhould deviſe that my lands ſhould be charged with debts or legacies, my heir, taking ſuch lands by deſcent, would be but a truſtee; and no remedy for theſe debts and legacies but in equity: So in the principal caſe; there being an apparent intention that the wife ſhould enjoy theſe lands to her ſeparate uſe: by that means, the huſband, who would otherwiſe be entitled to take the profits in his right during the coverture, is now declared and made a truſtee for his wife; and admitting the huſband to be a truſtee, then the argument of the creditors having the law on their ſide, was immaterial; as if the bankrupt had been a truſtee for *I. S.* his bankruptcy ſhould not in equity affect the truſt eſtate; and that though the huſband, the bankrupt, might be tenant by the courteſy, yet he ſhould be but a truſtee for the heirs of the wife. Alſo when the teſtator had a power to deviſe the premiſes to truſtees, for the ſeparate uſe of the wife, this court, in compliance with his declared intention, will ſupply the want of them, and make the huſband truſtee. And the defendant, the aſſignee, who claiming under the huſband can have no better right than the huſband, muſt join in a conveyance for the ſeparate uſe of the wife, which was *decreed accordingly*.

The defendant's teſtator by his will deviſed 800*l.* to be paid within ſix months after his death to one Mr. *Define*, in truſt, that he ſhould lay it out and inveſt it in a purchaſe for the benefit of the wife of *I. S.* and to ſettle it ſo, as after the death of his wife it might come to her children, and the intereſt in the mean time to be paid to ſuch perſons as ought to receive the profits. *I. S.* becomes a bankrupt and the plaintiff, as aſſignee under the ſtatute, would have the intereſt of this money decreed to him, during the joint lives of baron and feme. 2 *Vern.* 97. *Eaſt.* Term 1089. *Vandenanker* v. *Deſbrough.*

Per Curiam: This not being any *truſt created by the huſband, or any thing out of his eſtate*, but given by a relation of the wife's, and intended for her maintenance, it is not liable to the creditors of the huſband, and the plaintiff hath no title thereto as aſſignee of the commiſſion of bankruptcy; and therefore *decreed* it ſhould be paid to *Define* the truſtee, to be laid out in land, and ſettled according to the will.

The caſe of *Drake* and the *mayor of Exeter* was cited, where there was a leaſe for twenty-one years, with a covenant for renewal at the end of the term; the leſſee became bankrupt; adjudged, the aſſignee under the ſtatute ſhould have no benefit of that covenant.

Walter Wallinger by his will left to his niece *Elizabeth Tayleur*, an infant, 1000*l.* payable after the death of the teſtator's wife, and at his ſaid niece's age of twenty-one years, if ſhe ſhould ſo long live.. *Jacobſon* & al. v. *Williams.*

The niece married *I. S.* without the knowledge or conſent of her father; *I. S.* being at that time much in debt by judgment and otherwiſe; and gained the young gentlewoman's conſent by the influence of a maid ſervant, whom he had bribed, to his intereſt. The niece was about eighteen years of age. 1 *Peer Will.* 383. Caſe 100. *Mich.* Term. 1717. L. C *Cowper*, Abr. Caſes in Eq. 54.

Soon after the marriage, *I. S.* became a bankrupt, and the commiſſioners of bankruptcy aſſigned over all the eſtate and effects of the bankrupt to the plaintiffs in truſt for the creditors, who brought their bill for this legacy; the teſtator's widow being dead, and the niece being about twenty-one years old, and conſequently the legacy due; and the bankrupt had two children by his wife then living.

This cauſe coming on before baron *Price*, in the abſence of the lord chancellor, the baron, in regard to the creditors, did decree the legacy and intereſt to be paid to the plaintiffs.

But upon an appeal from that decree to the lord chancellor, his lordſhip declared that foraſmuch as the plaintiffs, the aſſignees of the commiſſion, claimed under the bankrupt, they ought not to be in a better caſe than the bankrupt himſelf; and ſince, if he had brought a bill for his legacy, the court would not have allowed it him, without obliging him at the ſame time to make ſome proviſion for the wife and children; ſo, for the ſame reaſon, when theſe claiming under the bankrupt, and who muſt be exactly in the ſame caſe as he himſelf would have been in, come for equity, they ought to do equity, which would be to provide for the wife and children of the bankrupt,

from

from whom they derived their claim. But with regard to the intereſt of the money, as the bankrupt commonly was allowed to receive that, ſo the aſſignees ought to receive the ſame during the bankrupt's life; alſo if the bankrupt's wife ſhould die without iſſue, then the bankrupt would have been allowed to receive the whole money, and therefore in ſuch caſe the aſſignees ſhould be allowed to receive it alſo.

However his lordſhip ſaid, that as a judge had been of a contrary opinion, he would take time to conſider of it.

And on the cauſe coming on again, the caſe of *Taylor* and *Wheeler* was cited; and it was moreover obſerved to the court, that the bankrupt had in this caſe gained his certificate, and was diſcharged, and that the aſſignment made to the complainants being before the legacy was veſted, if they could not now ſupply the aſſignment, by making a new one, the conſequence was that the legacy was veſted in the bankrupt.

But the lord chancellor replied, that this not appearing in the pleadings, he would take no notice of it; nevertheleſs at another day, the fact being made to appear by a petition with the certificate of the commiſſioners, and the allowance of the lord chancellor *Harcourt* annexed, the court ſaid it was clear, the commiſſioners could not aſſign this poſſibility of right which the bankrupt had to the portion, and conſequently the aſſignees being plaintiffs in the bills, and entitling themſelves under this aſſignment, and this aſſignment being void, with reſpect to ſuch poſſibility*, therefore the bill muſt be diſmiſſed, but without coſts, becauſe the plaintiffs were creditors.

* *But the reaſon given above,* viz. *becauſe the bankrupt, the huſband, could not have come to his wife's portion without the aſſiſtance of a court of equity, which would not have decreed it to him, but on his making ſome proviſion for his wife, ſeems to have been the beſt foundation for this decree; ſince a poſſibility or contingent intereſt is certainly aſſignable by the commiſſioners. Thus in the caſe of* Higden, verſ. Williamſon, *firſt heard at the* Rolls, Mich. 1731, *and afterwards affirmed by Lord Chancellor* King, *in* Mich. 1732. *The caſe in effect was, an eſtate was deviſed to be ſold, and the monies ariſing from ſuch ſale to be divided among ſuch of the children of* A. *as ſhould be living at his death:* A. *had ſeveral children, one of whom,* viz. B. *became a bankrupt, and the commiſſioners aſſigned over his eſtate; after which* B. *got his certificate allowed; and then* A. *died: Declared that his ſhare of this money, which on* A.*'s death belonged to* B. *ſhould be paid to the commiſſioners; for that not only the latter ſtatutes relating to bankruptcy mentioned the word* poſſibility, *but alſo becauſe the* 13 Eliz. *Cap.* 7. *Sect.* 2. *empowers the commiſſioners to aſſign all that the bankrupt might depart with; and here* B. *in the life-time of* A. *might have releaſed this contingent intereſt. Beſides, the* 21 Jac. I. *Cap.* 19, *enacts, that the ſtatutes relating to bankrupts ſhall be conſtrued in the moſt beneficial manner for creditors.*

Afterwards, in Trinity Term 1718, the wife of *I. S.* by her next friend, having brought a bill, ſetting forth her having been ſeduced into this marriage, and the huſband's bankruptcy, together with the certificate for his diſcharge, prayed that the money might be put out to her ſeparate uſe for her life, and afterwards for her children; to which the huſband putting in his anſwer, and declaring himſelf ſenſible of having injured his wife, in manner as above, ſubmitted to what was deſired by the bill, only prayed the arrears of intereſt.

On the other hand, the aſſignees oppoſed the bill, inſiſting, that the commiſſioners might ſtill make a new aſſignment of this which was now and not before veſted.

But by Lord Chancellor *Parker*, the commiſſioners have executed their power, and the debts which the huſband, the bankrupt, owed to the creditors before the bankruptcy, are now extinct by act of parliament; and this portion is a new-acquired eſtate by the huſband in right of his wife; wherefore ſince the huſband agreed to this prayer of his wife's bill, which is but a reaſonable reparation for the wrong he had done her, *decree* the huſband the arrears of intereſt, deducting the coſts, and let the legacy be laid out in a purchaſe; and in the mean time let the wife have the intereſt for her ſeparate uſe, &c. by which means the whole legacy was ſaved to the wife, and to her ſeparate uſe.

Of

Of Marriage Bonds, and Articles before Marriage.

MARRIAGE BONDS are frequently given before the eſpouſals, by perſons who are engaged in trade or buſineſs, and where it would be inconvenient to lay out the portion in land, becauſe the woman's fortune is ſuppoſed to be added to the huſband's, and to be inveſted in the ſtock in trade, in order to be there managed by the huſband for the mutual ſupport of themſelves and their children.

And theſe bonds muſt be given to two truſtees, to be named and appointed by the intended wife, or one of them by her, and the other by the man, and according to the portion of fortune, which the woman brings her huſband, the huſband becomes bound, to pay at his deceaſe, to the truſtees, or the ſurvivor of them, or the executors or adminiſtrators of ſuch ſurvivor, the ſum agreed between them in truſt, and for the ſole uſe and benefit of the wife, in caſe ſhe ſhall ſurvive him; or part for the wife, and part for the children, as the parties ſhall agree between themſelves; and in caſe the wife ſhall not ſurvive the huſband, and there ſhall be no children, then the bond is uſually declared to be void.

The reaſon of giving this bond to truſtees is in order to ſupport the demand againſt the eſtate of the huſband; and it is effectual againſt his real as well as perſonal eſtate, but it muſt not be made to the intended wife in her name, before marriage, becauſe upon the marriage, the huſband and wife are become one perſon in law; and whatever ſecurities might be given to her before marriage, unleſs they were ſupported by truſtees, would, on ſuch marriage, revert back again, and be merged in the huſband's fortune, and be unſafe for the wife.

A marriage bond is of no greater effect or force than any other bond debt; but as the wife is frequently executrix to her huſband, and the law uſually throws the right of adminiſtration upon her, whenever ſhe is either executrix or adminiſtratrix, ſhe as well as any other executor or adminiſtrator has to pay her bond debt firſt, and preferable to all other bond debts, or debts of an equal or inferior degree.

But if the huſband becomes a bankrupt in her life-time, this has been adjudged to be ſuch a contingent or uncertain debt, that her truſtees cannot come in as creditors to prove ſuch debt under ſuch commiſſion, which the following caſes will illuſtrate:

A huſband who was a trader, in conſideration of a marriage, and of a portion, gave a bond to his wife's truſtees, to leave the wife, if ſhe ſurvived him, 1000*l.* The obligor became a bankrupt; and it was objected, that in Lord *Cowper*'s time it had been ordered, in caſe of a bond given on ſo valuable a conſideration, that the money computed upon the diſtribution to be the ſhare of the obligee in this bond, ſhall be put out at intereſt, and the creditors have ſuch intereſt during the life of the huſband, the bankrupt; and if the huſband ſhould die, leaving the wife, the money to be paid to the wife; but, if the wife ſhould die in the life-time of her huſband, then the money to be paid to the creditors. 2 *Vern.* 663. *Holland* v. *Calliford.*

On the other hand, Lord *Macclesfield* was ſaid to have doubted of this, wherefore this caſe coming again in queſtion before the then Lord Chancellor *King*, his lordſhip ordered the precedents made in Lord *Cowper*'s time to be left with him. Ex Parte *Bayly* in *Hil.* Vac. 1720. 2 *Peer Will.* 497. *Mich.* T. 1728. L. C. *King.*

And his lordſhip was of another opinion, conceiving, that no part of the bankrupt's eſtate ſhould wait, or be deferred from being diſtributed; the act ordering that the bankrupt's eſtate ſhould be diſtributed within months; eſpecially that the diſtribution ſhould not wait, as in the preſent caſe, for a debt which was neither *debitum in preſenti*, and never might be *debitum in futuro*, in regard the wife might die in the life-time of her huſband; beſides the huſband, after the certificate allowed, might go to his trade again, and become a ſolvent perſon able to pay off his bond: The court reſolved, that the contingent creditor ſhould not come in for a diſtribution, neither ſhould the money be reſerved in favour of ſuch contingency.

But his lordſhip declared, that though the debt was contingent when the obligor became a bankrupt, yet if the contingency happen before the diſtribution made, then ſuch contingen-

contingent creditor ſhould come in for his debt; ſo if ſuch contingency happened before the ſecond dividend made, the creditor ſhould come in for his proportion thereof, though after the firſt dividend.

The obligor on a bottomree bond became bankrupt before the return of the ſhip, and the ſhip did not return before the diſtribution made; whereupon it was held that the obligee ſhould have no benefit of the diſtribution upon the commiſſion. And,

Whereas it was objected, that this bond would be barred, after the bankrupt's certificate allowed, which could not be unleſs it was then done.

Per Curiam: This cannot be, if the obligor is careful in declaring upon his bond; indeed if the party declares upon the bond only, he ſhall be barred; otherwiſe, if he ſets forth as well the condition as the bond in the declaration; for then it muſt appear, that the cauſe of action did not accrue at the time of the obligor's becoming a bankrupt. *Note,* The cautious way of declaring in ſuch caſe.

But the above caſe is ſince altered, and the obligee in any bottomree bond ſhall be admitted to claim, and after the loſs or contingency ſhall have happened, to prove his debt or demands in reſpect of ſuch bond, in like manner as if the loſs had happened before the time of the iſſuing the commiſſion of bankruptcy againſt the obligor, and ſhall be entitled unto, and have and receive a proportionable part, ſhare, and dividend of the bankrupt's eſtate, in proportion to the other creditors of ſuch bankrupt, and in like manner as if ſuch loſs and contingency had happened before ſuch commiſſion iſſued. 19 *Geo.* II.

And this act makes it the ſame with the obligors and obligees on a policy of inſurance.

One *Blanchard*, a cabinet-maker, married the ſiſter of *Calliford*, who had 500*l.* portion ſecured by land. *Blanchard*, on his marriage, gives a bond to leave his intended wife, if ſhe ſurvived him, 500*l.* or a third of his eſtate, at her election. *Blanchard* v. *Calliford.*

Blanchard became a bankrupt; bill by the aſſignees to have the 500*l.* raiſed by a ſale; and decreed accordingly: But with this, that the wife ſhould come in as a creditor upon the 500*l.* bond; and what ſhall be paid in reſpect thereof, to be put out at intereſt, and received by the creditors, during the life of the huſband, and if the wife ſurvived then the money to be paid to her.

I. S. indebted by bond to the wife of *A.* became a bankrupt; the huſband comes in and claims the debt, pays the contribution-money; but dies before any dividend was made; the wife ſurvives, but dies alſo before any diſtribution. *Mich.* 1710. 2 *Vern.* 707.

Lord Chancellor directed the diſtribution to be made to the executors of the wife, and not to thoſe of the huſband; repaying to the huſband's executors what he had advanced for contribution.

The huſband's paying the contribution-money did not alter the property of the debt, but it remained a choſe in action, and ſurvived to the wife.

The plaintiff brought an action of debt againſt the defendant for 800*l.* wherein the plaintiff declared, that *William Donalſon* in his life-time, *viz.* the 6th of *May*, 1704, by his bond then dated, obliged himſelf, his heirs, &c. to the plaintiff *Tully*, and one *Philip Ruſby*, whom the plaintiff ſurvived, in the ſaid ſum of 800*l.* &c. with condition, that if the heirs, &c. of the ſaid *William* ſhould pay to the ſaid plaintiff *Tully* and *Philip*, or the ſurvivor of them, or the executors, &c. of the ſurvivor of them, 400*l.* within two months after the death of the ſaid *William*, in caſe one *Martha Latimer* ſhould marry the ſaid *William*, and ſhould happen to ſurvive him; in truſt for the benefit and behoof of the ſaid *Martha*, her executors, &c. then the obligation ſhould be void, &c. and the plaintiff in fact ſays, that after making the ſaid bond, the ſaid *Martha* married the ſaid *William Donalſon*, and that after the ſaid marriage, the ſaid *Philip Ruſby* died, and the plaintiff ſurvived him; and that the ſaid *William* made his will, and appointed the defendants his executors; and afterwards, the ſaid will not being revoked, died; and the ſaid *Martha* ſurvived him, and is yet alive: and that after the death of the ſaid *William Donalſon*, the defendant *Frances* proved the ſaid will in due form of law; that the ſaid *Frances* and *Chriſtopher*, or either of them, did not pay to the plaintiff the ſaid 400*l.* within two months after the death of the ſaid *William*, according to the ſaid condition, whereby the bond became forfeited; and the action aroſe to the plaintiff, to demand of the

the ſaid defendants the ſaid 800*l.* but the defendants the ſaid 800*l.* though often requeſted, have not yet paid, &c. *James Tully* v. *Frances Sparks* and *Chriſtopher May*, Executors of *William Donalſon*.

The defendants after praying oyer of the bond and condition, which was granted, plead in bar, that the ſaid *William Donalſon*, after making the bond, for ſeven years, before and after that time, exerciſed the trade of a biſcuit baker, and got his living thereby, and became indebted to ſundries in the ſum of 200*l.* and more, and became a bankrupt, and was declared ſuch by the commiſſioners, and had his certificate allowed.

This caſe was learnedly argued both for the plaintiff and defendant, and the cauſe coming on in *Michaelmas* Term 1728, *judgment was given by the whole court upon the merits, that the plaintiff's debt was not barred by the matter compriſed in the plea, becauſe it was not within the* 7 Geo. I. *Cap.* 31.

In the Matter of James King, *a Bankrupt, on the Part of* Ann King *his Wife.*

The ſaid *Ann King*, by her petition in *January* 1742, ſet forth, that on the 16th of *Feb.* 1731, by articles tripartite made before her marriage with *James King*, between *James King* the elder, and the bankrupt, of the firſt part; *James Sutton*, and the ſaid *Ann King*, by the name of *Ann Sutton*, his daughter, of the ſecond part; and *Robert Sutton* and *John Complin*, of the third part; reciting the intended marriage, it was, amongſt other things, covenanted and agreed, that the ſaid *James Sutton* ſhould, within three months after the marriage, pay the ſaid *James King* the younger 1000*l.* as her marriage portion; and if *James* and *Ann* ſhould have iſſue living at the death of *James Sutton*, that then his heirs, &c. ſhould pay to the ſaid *James King* the younger, the further ſum of 1000*l.* if he ſhould be then living; but if *King* ſhould die before the laſt 1000*l.* became payable to him, then the ſame ſhould in like manner be paid to the ſaid *Robert Sutton* and *John Complin*, &c. in truſt, to place out the ſame at intereſt, on ſuch ſecurities as the truſtees, with the ſaid *Ann King*, ſhould approve of, and ſhould pay the intereſt to be made thereof to her, during her life; and after her deceaſe, for the maintenance and education of the children of the ſaid *James* and *Ann King*, till they ſhould attain twenty-one, and then to be paid to them in ſuch parts and proportions as the ſaid *James* and *Ann King* ſhould appoint; and for default of ſuch appointment, to be divided equally between them.

And in caſe they had no iſſue, then to ſuch perſon or perſons as the ſaid *James King* the younger ſhould by deed or will give or appoint the ſame unto; and in default thereof, the ſame was to be paid to the executors or adminiſtrators of the ſaid *James King*.

And by the ſame articles, *James King* the younger covenanted, that if he received the ſaid 1000*l.* payable after *James Sutton*'s death according to ſuch covenant, that then the heirs, &c. of the ſaid *James King* the younger, would, within three months after his deceaſe, pay to the ſaid *Robert Complin* and *John Sutton*, &c. 1000*l.* to be by them employed in ſuch manner and form, and for ſuch uſes, intents, and purpoſes as were before expreſſed and limited, touching the 1000*l.* payable after the death of *James Sutton*.

The articles were executed by all parties, and the marriage ſoon after took effect.

In *January* 1739, *James Sutton*, the father died: and *James* and *Ann King* having iſſue a daughter named *Ann*, who was then living, *James King* became entitled to the 1000*l.* after *James Sutton*'s death, and the executors of *Sutton* accordingly paid him the ſame; and he gave them a diſcharge for it.

In *January* 1741, *Robert Sutton*, one of the truſtees, died; and a commiſſion of bankruptcy iſſued againſt *James King*, and he was duly found a bankrupt, and his eſtate was aſſigned to *Edward Grace*, *Thomas Garaway*, and *Timothy Denham*.

That ſhe apprehended that *John Complin*, the ſurviving truſtee, ought to be allowed the 1000*l.* ſo paid to her huſband *James King*, by *Sutton*'s executors, in the nature of a debt under the commiſſion, by virtue of the covenant in the articles, and that a proportionable part of *King*'s eſtate, in proportion to what was to be paid to his other creditors, might be paid to the truſtees, to be diſpoſed in ſuch manner as might anſwer the intention of the ſaid articles.

That

That ſhe had applied to *Complin*, and had requeſted him to prove the ſaid debt of 1000*l.* before the commiſſioners, and to be admitted a creditor for the ſame; but that he pretended, though his name was mentioned as a truſtee in the articles, yet that he had never executed them; and refuſed to act in the truſt, whereby the and her daughter were in danger of being totally deprived of the benefit of the 1000*l.* intended as a proviſion for her by the ſaid articles.

She therefore prayed his lordſhip, that ſhe might be at liberty to name a new truſtee in *Complin*'s room; and that ſuch new truſtee might be admitted a creditor under the ſaid commiſſion for the ſaid 1000*l.* and might be paid a dividend in proportion with the reſt of *James King*'s creditors, and that the money to be received by ſuch new truſtee, by virtue of ſuch dividend, might be placed out at intereſt, in ſuch manner as that ſhe might receive the intereſt thereof during her life, in caſe ſhe ſurvived her huſband; and that the principal monies to be received for ſuch dividend might go and be paid to ſuch child or children of her by *James King*, as ſhould happen to be living at the death of the ſurvivor of them, in caſe there ſhould be any ſuch iſſue; and in ſuch manner as was directed by the articles; or that his lordſhip would make ſuch other order, as to him would ſeem meet.

And on the 21ſt *Jan.* 1742, this petition came on to be heard before his lordſhip, and was learnedly argued by counſel on both ſides: And the caſes of *ex parte Cazalet*, *Holland* and *Calliford*, *Tully* and *Sparks*, were cited; and on the firſt hearing, his lordſhip gave the gentlemen who were counſel for the ſaid *Ann King*, further time to ſpeak to it, and in the mean time to ſearch for precedents; and upon this petition coming on again before his lordſhip, and no other precedents to the point appearing, his lordſhip was pleaſed to be of opinion, that he could not relieve the petitioner *Ann King*; and therefore he ordered ſuch petition to be diſmiſſed.

Debts due to, and from the Wife, when ſingle.

MILES brought debt againſt huſband and wife, upon a bond entered into by the woman when ſingle. The defendants jointly plead in the bar, that the plaintiff ought not to have his action, &c. and ſay, that after the inter-marriage, *Williams* the huſband became a bankrupt, and a commiſſion iſſued againſt him, and he ſubmitted, and in all things conformed himſelf to the ſtatute of the 4 *Anne*, and to all other ſtatutes relating to bankrupts; and therefore the aforeſaid *John* and *Eleanor*, by virtue of the aforeſaid ſtatute, ſay, that the action aforeſaid aroſe to the ſaid *Miles*, before the ſaid *John Williams* became bankrupt; and that they were ready to verify, and therefore they demanded judgment, if the ſaid *Miles* ought to maintain his action. The plaintiff demurred, and ſhewed for cauſe, that the debt ariſing upon the bond made by the wife ſolely, was not diſcharged by the ſtatute mentioned in the defendant's plea; and alſo that the plea ought to have concluded to the country. The defendants joined in demurrer. And after ſeveral arguments in this caſe, *Parker* chief juſtice, having ſtated the record at large, delivered the reſolution of the court. *Miles* v. *Williams & Ux.*

The two great queſtions which have been made in this caſe are theſe:

1. Whether this being a bond given by the wife *dum ſola*, be ſuch a debt as ſhall be diſcharged by the bankruptcy of the huſband, by virtue of the ſtatute of 4 *Anne*, Cap. 7. mentioned in the plea?

2. Whether the defendants have well concluded their plea or not; it being to the judgment of the court, and not the country?

As to the firſt we are all of opinion that it is a debt within the act.

The words of the clauſe upon which it depends, are, *That the bankrupt ſhall be diſcharged from all debts by him due and owing, at the time he became bankrupt*; and then in caſe he be ſued for any ſuch debt, the act directs, that he ſhall, and may plead in general, that the cauſe of action did accrue before he became bankrupt. S. 7.

Upon theſe words the immediate queſtion is, whether this was a debt due, and owing by the huſband, at the time he became bankrupt?

It was ſaid, and, I think, admitted at the bar, *That a debt due by the wife, and one due to the wife, dum ſola*, muſt fall under the ſame conſideration.

This is very reaſonable, and therefore I have conſidered how far a debt due to the wife would be within this act, to be aſſigned by the commiſſioners of bankruptcy. And in order to underſtand this, it is neceſſary to go back to the former acts.

And thoſe of 13 *Eliz.* Cap. 7. and 1 *Jac.* I. Cap. 15. give the commiſſioners power over the bankrupt's body, lands, &c. and to aſſign all debts due, or to be due, to and for the benefit of the bankrupt, and the ſame to be recovered in the name of the aſſignees.

Now I take the intention of theſe laws to have been, that the bankrupt having been guilty of a fraud ſhould not be truſted any more with the management of his eſtate, &c. So that upon this intention, all thoſe effects and debts, which he could take in, or turn into money, the aſſignees were aſſigned to have in as full a manner, either by action or otherwiſe, and that in their own names.

The beſt rule of conſtruing acts of parliament, is by the common law, and by the courſe which that obſerved in like caſes of its own, before the act.

Thus it is in the ſtatute *de donis*, which enacts, that tenant in tail *non habeat poteſtatem alienandi tenementa*, to prevent their coming to the iſſue; and that a fine levied by him, *ipſo jure ſit nullus*. Now,

The effects of this ſtatute being a diſability to alien to the prejudice of others, therefore the law ranks the perſon incapacitated thereby, *with biſhops, and other eccleſiaſtical perſons, and with huſbands*, who were by the common law diſabled to alien to the prejudice of their ſucceſſors and wives.

And, therefore, though the words be, that the tenant in tail ſhall not have power to alien, and that his *fine* ſhall be void, yet it has been conſtrued, *that a fine by tenant in tail is not merely void, but makes a diſcontinuance*, thereby putting the iſſue to his *formedon*; and that other alienations either put the iſſue to his action, or allow of his entry, juſt as the law ſtood before in relation to biſhops, &c.

At common law it is a general rule, *that no body can have an action but a creditor*, or, if he be dead, *his repreſentative:* But there are two caſes wherein this rule fails, *viz.* in the caſe of forfeiture, and of an aſſignment to the king. For though a *choſe in action* cannot be aſſigned to a common perſon, yet it may to the king. And in both theſe caſes, the king, or his grantee or aſſignee, may ſue for theſe duties in their own name, 21 *Hen.* VII. 19. Though generally the grantee ſued in the king's name; but that was only in order to take advantage of the king's prerogative.

Now let us ſee, how far the wife's debts were liable in theſe caſes.

In the caſe of forfeiture, as by outlawry, &c. the debts of the wife were always extended and ſeized.

The caſe of aſſignment of debts to the king, in *Hob.* 2. 253. is an authority in point; and notwithſtanding the 7 *Jac.* I. Cap. 15. which makes aſſignment of debts void, other than ſuch as grew due originally to the king's debtor *bonâ fide*. For the purpoſe of that law was, that no debtor of the king ſhould procure another man's debt to be aſſigned, which was the common practice. But this ſays the book, is his own debt, though not to his own uſe, which he may himſelf releaſe and diſcharge, and by the ſame reaſon may aſſign. This proves two things,

Firſt, That the huſband might aſſign theſe debts by the common law.

Secondly, That he was not reſtrained from doing it, by the ſtatute, becauſe they were the huſband's own debts.

This reaſon concludes to the caſe at bar.

Firſt, As it is the huſband's own debt within the words of the act.

Secondly, That as the huſband might aſſign it, *ergo*, ſo might the commiſſioners.

Beſides, it is to no manner of purpoſe, and can ſerve no good end, to ſay, that ſuch debts are not aſſignable: For if they ſhould be left in the huſband, as ſoon as he recovers them, the commiſſioners muſt have the money, and apply it to the uſe of the creditors.

But in order to confine the ſenſe of the words, *debts due and owing to him*, it has been objected,

Firſt, That the ſtatute does not extend to debts due to a bankrupt, as executor.

Reſponſ. This is true; but it is for this particular reaſon, becauſe they are appropriated to pay the debts of the teſtator: And if they were aſſigned, it would be a wrong, *viz.* a *devaſtavit*.

Secondly,

Secondly, It has been objected that the ſtatute does not extend to debts due to the bankrupt jointly with another.

Reſp. The caſe cited for that purpoſe from 1 *Lev.* 17. is not determined; ſuch debt might be aſſigned to the king by any one of the creditors; and ſo it is adjudged, *Mich.* 19 *Hen.* VI. And it would be forfeited by the outlawry of one.

However, that caſe is not before us. Thus far is plain, that a debt due from him and another would be within this act of 4 *Anne*, for it is ſo declared by the declaratory act of 10 *Anne*, which provides at the ſame time, that the diſcharge of the bankrupt ſhall not extend to diſcharge the other joint debtor. Cap. 15. S. 3.

But this of a huſband and wife is a different caſe, for it is his debt, as he is one with her.

But it is contended, that the bankruptcy ought not to give the huſband a better right to his wife's debt, and bar her of her contingency by ſurvivorſhip.

Reſp. It does not give him a better right; for his releaſe for a conſideration to himſelf alone would have barred her of the contingency; and this is a conſideration in law, and amounts to the ſame thing.

Beſides, that is anſwered by the fiction of law whereby the ſtatute of 1 *Jac.* Cap. 15. and this ſtatute has made it as a debt, and new ſecurity to the aſſignees. Suppoſe a bond was made to *A.* in truſt for *B.* who becomes a bankrupt, the aſſignees may bring the action in their own name, though *B.* muſt have brought it in the name of his truſtee.

Objected. The huſband muſt join with his wife in this action, but the aſſignees cannot do it.

This is anſwered as before, and by the caſes of forfeiture and aſſignment to the king. But to put another caſe:

Suppoſe a bill of exchange be made to the wife, *dum ſola*, the huſband may aſſign it, and the aſſignee ſhall bring the action in his own name.

This reaſoning holds ſtronger, in the caſe of debts due from the wife; for,

Firſt, Certainly it is the huſband's debt, and the action muſt be brought in the *debet* and *detinet*. It is admitted to be the huſband's debt after judgment; and it were hard to ſay, that a judgment of law charges a man with a debt, who was not chargeable with it, when that judgment was given againſt him.

Secondly, If the intent of that act be conſidered, and the queſtion aſked, *cui bono?* it will appear ſtill ſtronger. The perſons concerned in this matter, are,

Firſt, The bankrupt; *Secondly*, the creditors; *Thirdly*, the wife.

As to the bankrupt, if an action be brought againſt him on ſuch bond, what execution can the plaintiff have? If he takes a *fieri facias*, or *elegit*, as ſoon as he finds goods or lands, the commiſſioners ought to ſeize them; this would be wholly ineffectual; and if he takes a *capias*, it will only ſerve to lay the bankrupt up in priſon, when all his eſtate wherewith he ſhould make ſatisfaction, and deliver himſelf, is taken out of his power. And that is the reaſon of his being diſcharged, *viz.* becauſe his ability to pay is entirely taken from him.

And this diſtinguiſhes it from the caſe of an executor, and ſhews that he ought not to be diſcharged as to the teſtator's debts, for he retains his ability to pay them, by keeping the effects which he has as executor; and the commiſſioners cannot meddle with them, becauſe they are appropriated.

It was inſiſted at the bar, that he ought to be diſcharged from all his debts, becauſe he is not only obliged to part with all his eſtate, liable to pay thoſe debts, but all whatſoever wherewith he might pay his debts; as for the purpoſe, *copyhold lands, which are liable to no execution.*

Secondly, As to the creditor:

It cannot be for his benefit that this debt ſhould not be within the act; for the bankrupt's whole eſtate will be otherwiſe diſpoſed of, and his action againſt the bankrupt can be worth nothing; but if this debt be within the act, then may he come in for his dividend.

The conſequence of the contrary opinion is, *that you take from him every thing wherewith his debts may be paid, and at the ſame time will not let him in for a ſhare.*

Thirdly, As to the wife:

It will be a diſcharge to her, at leaſt a temporary one; *viz.* during the huſband's life. But though it be not neceſſary to give any opinion upon that, yet I think it will amount to a perfect releaſe, and the wife will be diſcharged for ever.

But no harm can ariſe from this, for the creditor is ſuppoſed to have had his dividend, and the debt is paid in conſideration of law.

A caſe may poſſibly be put, where a woman being in debt may make over all her effects in truſt, and then marry a bankrupt, and by that diſcharge all her debts, and yet preſerve her eſtate; but that would be a fraudulent conveyance, as againſt creditors, *quoad* as much of the eſtate as would ſatisfy their debts, and for that they might have remedy.

It was objected, that this diſcharge is a perſonal privilege, and not communicable to the wife.

Reſp. It is a neceſſary conſequence that it muſt extend to her, becauſe every thing in the huſband's power is aſſignable, and all her eſtate is in his power. *If the huſband be poſſeſſed in a term for years in the right of his wife, it may be ſold on a* Fi. Fa. *and yet it is not actually transferred to the huſband by intermarriage.* 1 Inſt. 46. b.

For theſe reaſons, *we are all of opinion, that this is the huſband's debt, within the meaning of the ſtatute.*

As to the ſecond queſtion, *viz.* whether the plea be good or not? We are likewiſe all of opinion, that it is ill, *not to conclude to the country.*

A liberty of pleading generally is given to the bankrupt, and ſo he may avoid the hazard of pleading ſpecially; but then he muſt take upon him the proof of his conformity to the ſtatute in every particular: or if he thinks fit to plead the matter ſpecially, then he muſt ſet forth every point: and by it he has every advantage againſt the plaintiff, that he muſt reply to one particular only, upon which iſſue muſt be taken. Here the defendant has pleaded the matter ſpecially, but not ſet forth the whole, and therefore it is ill for that reaſon; for by the expreſs words of the act, this is to be pleaded, ſo as that the whole merits may be tried.

There are ſeveral caſes at common law, where a man ſhall conclude his plea to the country, though there be no affirmative and negative, to prevent the inconvenience that would ariſe by going on to a replication, as in 33 *H.* VI. 21. *to a fine, quod partes finis nihil habuerunt; & de hoc ponit ſe ſupra patriam.*

So in dower, *ne unques ſeiſie de dower, & de hoc*, &c.

And the reaſon of this is, for that it would be inconvenient to go on to a replication, becauſe to reply generally would leave it too large and comprehenſive, and to reply any particular kind of eſtate, would be too narrow, and conſequently immaterial.

This ſtatute has found a new general iſſue in this caſe; and this was the foundation of judgment in *Bird* and *Lacy*'s Caſe, *Mich.* 6 *Anne*, *C. B. Rot.* 321. that a plea upon this act was well concluded to the country; and if ſo, it cannot conclude to the court.

It may be obſerved on the ſtatute of ſewers 23 *Hen.* III. Cap. 5. that by theſe words of that act, a general replication is expreſsly given, to avoid the forcing the plaintiff to a ſingle point; and ſo the miſchief which would be in this caſe is prevented; thus it muſt have been in this act, if it had not been the intention of it to make the plea a general iſſue.

For this fault in the plea, which is ſhewn for cauſe of demurrer, and which would put a difficulty upon the plaintiff, not intended by the ſtatute, judgment muſt be given for the plaintiff.

A *feme ſole* is a mortgagee in fee for 800*l.* and marries a tradeſman, who becoming a bankrupt, a commiſſion of bankruptcy is taken out againſt him, and the commiſſioners aſſign over all his eſtate, real and perſonal; afterwards the huſband dies, and the writings relative to this mortgage being in the aſſignees hands, the widow of the bankrupt brings a bill in equity againſt the aſſignees, for theſe writings, and to have the benefit of the mortgage. *Boſwell* v. *Brander.* 1 *Peer Will.* 458. Caſe 131. at the *Rolls.*

This cauſe came on to be heard, and, for its difficulty, was ordered to be ſpoke to again, when his honour delivered his opinion ſolemnly for the plaintiff, the wife.

But afterwards, being diſſatisfied with that opinion, he ordered the decree to be ſtayed, and to be attended again by counſel.

Whereupon his honour gave his opinion, that if there had been any articles before the marriage, purporting, that this mortgage money ſhould continue in the wife, as her

her proviſion, or ſhould be aſſigned in truſt for her, there would have been a ſpecific *lien* upon the mortgage, and have preſerved it from the bankruptcy.

Alſo it might have been a matter of different conſideration, if the aſſignees had been plaintiffs in equity, and deſired the aid thereof, to ſtrip an unfortunate widow of all that ſhe had in the world; towards the doing of which, equity would hardly have lent any aſſiſtance; becauſe the aſſignees claiming under the bankrupt huſband, could be in no better plight than the huſband would have been; and if the huſband had in equity ſued for the money, or elſe prayed that the mortgage might be foreclоſed, equity, probably, would not have compelled the mortgagor to have paid the money to the huſband, without his making ſome proviſion for his wife, by an application to the court againſt the huſband, and the mortgagor might have prevented the payment of the money to the huſband, unleſs ſome proviſion were made for her.

But in the preſent caſe the widow was plaintiff againſt the aſſignees, ſo that ſhe, and not the creditors, ſought the aid of equity.

And here being in the mortgage deed, a covenant to pay the mortgage money to the wife, this debt, or *choſe in action*, was well aſſigned by the commiſſioners to the aſſignees, and veſted in them like the caſe of *Miles* and *Williams*, laſt cited, where a bond made to the wife, *dum ſola*, was adjudged to be liable to the huſband's bankruptcy, and aſſignable by the commiſſioners.

Wherefore if the right of the debt was veſted in the aſſignees, as plainly as it was, though the legal eſtate of the inheritance of the lands in mortgage continued in the wife, yet this was not material; it being no more than a truſt for the aſſignees, like the common caſe where there is a mortgage in fee, and the mortgagee dies; here the mortgage money belonging to the executors, though the heir takes the legal eſtate by deſcent, yet he is but a truſtee for the executor, for the truſt of the mortgage muſt follow the property of the debt, elſe the mortgagor would be in a very hard caſe, liable to be ſued by the aſſignees of the commiſſioners upon the covenant; and alſo in an ejectment by the wife of the mortgagee; whereas the latter ſuit would be enjoined in equity.

Then it was inſiſted, that here were articles entered into before the marriage of the bankrupt and his wife, by which the huſband covenanted to ſettle the wife, in the manner of *dale*, or to leave her 1000*l.* within three months after his death.

But in this agreement it appeared, that the huſband had his election all his life-time, and that if the wife had brought her bill in equity againſt the huſband, ſhe could not have compelled him to do the one or other; neither could ſhe, upon ſuch bill, or otherwiſe, have compelled him to give any farther or better ſecurity for the payment of this 1000*l.* becauſe ſhe had that ſecurity which ſhe at firſt agreed to take, and the court could not better it againſt her own agreement.

But upon another point, *viz.* as to 200*l.* part of the wife's portion, on a note given by the huſband at his marriage, ſignifying his conſent that the wife ſhould have this 200*l.* the court held the ſame was ſpecifically bound thereby; ſo that with reſpect to this only, the plaintiff was relieved, and the bill, as to the reſt, diſmiſſed.

Of the Rights which are veſted in the Bankrupt's Children by Virtue of Marriage-Settlement, and Truſtees for ſupporting contingent Remainders.

IF a man before marriage with his wife makes a ſettlement, or enters into articles with truſtees to make ſuch ſettlement upon his wife, and conveys, or agrees to convey, ſuch eſtate to truſtees, to the uſe of himſelf or his aſſigns, for the term of his life, without impeachment of waſte; and, after the determination of that eſtate, to the uſe and behoof of *A. B.* and *C. D.* and their heirs during the life of the huſband, upon truſt, to preſerve the contingent uſes and eſtate therein after limited, from being barred, deſtroyed, or prevented; and for that purpoſe to make entries and bring actions as occaſion ſhall require; but, nevertheleſs, to permit and ſuffer the huſband and his aſſigns, during his life, to receive and take the rents, iſſues, and profits of the ſame premiſes

to

to his and their own uſes; and from and after the deceaſe of the huſband, to the uſe of the wife for life; and afterwards to the uſe of the firſt and other ſons of their bodies according to priority, and their heirs male; and for default of ſuch iſſue, to the daughters and their heirs equally; with proper proviſions for raiſing portions for daughters and younger children, as is uſual in marriage ſettlements; though the remainder in fee is limited to the bankrupt, for want of iſſue male or female; yet if ſuch perſon becomes a bankrupt, and has a wife and children, or children and no wife, though this is an entailed eſtate, yet it is not ſuch an eſtate as he can lawfully or equitably bar by a fine or common recovery, and conſequently he will be only tenant for life, and his wife will enjoy the jointure, and his children his eſtate after his death; and the creditors cannot defeat ſuch an eſtate.

But if he dies without children, and becomes a bankrupt, and there are no remainders over, but the remainder in fee is in him, *query*, whether a court of equity would not, after confirming his wife's jointure, direct and enable the truſtees, in conjunction with him, to bar the eſtate tail, for the benefit of his creditors: But there have been inſtances where truſtees have joined with the huſband, and defeated the legal eſtate by a recovery; but acts of this kind have been always looked upon as the higheſt breaches of truſt; and if a purchaſer was to buy the eſtate, or a mortgagee to lend any money upon it, with notice of the truſt, he would be unſafe in ſo doing. And as this is a matter of great conſequence to families, I ſhall for that reaſon cite the following caſes. See the ſubſequent Caſe of *Baſſet* v. *Chapman*. *Pye* v. *George*, 1 *Peer Wilt.* Rep. 128. *Salk.* 680. *Mich.* 1710.

It was declared by the Lord Keeper *Harcourt*, that where there were truſtees appointed by will to preſerve contingent remainders, and they, before the birth of a ſon, joined in a conveyance to deſtroy the remainders, this was a plain breach of truſt, and any perſon taking under ſuch conveyance, if voluntarily, or having notice, ſhould be liable to the ſame truſts.

And though it was objected, that this had been only *obiter* ſaid in equity, and that there never was any precedent of a decree in ſuch a caſe:

Lord Keeper ſaid, it was ſo very plain and reaſonable, that if there was no precedent in this caſe, he would make one.

But this was the principal caſe, which was, that there was a ſon born before the conveyance by the truſtees, and the eſtate being in mortgage, the ſon came into equity, after the death of tenant for life, to redeem.

Agreeably to what was thus declared by Lord *Harcourt*, it has been ſince expreſsly decreed by lord chancellor *King*, aſſiſted by lord *Raymond* and chief baron *Reynolds*, in the caſe of *Manſell verſ. Manſell*, *December* 1732, hereafter mentioned; which was the caſe of a voluntary ſettlement, and where the court unanimouſly delivered it as their opinion, that nothing in common juſtice, ſenſe, and reaſon, could be a plainer breach of truſt, than that thoſe who were appointed truſtees, to the intent to preſerve the eſtate to the firſt ſon, and for that purpoſe only, ſhould directly contrary to their truſt, join in the deſtruction of the ſettlement.

But where there is tenant for life, remainder to the firſt ſon, &c. and no truſtees to preſerve contingent remainders, in ſuch caſe, if tenant for life by fine or feoffment deſtroys the remainders, there being no truſtee, there can be, conſequently no breach of truſt; and this being the law, Chancery will not interpoſe.

But then as this was a hardſhip at law, to prevent which the method of appointing truſtees was invented, ſo it is reaſonable that the truſtees, when they let in this hardſhip by violating the truſt repoſed in them, ſhould themſelves be liable for the ſame; but if the conveyance be voluntary, or if there be notice of the truſt, ſuch truſt ſhall follow the land.

One after marriage makes a voluntarily ſettlement of his lands to himſelf for life, remainder to truſtees to ſupport contingent remainders, remainder to his firſt, &c. ſon in tail ſucceſſively, remainder to himſelf in fee; and contracting debts, he after makes a conveyance of his eſtate to other truſtees, for payment of theſe debts. *Trin.* Term. 1717. *Baſſet* v. *Clapham*. 1 *Peer Will.* 358.

The creditors bring a bill, and, *int' al*, inſiſt, that the truſtees for preſerving contingent remainders ſhould join in the ſale to deſtroy the contingent remainders: And this came on by conſent before Sir *Joſeph Jekyl*, who took time to conſider it, acknowledging

ledging, that though in the caſe of Sir *Thomas Tippin*, where truſtees had joined in cutting off remainders created by a voluntary ſettlement, the court, on a bill brought by a remote relation, had refuſed to puniſh them, as diſtinguiſhing betwixt a voluntary ſettlement, and one made on a valuable conſideration; yet he had not known a precedent where the court ever decreed the truſtees to join in deſtroying the contingent remainders; this being the reverſe of the purpoſe for which they were at firſt inſtituted. *Tippin* v. *Piggot*, *vide poſtea*.

But this cauſe coming on in *Auguſt* 1717, and a precedent being ſhewn where ſuch a decree was pronounced, his honour decreed, that the truſtees ſhould join to deſtroy the contingent remainders, and be indemnified, it being at the ſuit of the creditors, and for raiſing of money for payment of debts.

NOTE, Sir *Thomas Tippin*'s caſe was, where upon a marriage, ſettlement was made by a third perſon to the uſe of the huſband for ninety years, remainder to truſtees, during the life of the huſband, to ſupport contingent remainders; remainder to the wife for life, remainder to the firſt, &c. ſon of the marriage, remainder to the heirs of the body of the huſband, remainder to the right heirs of the huſband: There was no iſſue of the marriage, and the remainder in fee being contingent, in regard of the limitation of the huſband was for years only, and the eſtate not moving from the huſband (for if it had, the remainder limited to the right heirs of the huſband, would have been the old reverſion) the truſtees joined to deſtroy this contingent remainder.

And on this caſe being cited, it was ſaid by the Maſter of the *Rolls*, that if a ſon had been afterwards born, it would have been a breach of truſt; but this remainder to the right heirs of the huſband, being a remote limitation, and not within the conſideration of the ſettlement, and voluntary, equity would not puniſh it as a breach of truſt.

This cauſe came on, upon an appeal to my Lord Chancellor *King*, from the decree of the *Maſter of the Rolls*. *Trin.* Term, 1732.

Edward Vaughan ſeiſed in fee in 1685, deviſed lands to his ſiſter *Dorothy*, afterwards the plaintiff's mother, for life, remainder to truſtees to preſerve contingent remainders, remainder to the uſe of her firſt, and other ſons in tail male, remainder to the uſe of his couſin *Edward Manſell* in fee, and charges the eſtate with a debt of 1200*l.* and dies. *Manſell* v. *Manſell*.

The plaintiff's mother intermarried with Sir *Edward Manſell*, and in 1685, they, with the remainder-man in fee, joined in a feoffment, with a covenant to levy a fine to truſtees to the uſe of the plaintiff's father in fee; and this is expreſſed to be to the intent that the fee ſimple might be veſted in him, for the raiſing of money for the payment of the debts of *Edward Vaughan* the teſtator, whoſe inheritance it was, by demiſing, ſelling, or mortgaging the eſtate, or any part thereof, and for other good cauſes and conſiderations; a fine is levied accordingly at the grand ſeſſions in *Caermarthenſhire*, where the lands lay. About a year after, the truſtees to preſerve contingent remainders, reciting the will, feoffment, and fine, convey the whole eſtate by leaſe and releaſe to the plaintiff's father in fee, *Dorothy* being then with child, and then the plaintiff is born, after, the father makes the plaintiff tenant for life, &c. and then dies.

The plaintiff brought his bill to have the benefit of Mr. *Vaughan*'s will, and inſiſted on the breach of truſt; and that the parties who claim under the fine and feoffment, being parties to the breach of truſt, ought not to take advantage of it.

The defendant in his anſwer inſiſted on the fine and feoffment.

The *Maſter of the Rolls* decreed for the plaintiff for ſo much as was not alienated *bona fide*; and this decree was confirmed in *Mich.* vacation, 6 *Geo.* II. by lord chancellor *King*, aſſiſted by lord chief juſtice *Raymond*, and lord chief baron *Reynolds*, as before mentioned.

A man had deviſed lands, which were in mortgage to be ſold, and the ſurplus of the money to be paid to his daughter; the daughter married a man who ſoon after became a bankrupt, and the commiſſioners aſſigned this intereſt of the wife's. The huſband died, and the aſſignees brought this bill againſt the wife and truſtees, to have the land ſold, and the ſurplus of the money paid to them. But the court would not aſſiſt in ſtripping the wife, who was wholly unprovided for, of this intereſt, but diſmiſſed the bill. At the *Rolls*, *Mich.* 1698. *Parker* v. *Dyke*.

Of

Of Poſſibilities.

BY this ſtatute it it enacted, that the bankrupt is to diſcover to the commiſſioners upon oath, ſuch eſtate and effects as he may have any profit, or poſſibility of profit, benefit, or advantage whatſoever by. 5 *Geo.* II. S. 1.

And a poſſibility is defined to be ſuch an uncertain thing as may or may not happen; but it muſt be ſuch a right, according to the caſe of *Higden* and *Williamſon*, as a perſon may lawfully depart withal, and which, by ſome deed or writing, he may have a poſſibility one time or other to enjoy. 1 *Peer Will.* 382.

But if a bankrupt has relations, who may poſſibly provide or not provide for him, as they ſhall think fit; this uncertain poſſibility is no part of the bankrupt's eſtate: and if he obtains his certificate, will not paſs to his creditors; becauſe he had it not in his power to part with his relation's fortune, nor could he tell what his will or intention might be, or whether he would give him any thing or no.

William Davidſon having deviſed a legacy of 600*l.* to his ſon, payable at twenty-one, for which he had obtained a decree, and 637*l.* reported due; before he received the money he became a bankrupt, and the commiſſioners aſſigned the legacy and benefit of the decree. *Hil.* Term. 1701. *Taulſon* v. *Grout.* 2 *Vern.* Rep. 432.

The bill was brought by the aſſignees to have the benefit of the decree; to which the defendants, the executors, demurred; inſiſting that a legacy was not within the compaſs or proviſion of any of the acts made againſt bankrupts, to be aſſigned to the creditors.

But the demurrer was over-ruled; and ſaid that the act of parliament ought to be taken in the moſt beneficial ſenſe for the advantage of the creditors.

Of Intereſts which have been determined not to center in the Bankrupt.

THE defendant, upon marriage of his ſon, ſettles lands upon himſelf for life, remainder to his ſon for life, &c. and covenants, during his own life, to pay his ſon 15*l. per ann.* The ſon becomes a bankrupt; the plaintiff, as an aſſignee, brings the bill againſt the defendant, the father to have the benefit of this agreement, and to compel payment of the 15*l. per ann. Mich.* 1690. *Moyſet* v. *Little.* 2 *Vern.* Rep. 194.

Per Curiam: An aſſignee, under a ſtatute of bankrupt, is not entitled to have the performance of an agreement made with the bankrupt; and that it was ſo adjudged in the caſe of *Drake* and *the Mayor of Exeter*. And therefore diſmiſſed the bill.

Coates, poſſeſſed of a leaſe for years, contracted with the committee of the company for a new leaſe, and paid part of the fine: and, by *Coates*'s conſent, a new leaſe was made to *Moſſe* by the company, and to him executed. *Coates* was at the time of treaty a bankrupt. The queſtion was, whether the commiſſioners could aſſign the leaſe to the prejudice of *Moſſe*, and *Drake*'s caſe was cited.

The Lord Keeper ordered that the plea and demurrer be ouſted, and the benefit thereof ſaved till the hearing; he doubted of the leaſe: There were other matters for the benefit of *Moſſe* alſo in the plea.

Of the Creditors, who are ſuch; and therein of proving their Debts, and how Notice of their meeting is to be given; and of Debts due to the Crown.

EVERY one to whom the bankrupt is indebted, either on bonds and notes, or by book-debts or ſimple contracts, by recognizances, ſtatute ſtaple, or judgments, ſpecialities with penalties, attachments, and ſecurities where no execution is ſued out, is a creditor, and has a right to ſhare in the bankrupt's eſtate.

Creditors

Creditors on bonds or notes, by book-debts or ſimple contracts, are equally entitled to a dividend under a commiſſion of bankruptcy, with creditors by judgment, ſtatute &c. and creditors that have debts due to them payable at a future day, may petition, or join in petitioning, for a commiſſion. 5 *Geo.* II. C. 30. S 22.

But creditors upon contingent or uncertain debts, or upon bottomree bonds, could not come in as creditors, or prove their debts, till ſuch contingency happened, before paſſing the ſubſequent act, *viz.*

And as merchants and other traders frequently lend money on *bottomree*, or at *reſpondentia*, and cauſe their veſſels with their cargoes to be inſured; and where commiſſions of bankruptcy have iſſued againſt the obligor, or the aſſurer, &c. before the loſs of the ſhip or goods has happened, it hath been made a queſtion whether the obligee, or the aſſured, ſhould be let in to prove their debts, or be admitted to have any benefit under ſuch commiſſion, which may be a diſcouragement to trade: For remedy whereof, *it is enacted*, that from the 29th of *October*, 1746, the obligee in any bottomree or reſpondentia bond, and the aſſured in any policy of inſurance made *bonâ fide* upon a valuable conſideration, ſhall be admitted to claim; and after the loſs of contingency, to prove the debt thereon, in like manner as if the ſame had happened before the iſſuing of the commiſſion of bankruptcy; and ſhall receive a proportionable dividend with the other creditors of the bankrupt's eſtate: and after the ſaid 29th of *October*, every bankrupt ſhall be diſcharged from the debt on ſuch bond and policy of inſurances as aforeſaid, and ſhall have the benefit of all the ſtatutes againſt bankrupts, in like manner as if ſuch loſs or contingency had happened, and the money payable thereon had become payable before the time of the iſſuing of ſuch commiſſion. 19 *Geo.* II.

Creditors may come in within four months after iſſuing the commiſſion, and until a dividend be made, and ſhall be at liberty to prove their debts under the commiſſion, without paying any contribution or ſum of money whatſoever, for or on account of ſuch debt. 1 *Jac.* C. 15. S. 4.

Creditors, upon what ſecurities ſoever they be, come in equal, *unleſs* ſuch as have obtained actual execution, or taken pledges for their juſt debts before the bankruptcy. *Bacon's* Abr. 258.

A creditor, though he hath ſecurity, may come in and prove his debt, becauſe poſſibly his ſecurity may prove deficient; and every creditor is to ſwear, whether he has a ſecurity, or not; and if he has a ſecurity, and inſiſts upon proving his debt, he muſt deliver up the ſecurity for the benefit of the *creditors at large, under the commiſſion, unleſs* it be a joint ſecurity for the bankrupt and another perſon; for then he may come in for his whole debt under the commiſſion, without being compelled to deliver up ſuch joint ſecurity, as he is intitled to get in what he can from the co-ſecurity. 7 *Vin.* Abr. 81. 8.

Where a creditor proves a debt under the commiſſion, and alſo proceeds at law for the recovery thereof, and detains the bankrupt in cuſtody on the action; his only relief is to petition the chancellor, that the creditor or plaintiff may make his election, either to abide by the commiſſion, or to proceed in his action; whereupon he will be ordered to make ſuch election within a limited time, uſually about a week; and whichever remedy the creditor chuſes, he will be at liberty to aſſent to, or diſſent from the certificate: But if the election be to proceed by law, the creditor muſt wave all dividends under the commiſſion. *See Greene's Spirit of the Bankrupt Laws.*

If a man trade with a bankrupt between the act of bankruptcy and the commiſſion ſued out, whether by delivery of goods, or payment of money, without notice of the act of bankruptcy, the bankrupt keeping open trade, ſuch perſon ſhall come in as a creditor for ſuch goods or money. 7 *Vin.* Abr. 69. pl. 6.

Special Caſes of Debts that may be proved under the Commiſſion.

ANNUITY. Lord *Hardwicke* referred it to the commiſſioners to ſettle the value of an *annuitant's* life, and that ſhe be admitted a creditor for ſuch valuation, and the arrears of the annuity, and not for the whole purchaſe money. 2 *Ves.* Rep. 489.

Apprentice. The commiſſioners may allow a groſs ſum out of the eſtate for binding him to another maſter, but the court alone can order him to be admitted a creditor; accordingly, Lord Chancellors, *King*, *Talbot*, and *Hardwicke*, ordered an *apprentice*, whoſe maſter became a bankrupt, to be admitted as a creditor under the commiſſion, on account of the apprentice-fee received by the maſter, only for the remaining ſum thereof, after deducting for the time he lived with the bankrupt.

Bail. If *A.* is bail for *B.* either to bring his body, or to pay the condemnation-money, and *B.* becomes bankrupt, he may come in as a creditor.

If the bail be liable, that is, if he has juſtified himſelf as ſuch, before his principal becomes bankrupt, though he be not *fixed* till *after*, yet it ſeems he is well entitled to make his claim forthwith, and to *prove*, as ſoon as he has paid the condemnation-money.

Children. A child living with and maintained by a parent, who receives the earnings of the former, may be admitted a creditor under her father's commiſſion, but with caution:

Thus, upon a petition on the part of Miſs *Macklin* to be let in as a creditor on the eſtate of her father a bankrupt, for the money he had received from the managers of the theatres on her account, offering an allowance thereout for living with, and being maintained by him, during the time of her acting upon the ſtage. It was alledged on her part, that the court is ſo far from giving the father all the earnings of the child, as not to ſuffer a father to be eaſed of the maintenance of a child, who has a fortune, but will let the whole intereſt accumulate, and the father maintain the child, unleſs unable to do ſo. Ex parte *Macklin*, 2 *Vez.* 675.

The lord chancellor ſaid, he was under ſome difficulty for the ſake of the precedent; for if it is true, that this queſtion is the ſame as it would have been between the daughter and the father, if he had not been a bankrupt, and could anſwer to an action for himſelf; whether after all this tranſaction the daughter could in an action have recovered againſt the father all this money, as money had and received to her uſe? He ſaid, it might be dangerous in *London* to lay it down as a general rule, that if a father having ſeveral children, who earn money which he receives, becomes bankrupt, every child can come and claim his debt for that money ſo had and received while they lived together, and were part of his family. A father frequently ſends out his ſon to work as a journeyman, and his earnings are taken to be his father's. Here, ſaid his lordſhip, the father, mother, and daughter were all actors and lived together; the father received the whole. It is extraordinary to ſay, that after a length of time, this ſhall be all called back, becauſe of an act of bankruptcy. He reſerved it therefore to the commiſſioners to inquire, how much the father received to the child's uſe, unleſs as to ſo much as was a covenant with the daughter herſelf.

Relations. Debts of near relations to the bankrupt, eſpecially ſecurities, as bonds, bills, &c. are generally looked upon with a jealous eye by the other creditors, therefore great care ſhould be taken by the commiſſioners to be ſatisfied of the validity of the demand. And ſuch creditors ſhould take every precaution to eſtabliſh the validity by proper vouchers, if called upon. *Green's Spirit of Bankrupt Laws.*

Servants. The commiſſioners generally recommend to the aſſignees to pay the whole of the wages of menial ſervants; but where the wages of clerks, and other ſuperior ſervants are very large, and the arrears long, they ſhould prove their debts, and come in as common creditors. *Ibid.*

One ſeiſed of lands in fee, owes a debt by ſtatute, and afterwards becomes a bankrupt, and the creditor by ſtatute extends the lands; then a commiſſion of bankruptcy is ſued out; and whether the lands ſhould be liable to the ſtatute creditor, was the queſtion. Sir *George Rowland*, & al. againſt — 1 *Peer Will.* 92. *Eaſter* Term, 1706.

This was referred by lord chancellor to the judges of the *Common Pleas*, who held that a creditor by the ſtatute, and a ſtatute not ſued, and executed before the bankruptcy ſhould come in only *pro rata*, though there were lands in fee bound by the ſtatute.

In *February* 1716, the defendant *Fletcher*, being ſeized in fee of ſome lands in *Bedfordſhire*, borrowed 1500*l.* of the plaintiff *Orlebar*, one of the maſters in *Chancery*. On a judgment afterwards, *viz. Auguſt* 20, 1717, the defendant *Fletcher* articled with the other defendant, the duke of *Kent*, to ſell the premiſes to the duke in conſideration of 5000*l.*

to be paid down, and 650*l.* to be paid at *Chriſtmas* then next; the duke to be let into poſſeſſion at *Michaelmas*; ſubſequent to which tranſactions, the defendant *Fletcher* becoming a bankrupt, the plantiff Mr. *Orlebar*, brought his bill againſt the duke of *Kent*, *Fletcher* the bankrupt, and the aſſignees under the commiſſion, praying that the 650*l.* remaining in the duke's hands might be paid to the plaintiff towards ſatisfaction of his judgment. *Mich.* 1721. *Orlebar* v. *Fletcher* and the Duke of *Kent*. 1 *Peer Will.* 737. Caſe 212.

In the principal caſe the court ſaid that the duke could not be deemed a purchaſer until he had paid the 650*l.* which remaining in the duke's hands, was part of the perſonal eſtate of the bankrupt, and muſt be liable to his creditors.

Wherefore, *per Curiam*, let the aſſignees convey the premiſes in fee to the duke of *Kent*, in the ſame manner as the bankrupt had articled to do, they ſtanding in his place; and in conſideration of this, let his Grace pay the 650*l.* to the aſſignees, for the benefit of the creditors; and as to the plaintiff Mr. *Orlebar*, the judgment creditor, he muſt come in for a proportion only with the reſt of them.

A. draws a bill payable to *B.* on *C.* in *Holland* for 100*l.* *C.* accepts it; afterwards *A.* and *C.* become bankrupts, and *B.* receives 40*l.* of the bill out of *C*'s effects, after which he would come in as a creditor for the whole 100*l.* out of *A*'s effects. *B.* permitted to come in as a creditor for 60*l.* and the maſter directed to ſee whether the other 40*l.* was paid out of *A*'s effects in *C*'s hands, or out of *C*'s own effects; if the latter, then *C.* is a creditor for this 40*l.* alſo, but if out of *A*'s effects, then the 40*l.* of the 100*l.* is paid off. *Ex parte Roſwicke.* 2 *Peer Will.* 89. *Hil. T.* 1728. Lord *Macclesfield.*

A. gives a promiſſory note for 200*l.* payable to *B.* or order; *B.* endorſes it to *C.* who indorſes it to *D.* *A.* *B.* and *C.* become bankrupts, and *D.* receives five ſhillings in the pound, on a dividend made by the aſſignees againſt *A*; *D.* ſhall come in as creditor for 150*l.* only out of *B*'s effects, and if *D.* paid contribution-money for more than 150*l.* it ſhall be returned. *Ex parte Lefebure.* 2 *Peer Will.* 407. Eaſter Term, 1727, L. C. *King.*

Francis Venaker, Eſq. ſon and heir, and alſo executor of *Nicholas Venaker*, his father, plaintiff, ſued the commiſſioners and aſſignees of a ſtatute of bankruptcy againſt one *Shelbury*, to be let in to pay his contribution-money, and to have a proportionable benefit of the bankrupt's eſtate with the reſt of the creditors. *Francis Venaker*, Eſq. v. *Edw. Naſh*, Eſq. & al. *Finch*'s Rep. in *Chan.* S. 60. Hil. 1672. 25 *Car.* II.

The caſe was, that *Shelbury*, who was a ſcrivener, and agent for the plaintiff's father, had got ſeveral thouſand pounds of the father's money in his hands, for which he had only *Shelbury*'s ſingle bonds, on ſome of which he got judgment and execution on *Shelbury*'s goods, which were appraiſed, and part thereof came to the father's poſſeſſion in his life time, or to his bailiff after his death, and were ſold by them. That a commiſſion of bankruptcy was ſued out againſt the ſaid *Shelbury* by the defendants, who pretended that *Shelbury* had committed an act of bankruptcy before the father had obtained any judgment againſt him.

That *Leeſon* and *Naſh* had brought ſeveral actions againſt the now plaintiff and his truſtees, in three of which actions they were non-ſuited; that in another action he had obtained a verdict for 920*l.* ſince which the plaintiff, before any aſſignment of the bankrupt's eſtate, hath offered to pay his contribution-money, being a creditor for above 900*l.* The commiſſioners inſiſt that they found *Shelbury* a bankrupt before the father's judgment, and the aſſignees ſay that they have recovered againſt the plaintiff 53*l.* damages, in an action of *trover*, for *Shelbury*'s goods in his hands, &c. But now the counſel for the plaintiff offering that he ſhould ſtand in his father's ſtead, and be accountable for all that the father had received of the bankrupt's eſtate, and that he ſhould pay a reaſonable proportion of contribution-money, ſo that he may be let into the ſtate, which offers *the court decreed* ſhould be accepted, and he admitted a creditor accordingly.

The plaintiffs lived in *Glouceſterſhire*, where alſo one *Blithe* lived, who owed them money, and having committed ſome acts of bankruptcy, he afterwards came to an account with the plaintiffs, and ſold them ſeveral parcels of goods in ſatisfaction of their debts. *Elſworth* & al. v. *John Kent* & al. *Finch*'s Rep. 316. *Mich* 1677. 29 *Car.* II.

The defendants lived in *London*, to whom alſo the ſaid *Blithe* was indebted; and they having employed a perſon to diſcover his eſtate in the country, and how it had been

diſpoſed

diſpoſed of, and to procure the ſame to be diſtributed equally amongſt all his creditors; it was at laſt agreed amongſt them, that the plaintiff ſhould wave the diſpoſal of the goods to them already made by the ſaid *Blithe*, and that they ſhould have an equal diſtribution with the defendants, in proportion to their reſpective debts; and for that purpoſe, that a commiſſion of bankruptcy ſhould be taken out at *London*, and executed there, and all the ſaid debts put in *hotchpot*.

Accordingly a commiſſion was executed at *London*, but without giving notice thereof to the plaintiffs, or any commiſſioners ſent into the country, to join with the others therein, in order to a perfect diſcovery of the ſaid *Blithe*'s eſtate, as agreed on.

And afterwards the defendants prevailed with the commiſſioners in *London*, within a month after the execution of the commiſſion, to make an aſſignment and dividend of the ſaid bankrupt's eſtate, contrary to the ſaid agreement: intending thereby to exclude the plaintiffs; and now refuſe to let them come in for their ſhares, though they have offered to pay their contribution-money, and proportion of the ſhares of commiſſion; but have brought actions of *trover* for the goods ſo ſold and delivered by the ſaid *Blithe*.

To be relieved againſt which actions, the plaintiffs have brought this bill; and that the ſaid agreement might be performed, and the dividend made amongſt the defendants be ſet aſide, and that the plaintiffs may be let in to have an equal diſtribution with them.

All which matters appearing to the court, though the defendants denied the ſaid agreements, yet ſuch relief was decreed, as the plaintiffs had prayed.

An action was brought by the plaintiff, an aſſignee under the commiſſion of bankruptcy, againſt the commiſſioners of land-tax. In this caſe, one *Farlow* was a collector of the land-tax, and had collected a great deal of money for the public uſe, and on *July* 7, 1731, abſconded and became a bankrupt; and on the 16th of the ſame month and year, the commiſſioners brought their warrant, and ſeiſed his goods, &c. after a commiſſion was taken out, and the aſſignees appointed. This caſe was tried before Lord *Raymond*, and verdict given for the plaintiff, ſubject to the opinion of this court. *Mich.* 7. *Geo.* II. *Braſſey* v. *Dawſon*, K. B. before Lord *Raymond*.

Serjeant *D.* The only queſtion in this caſe is, whether the act of bankruptcy ſo took away the property of the goods before aſſignment, as to make them ceaſe to be his?

C. J. If an extent be iſſued out, nay, only one *teſted*, before the goods, &c. are aſſigned, that extent will be good.

D. That is a prerogative caſe, but this is in the caſe of a private perſon. In *C. B.* in *London*, 3 *Geo.* II. *Andrews* and Sir *Matthew Decker*'s caſe was tried at *Niſi Prius*, before chief juſtice *Eyre*, and the action was brought againſt Sir *Matthew* for a falſe return to a *fieri facias*, *viz. nulla bona*. It appeared on evidence, that goods of the defendant were in the houſe at the time of the *return*, but that the party whoſe goods were to be taken, became a bankrupt before the writ was delivered to the defendant, and that a commiſſion was iſſued againſt him, but his goods were not aſſigned over by the commiſſioners. Here the commiſſion was held to be ſufficient proof of his being a bankrupt.

Serjeant *E.* This caſe concerns the crown, and therefore the property is not altered till aſſignment, and an extent in aid executed before the aſſignment is good; ſo in 3 *Kb.* 14. The crown is not bound by ſtatutes relating to bankrupts; ſo Sir *William Jones* 203. An extent and a warrant from the commiſſioners of the land tax, alters only the manner of collecting the money of the crown. By the ſtatute of 3 *Geo.* II. fol. 25. if any collector refuſes to pay the money which he has collected, any commiſſioner may commit him, and ſeize his eſtate; and this is a new law, and ſhall control all the former reſolutions. 3 *Lev.* 69. 191. *S. C.*

D. This caſe does not concern the crown; for by the ſtatute 3 *Geo.* II. fol. 18. it appears that the ſeizure of the collector's eſtate is for the benefit of the pariſh, which is anſwerable for the money at all events; therefore the pariſh is to return to the commiſſioners ſubſtantial men to be collectors and aſſeſſors, and the money collected comes not to the crown till it is paid into the hands of the receiver.

C. J. In this caſe are two queſtions; the firſt is, whether, if this be the caſe of a private perſon, what effect an act of bankruptcy has on the goods, in that caſe, before an aſſignment? In the caſe of a private perſon, there is no actual veſting the bankrupt's eſtate before aſſignment, becauſe the commiſſioners have only a power of diſpoſal; but after

after assignment they vest to many purposes by relation from the time of the bankruptcy, as to avoid the acts done by the bankrupt himself; and therefore I think, if a judgment be given against one before a bankruptcy, and the execution be completely executed by sale of the goods and payment of the money over before the assignment, that the execution will be good. But here, in the case of a private person, the execution would not be completed, for the goods weren ot disposed of by the officer before the assignment; and then I think this commission will over-reach it. So the question is, whether this is a prerogative case? And it seems to me that it is; for though the money when levied is to be applied to the public use, yet it is always considered as money of the crown; therefore it is always recovered by the prerogative power; and I think it hard to imagine that the summary remedy given to the commissioners by the statute of 5 *Geo.* II. should put the crown in a worse case than it was before; and if an extent in this case had been sued out, the goods would have been bound even from the *test* of it, and there could be no relation.

The question here is, whether this warrant can have the same effect as an extent would have had? As to the parish being liable, that makes it not less the money of the crown than before, for that is only giving the crown a double security for the money. And in the case of *Box* and *Norton*, it was held that an extent and execution, after assignment, would be good. The other judges said little to it. See *Salkeld* 111. contrary to *Andrews*'s case cited by *Darnall*, and *per Curiam*. It was ordered to stand over.

A. sells land to *B.* who afterwards becomes a bankrupt, part of the purchase money not being paid. *A.* shall not be bound to come in as a creditor under the statute, but the land shall stand charged with the money unpaid, though no agreement for that purpose. 1 *Vern.* 267. *Mich.* 1684. *Chapman* v. *Tanner*.

If there be an act of bankruptcy committed, and a creditor obtains a judgment subsequent to it, the judgment is hereby avoided. *Easter* Term. 13 *W.* III.

A. and *B.* were sureties for *C.* for the payment of some money, and had counter-bonds to save them harmless; the money was not paid at the day, and the sureties paid it, and afterwards *C.* became bankrupt; the question was, whether they were creditors within the statute, and it was resolved that they were; and so it has been determined in several subsequent cases. *Holt* at *N. P.* 2 *Cro.* Rep. 127. *Osborn & al.* v. *Churchman*.

No commission of bankruptcy can remove or carry away any goods belonging to a bankrupt, till all the rent due to a landlord is paid, although there be several years in arrears, provided the landlord seizes for rent before the goods are removed; but if the landlord does not seize before the commission takes the goods off the premises, he must then come in as a creditor with the rest of the bankrupt's creditors.

Also if there are not sufficient goods upon the premises to pay the landlord's rent, he can only take what goods there are, and after they are appraised and sold, as the law in cases of distress for rent directs, then the landlord may come in as a creditor for the rent remaining due, with the rest of the creditors.

All debts due to the crown are preferable, and to be paid before any others, except where an estate or interest is incumbered, conveyed, or consigned, prior to such debts due to the crown; and in the case of a landlord, where a year's rent is to be retained before an extent can take place.

And in the case of a commission of bankruptcy, if an extent is taken out the same day and executed with the commission, the extent shall take place, and carry away the effects before the commission; and according to the case of *Brassey* and *Dawson*, hereafter mentioned, an extent shall take place before the *teste* of the writ, though not executed till some days after a commission of bankruptcy: and notwithstanding an immediate assignment has been made of the estate and effects.

But if an assignment is made before the execution, or the *teste* of the extent, such assignment takes place before the crown, and the crown can then only come in as a creditor, *pari passu*, with the rest of the bankrupt's creditors; which the following cases will make appear.

Mr. Solicitor prayed the king's process might take place against the assignee of commissioners, the defendant being a bankrupt; which by the court cannot be, unless seizure be made and returned by inquest before the assignment; also this being not an immediate debt, but in aid of receivers, who were jointly bound with *Monk*, the court refused

refuſed to deliver money, till an inqueſt be returned of this particular debt, though *Clayton* himſelf was ſheriff, and would return none; and an *adjournatur* till notice to the king's attorney. *Monk* v. *Clayton*. 3 *Keb*. 14. *Eaſter*. 24. *Car*. II. *Mod*. Rep. 93. pl. 1.

Mr. Attorney *Finch* prayed, that money of the plaintiff's, being a bankrupt and an immediate debtor to the king by returns of money from the commiſſioners of the exciſe, which in truth was from one *Thiſtlewait*, a collector, might not be delivered out of the court to the aſſignees of the commiſſioners. On *Norwich*'s caſe, 4 *Car*. I. in the *Exchequer*, that the king in ſuch caſe ſhall be firſt ſatisfied; contrary, where his debt is but in aid of another. But it was not allowed, but the money ruled to be delivered to the aſſignees, and that the king may, by *ſcire facias* againſt them, recover it. *Monk*, v. *Clayton*. *Mich*. 24 *Car*. II.

Special Caſes of Debts that cannot be proved under the Commiſſion.

DEBTS payable upon a contingency, which may poſſibly never happen, cannot be proved. 3 *Wilſ*. Rep. C. B. 270. 7 *Geo*. I. C. 31.

One having only a cauſe of action, cannot come in and prove it as a debt.

Creditor, during bankruptcy, having a verdict with damages and coſts, in aſſault and battery, *before* bankruptcy, but not judgment till *after* certificate, cannot, in the opinion of the court of *C. B.* come *in* under the commiſſion; ſuch demand not being a proveable debt, becauſe not due at time of bankruptcy. 3 *Wilſ*. Rep. C. B. 272.

Reſolved, that the acceptor of a bill of exchange, drawn on him by bankrupts, who promiſed to indemnify him, before their bankruptcy, could not, on his being ſued and charged in execution, come in as a creditor under the commiſſion; becauſe no debt was due or owing from the bankrupts to the acceptor, until he was charged in execution; and his body being in priſon upon judgment and execution for a certain ſum, was held by the court of Common Pleas to be the ſame thing as if the acceptor had paid the debt and coſts due on the bill; and *then*, and not before, the bankrupts became indebted to the acceptor, which was after the bankruptcy. *Ibid*. 13. 530.

If *A*. has a bond of indemnity from *B*. and the condition be broken, and afterwards *B*. becomes bankrupt before *A*. has been ſued or damnified, though *A*. had a good cauſe of action againſt *B*. before the act of bankruptcy; yet as *A*. had not been damnified by paying any certain ſum of money, by reaſon of *B*.'s breach of the condition, *A*. cannot poſſibly ſwear to any debt due and owing from *B*. at the time of the act of bankruptcy. *Ibid*. 270.

Leſſor cannot prove a penalty incurred by his leſſee for ploughing up meadow ground, as a debt under a commiſſion of bankruptcy.

Obligee cannot prove penalty in an obligation forfeited for breach of covenant by obligor, before he became bankrupt, as a debt under the commiſſion.

Aſſignor cannot prove damages ariſing from a breach of a collateral, independent, expreſs covenant by the aſſignee of a leaſe to indemnify the aſſignor, as a debt under the commiſſion.

One guilty of uſury cannot come in to prove his debt as a *bonâ fide* creditor under the commiſſion, for the whole debt is void. 2 *Vez*. 489. *Tr*. *Atk*. Rep. 125.

The commiſſioners ſhall forthwith, after they have declared the perſon a bankrupt, cauſe notice thereof to be given in the *Gazette*, and ſhall appoint time and place for the creditors to meet, which meeting for the city of *London*, and all places within the bills of mortality, ſhall be at *Guildhall*, in order to chuſe aſſignees; at which meeting the commiſſioners ſhall admit the proof of any creditor's debt that ſhall live remote from the place of ſuch meeting, by affidavit or ſolemn affirmation, and permit any perſon duly authorized by letter of attorney (oath or affirmation being made of the execution thereof, either by an affidavit ſworn, or affirmation made before a maſter in *Chancery*, ordinary or extraordinary, or before the commiſſioners *vivâ voce*; and in caſe of the creditors reſiding in foreign parts, ſuch affidavits or affirmations to be made before a magiſtrate where the party ſhall be reſiding, and ſhall, together with ſuch creditor's letters of attorney, be atteſted by a notary publick) to vote in the choice of aſſignees, in the place of ſuch creditor. 5 *Geo*. II. C. 30. S. 26.

An

An Oath of a Creditor for proving his Debt before the Commiſſioners.

YOU ſhall ſwear that *C. D.* late of, &c. at the time of his becoming a bankrupt, was juſtly and *bonâ fide* indebted to you in the ſum of, &c. and that you have not ſince that time been any ways paid or ſatisfied for the ſame, or any part thereof.'

Note, every man is to ſubſcribe his debt, and the commiſſioners are to enquire whether the debts were contracted during the trade.

Where Copartners are Bankrupts, having joint and ſeparate Eſtates and Creditors.

OF two partners, brewers, the one becomes bankrupt, and the whole debt was aſſigned over; but it was reſolved that the aſſignee ſhould only recover a moiety, becauſe only one moiety paſt by aſſignment. *Ruſhworth* v. *Hodſon.* 2 *Show.* Rep. 103. *Eaſter* Term. 32 *Car.* II. *Nelſon. Lutw.* 85. 219. 135. *Gibſon.* Peer *North* C. J. 1 *Mod.* Rep. 215. *Trin.* Term, 28 *Car.* II. in *B. R.* At *Niſi Prius*, C. J. *Holt.* 13. *Will.* III. C. in *B. R.* 446.

If there are accounts between two merchants, and one of them becomes bankrupt, the courſe is not to make the other, who perhaps, upon ſtating the accounts, is found indebted to the bankrupt, to pay the whole that was originally intruſted to him, and to put him, for the recovery of what the bankrupt owes him, into the ſame condition with the reſt of the creditors, but to make him pay that only which appears due to the bankrupt on the foot of the account, *otherwiſe it will be for accounts betwixt them, after the time of the other's becoming bankrupt*, if any ſuch were.

If there be ſeveral joint partners, and a perſon has dealings generally with one of them in matters concerning their joint trade, whereby a debt becomes due to the ſaid perſon, *it ſhall charge them jointly, and the ſurvivors of them:* But if in caſe the perſon had rather deal with one of them upon his own ſeparate account, he muſt make his agreement ſpecially; in which caſe the debt ſhall be only his and his executors, and ſhall not ſurvive.

If one or more of the joint traders become bankrupt, his or their proportions only are aſſignable by the commiſſioners, to be held in common with the reſt who were not bankrupts.

If there be an act of bankruptcy committed, and a creditor obtains judgment, ſubſequent to it, then a commiſſion is taken out; now the judgment is thereby avoided.

If there be ſeveral joint traders, payment to one of them is payment to all. So if they all, except him to whom the payment was made, were bankrupts, the payment is only unavoidable as to his proportion. And if there be four partners, whereof three are bankrupts, and their ſhares aſſigned, and a payment is made to him that was no bankrupt, it is a payment to all the aſſignees, for now they are all partners.

A. and *B.* became partners in ſome iron-mills, and ſome time after *A.* alledged that *B.* had not brought in his proportion of the ſtock, and had waſted the joint ſtock, for which he brought a bill againſt him to be relieved, and the matter by conſent was referred, and the referree awarded that *B.* ſhould, in conſideration of the above allegations being proved; deliver to *A.* what remained of the joint ſtock, and the leaſe of the iron-mills to be by him enjoyed to his own uſe, and general releaſes to be given; which award, after exceptions taken to it, was afterwards confirmed and decreed by the court. *B.* was afterwards found a bankrupt, and the plaintiff being a creditor to him by bond, had an aſſignment made to him by the commiſſioners, and brought a bill to have an account of *B.*'s eſtate that came to the hands of *A.* and alledged, if any ſuch award was made, it was after ſuch time as *B.* became a bankrupt; but there appearing no fraud in the obtaining of the award, and the ſame being in an adverſary ſuit, and the award afterwards excepted to, &c. although *B.* might be then a bankrupt,

rupt, yet not being known ſo to be at the time of the award, the court decreed ſuch award ought to ſtand. *Quere*, if the decree upon a rehearing was not reverſed? *Whitacre* v. *Pawlin*. 2 *Vern. Laſter* Term, 1691.

A. B. and *C.* were partners in trade, and *C.* embezzles the joint ſtock, contracts private debts, and becomes a bankrupt: The commiſſioners aſſign the goods in partnerſhip, and *A.* the plaintiff, brought a bill for an account, and to have the goods ſold to the beſt advantage, and inſiſted that out of the produce of them, the debts owing by the joint-trade ought firſt to be paid; and that out of *C.*'s ſhare, ſatisfaction muſt be made for what he had waſted; and that the aſſignees could be in no better a caſe than the bankrupt, and were entitled only to what this third part would amount unto, clear, after debts paid, and deductions for his embezzlement. And the court ſeemed to be of that opinion; but ſent it to a maſter to take the account, and ſtate the caſe. *Richardſon* v. *Goodwin*, &c. 2 *Vern.* 292. *Trin.* Term. 1693. See the caſe of *Goſs* and *Dufreſnay* poſt.

A. and *B.* being joint traders, a commiſſion of bankruptcy iſſued againſt them; their ſeparate creditors applied by petition, that they might be let in for their debts upon the reſpective ſeparate eſtates of the bankrupts under that joint commiſſion, as the ſeparate eſtates were of ſmall value, and would not bear the charge of taking out two new commiſſions againſt them reſpectively.

The lord chancellor ordered them to be let in to prove their ſeparate debts, upon the joint commiſſion, they paying contribution to the charge of it; and directed, that as the joint or partnerſhip eſtate was firſt to be applied to pay the partnerſhip debts; and as ſeparate creditors are not to be let in upon the joint eſtate, until all the joint debts are firſt paid; ſo likewiſe the creditors to the partnerſhip ſhall not come in for any deficiency of the joint eſtate, upon the ſeparate eſtate, until the ſeparate debts are firſt paid. *Ex parte Crowder* 2 *Vern.* 706. *Mich.* term, 1715.

Two joint traders becoming bankrupts, there is firſt a joint commiſſion taken out, and the commiſſioners aſſign the real or perſonal eſtate of them both, or either of them; and afterwards ſeparate commiſſions are taken out againſt them, and an aſſignment is made by the commiſſioners of theſe commiſſions to other aſſignees, and theſe apply by petition to the court, that they might be at liberty to ſue at law for the ſeparate eſtates; but the lord chancellor decreed, that the aſſignment made by the commiſſioners upon the joint commiſſion, paſſes as well the ſeparate as the joint eſtate of the two bankrupt partners; therefore the aſſignees on the ſeparate commiſſions can make nothing of their action at law, and he would not ſuffer them to ſpend the eſtate in vexatious ſuits there; but if they would join in a bill in equity for an account of the ſeparate eſtates, he would not hinder them. *Ex parte Cook.* 2 *Peer Will.* 500. *Mich.* Term, 1728, L. C. *King*.

It is ſettled, and is a reſolution of convenience, that the joint creditors ſhall be firſt paid out of the partnerſhip or joint eſtate, and the ſeparate creditors out of the ſeparate eſtate of each partner; and if any ſurplus of the joint eſtate, beſides what will pay the joint creditors, it ſhall be applied to pay the ſeparate creditors; and if a ſurplus of the ſeparate eſtate, beyond what will ſatisfy the ſeparate creditors, it ſhall go to ſupply any deficiency that may remain as to the joint creditors; but, for the eaſe of both parties, let it be referred to a commiſſioner in each commiſſion, to take an account of the whole partnerſhip effects, and the ſeparate eſtate and effects of each of the partners; and if the commiſſioners find any thing difficult, they are to ſtate it ſpecially; and with regard to the ſurplus of the partnerſhip effects, beyond what will pay the partnerſhip debts, and the ſurplus of the ſeparate effects, if any, above what will pay the ſeparate debts, each ſide to apply to the court for ſuch ſurpluſſes. 2 *Vern.* 7, 6. *Ex parte Crowder*, as mentioned before.

If there are two joint traders, and one of them becomes a bankrupt, the commiſſioners cannot meddle with the intereſt of the other, for it is not affected by the bankruptcy of his companion. *Holt.* Rep. 2. *Sal.* 59. 61. *Eaſter*, 7 *W.* III.

The defendant *A.* being indebted to the plaintiffs, became bound to them in ſeveral bonds; and the ſaid *A.* and the defendant *B.* were for ſeveral years co-partners, by whoſe articles of co-partnerſhip, *A.* was entitled to two-thirds of the whole ſtock, and *B.* to one third: The ſaid *A.* and *B.* became bankrupts, and a commiſſion was awarded againſt

againſt them; the commiſſioners of the ſaid bankrupts aſſigned all their eſtate to the defendant *C.* and others, refuſing to let the plaintiffs, creditors of the bankrupts, come in, and intend to divide the eſtate among the joint creditors of both the bankrupts, by reaſon whereof the plaintiff's debts will be utterly loſt. Per *Holt* C. J. *Widdows* and *Berman. Craven & al.* and *Knight. Chan* Rep. *Eaſter* Term, 25 *Car.* II.

The defendant inſiſts, that it was agreed by indentures of co-partnerſhip, that all ſuch debts as ſhould be owing on the joint account, ſhould be paid out of the joint ſtock, and at the end of the partnerſhip, each co-partner take and receive to his own uſe his ſhare of the joint ſtock; and that the joint ſtock or trade ſhould not be charged with the private or particular debts of either of the partners, but that each ſhould pay their private debts out of their particular eſtates not included in the joint ſtock; that if both of the ſaid parties ſhould be living at the end of the firſt three years, of the ſix years, that the ſaid *B.* ſhould come in joint partner accordingly; and during the ſaid joint trade, the co-partners became jointly indebted to the other defendants, *C.* &c. in 6000*l.* and that *A.* became indebted to the plaintiffs as aforeſaid, without the conſent of *B.* and the money due upon the ſaid bonds was not brought into the account of the joint ſtock; and the ſaid *A.* was only a ſurety, and received none of the money; and the defendant inſiſted that the joint creditors ought firſt to be paid out of the eſtate in partnerſhip, and that the commiſſioners have no power to grant the joint eſtate to pay the plaintiffs, they being ſeparate creditors of *A.* and if a ſurplus of the joint eſtate, after the joint creditors paid, then the plaintiffs can have but a joint moiety of ſuch ſurplus towards their ſatisfaction, the ſaid *B*'s moiety not being liable to pay the ſaid *A.* his ſeparate debts; and the debts then claiming were the proper debts of the ſaid *A.* and yet, after all the joint debts are paid, there will be an overplus, ſo that thereby the ſaid *B.* will be diſcharged, and have money paid unto him; but if the plaintiff and other ſeparate creditors of *A.* be admitted to the joint eſtate, there will not be ſufficient to pay the joint creditors, ſo that thereby not only *B*'s eſtate will be applied to pay *A*'s debts, but will be liable to the joint creditors. But there can be no diviſion of the joint eſtate, whereby to charge any part thereof with the private debts of either party; and till all the joint debts are paid, and till diviſion made of the ſurplus, both parties are alike intereſted in every part of the ſaid joint ſtock; that the commiſſioners have no power by the commiſſion to adminiſter an oath to the plaintiffs for proof of their debts, they claiming debts from the ſaid *A.* only, and the commiſſion is againſt *A.* and *B.* jointly, and not ſeverally; and therefore cannot admit the plaintiffs creditors.

The court declared, that the eſtate belonging to the joint trade, as alſo the debts due from the ſame, ought to be divided into moieties, and that each moiety of the eſtate ought to be charged, in the firſt place, with a moiety of the ſaid joint debts; and if there be enough to pay all the debts belonging to the joint trade, with an overplus, then ſuch overplus ought to be applied to pay the particular debts of each partner; but if ſufficient ſhall not appear to pay all the joint debts, and if either of the ſaid partners ſhall pay more than a moiety of the ſaid joint debts, then ſuch partner is to come in before the ſaid commiſſioners, and be admitted as a creditor for what he ſhall ſo pay over and above the moiety; and was decreed accordingly.

Four bookſellers entered into partnerſhip for carrying on a joint trade, and being then all in *Holland*, according to the cuſtom of the country, appeared before a notary, and executed articles of co-partnerſhip, declaring jointly and ſeparately, that each had advanced 24600 guilders, total 98400 guilders, which ſum was to pay all the debts they ſhould then contracted, as mentioned in an inventory; but no debts ſhould be paid not mentioned in the ſaid inventory, nor any debts which either of the co-partners might contract on his own private account; that a ſum agreed on between them ſhould be allowed for maintenance; and that all loſs and gains ſhould be equally ſhared and borne, with other uſual covenants. 28 *March*, 1734. *Peter Goſs* and *John Neaulme* plaintiffs. *Hen. Defreſnay & al.* complainants.

The co-partnerſhip was carried on from *November* 1725 to *May* 1728, when one of the partners, for a ſum agreed on to be paid him, quitted and releaſed his claim to the other three, between whom the articles were continued and carried on, on the firſt conditions, and one of them was intruſted with the goods in ſhop and warehouſe.

But he became profuſe, and embezzled the co-partnerſhip ſtock, and applied the ſame to his own uſe, and ſuffered the partnerſhip debts to be unpaid; and having contracted

private debts on his own account, became a bankrupt, and a ſeparate commiſſion was taken out againſt him.

The meſſenger took poſſeſſion of the partnerſhip goods, and the commiſſioners executed an aſſignment to the defendants, who in conſequence thereof took poſſeſſion of the partnerſhip goods and books, and received ſeveral of the partnerſhip debts, and were getting in the reſt, with an intention to apply them to the payment of the ſeparate creditors, whereas the goods are co-partnerſhip goods, and ought to be applied to the co-partnerſhip debts; and to make the plaintiffs ſatisfaction for what the bankrupt had embezzled for his own ſeparate uſe, and the reſidue to be divided into equal parts, two thirds to the plaintiff, and one-third to the bankrupt, to which he is entitled, and is to be part of his ſeparate eſtate, this was the prayer of the plaintiff's bill, as that the defendants may be reſtrained from ſelling any part without the plaintiff's concurrence.

The aſſignees admit the bill, and the articles, that they have taken poſſeſſion and ſold ſome of the ſtock without conſent of the plaintiffs, and have ſet forth an account in the ſchedule to their anſwer, of the ſtock, and ſubmit to apply the eſtate as the court ſhall direct; and Lord *Talbot* was pleaſed to decree as follows:

1. That it ſhould be referred to Mr. *Lightbourn* to take an account of the partnerſhip debts received by the plaintiffs in *Holland*.

2. To take an account of the partnerſhip eſtate in *England*, received by the aſſignees, or any for their uſe.

3. To take an account of the partnerſhip debts owing by the bankrupt and the plaintiffs.

4. To cauſe an advertiſement for the joint creditors of the bankrupt and plaintiffs to come in and prove their debts.

5. To take an account of what embezzlements the bankrupt has made of the co-partnerſhip eſtate; and in taking accounts, plaintiffs and defendants to be examined on oath, to produce all books, &c. and to have all juſt allowances.

6. That what the maſter ſhall certify the co-partnerſhip debts ſhall amount to, ſhall, in the firſt place, be paid by the plaintiffs and defendants to the joint creditors, in proportion to their debts, as far as the co-partnerſhip eſtate in their hands will extend.

7. That if it ſhall appear any of the partnerſhip eſtate remains in the plaintiffs and defendants hands after the partnerſhip debts are paid, then the maſter to divide the ſame into three parts.

8. And the plaintiffs are to take two thirds; and out of the bankrupt's one third part, they are to take what it ſhall appear he has embezzled of the partnerſhip eſtate.

9. And if there ſhall be any reſidue of the bankrupt's third part, after the partnerſhip debts, and the bankrupt's embezzlements are ſatisfied, then the ſame is to be paid to, or retained by, the aſſignees, for the benefit of the bankrupt's ſeparate creditors.

10. The maſter may ſtate any thing ſpecially; and all parties are to be paid their coſts of this ſuit out of the co-partnerſhip eſtate, to be taxed by the maſter.

On the 11th of *September*, 1742, a joint commiſſion iſſued againſt *Peter Powell* and *Peter Powell* the younger, of *Exeter*, and the commiſſioners executed an aſſignment of the eſtate and effects to the aſſignees that were choſen, and they, by virtue of the ſaid aſſignment, poſſeſſed themſelves of all the joint and ſeparate eſtate of the bankrupts. *Dec.* 23, 1742, Lord *Hardwicke*'s Order.

And the ſaid bankrupts, having ſeveral ſeparate creditors, they the ſaid creditors, in a petition to the lord chancellor, ſet forth their ſaid ſeveral ſeparate debts, and that they had applied to the commiſſioners to be admitted creditors, which they refuſed, as this was a joint commiſſion, and they therefore prayed, that they might come in and prove their debts under the ſaid joint commiſſion, and that the commiſſioners might take joint and ſeparate accounts of the joint and ſeparate eſtates; and that what ſhould be found on ſuch accounts to belong to the ſeparate eſtates, might be applied by the aſſignees towards ſatisfaction of the reſpective ſeparate creditors; and that the petitioners might be paid their coſts of the application by the aſſignees.

Upon which petition, his lordſhip ordered as follows:

1. Let the commiſſioners give notice in the *London Gazette*, appointing a time and place, when and where the ſeparate creditors of each of the bankrupts are to be at liberty to prove thoſe debts under the joint commiſſion.

2. Let

2. Let the commiſſioners take ſeparate accounts of the joint and reſpective ſeparate eſtate of the bankrupts, come to the aſſignee's hands, or of any others by their order, or for their uſe, diſtinguiſhing the joint and ſeparate eſtate of *Peter Powell*, as alſo the joint and ſeparate eſtate of *Peter Powell* the younger, from each other.

3. That what on ſuch account ſhall belong to the bankrupt's joint eſtate, ſhall be employed by the aſſignees towards ſatisfaction of the joint creditors: and in caſe there ſhall be any ſurplus of the joint eſtate, after all the joint creditors ſhall be paid their whole demands, then the moiety of the ſurplus is to be carried to the account of the ſeparate eſtate, and to be applied to ſatisfy the ſeparate creditors reſpectively.

4. And if there is any ſurplus of the ſeparate eſtates, after all the ſeparate creditors ſhall be paid their whole demands, then ſuch ſurplus of the ſeparate eſtates, or either of them, is to be carried to the account of the joint eſtate, and to be applied towards ſatisfaction of the joint creditors; and let the reſpective ſeparate eſtates bear a proportionable part of the charge of ſuing out the commiſſion, and executing it, to be appointed by the commiſſioners; and let the coſts of this application be paid the petitioners by the aſſignees out of the bankrupt's ſeparate eſtate; and let it be referred to Mr. *Bennet* to tax the coſts, if the parties cannot agree.

On the 2d of *Feb.* 1742, a ſeparate commiſſion of bankruptcy was taken out againſt *William Criſpe*, by *William Perritt*, plaſterer. *Criſpe* was a partner with *Edward Burnaby*, Eſq. and Captain *Barbett*, in the undertaking of building *Ranelagh* amphitheatre; and this debt which amounted to 426*l.* or thereabouts, was part of a ſum of money due to *Perritt*, for plaſterer's work done in and about the ſaid amphitheatre.

Criſpe petitioned the lord chancellor to ſuperſede the commiſſion, inſiſting that it was a joint debt, and that he did not owe *Perritt* any thing on his ſeparate account; and on the 18th of *Feb.* 1742, this petition was heard before his lordſhip, and on hearing counſel on both ſides, and it not then appearing to his lordſhip whether *Criſpe* was, or was not a bankrupt, his lordſhip did order the commiſſioners to execute a proviſional aſſignment, and did erect an iſſue to be tried in an action of trover before Lord Chief Juſtice *Willes* in *London*, wherein the ſaid *William Criſpe* was to be plaintiff, and ſuch aſſignee defendant, and in which the point of bankruptcy would come in queſtion.

And on the 19th of *June*, 1743, the cauſe was tried at the ſittings in *London*, and by a ſpecial jury, between the ſaid *William Criſpe*, plaintiff, and *William Perritt*, who was choſe proviſional aſſignee, defendant.

And the iſſuing the commiſſion, the joint debt of *Perritt*, the aſſignment, and an act of bankruptcy committed by *Criſpe*, were proved: And after his lordſhip had clearly and fully ſummed up the evidence to the jury, it appearing to them to be a joint debt, they were pleaſed to give a verdict for the plaintiff *Criſpe*, with 10*l.* damages, and 40*s.* coſts, and did not find him bankrupt for this debt. But a point of law ariſing, the laſt clauſe made in the 10th year of Queen *Anne* was read, which declares, that the diſcharge of any bankrupt by force of any acts relating to bankrupts, from the debts owing by him, at the time he became bankrupt, ſhall not be conſtrued, nor was intended or meant, to releaſe or diſcharge any other perſon or perſons, who was or were partner or partners with the ſaid bankrupt in trade, at the time he became bankrupt, or then ſtood jointly bound with him for the ſaid debts, from which he was diſcharged; but that notwithſtanding ſuch diſcharge, ſuch partners or joint obligors with ſuch bankrupts, ſhall be and ſtand chargeable with, and liable to pay ſuch debts, and to perform ſuch contracts, as if the ſaid bankrupt had never been diſcharged for the ſame.

And the caſe was drawn up, and approved of by the Lord Chief Juſtice for the opinion of the court of *Common Pleas*.

Where the queſtion was, whether a ſeparate commiſſion can be taken out for a joint debt, which was learnedly ſpoke to on both ſides, but the court came to no opinion.

And in *Feb.* 1743, it came again to be argued before the L. C. J. *Willes* on the ſame queſtion; when after hearing the reaſons offered *pro* and *con*, by the learned counſel, the court gave judgment, and the Lord Chief Juſtice delivered his opinion, and his Lordſhip, Mr. Juſtice *Abney*, and Mr. Juſtice *Burnet*, were all of opinion, from the

caſes

caſes which had been cited, and the reaſons and precedents that had been laid before them, that the commiſſion was regularly iſſued, and that a joint creditor had a right to take out a ſeparate commiſſion, and therefore made the following rule:

William Criſpe againſt *William Perritt*: *Ordered*, that the verdict found for the plaintiff be void, and that a verdict be entered for the defendant. *May* 1743.

And on the 11th of *May*, 1744, *Perritt* preferred his petition to the lord chancellor, ſetting forth the ſeveral ſteps and proceedings, and the determination of the court in this caſe, and *Criſpe* having, purſuant to his lordſhip's order of the 18th of *Feb.* 1742, depoſited 100*l* in the bank, in the name of the accomptant-general, to be placed to the credit of this matter, and in order to ſtay all proceedings under the commiſſion, he therefore prayed his lordſhip to diſcharge his order of the 18th of *Feb.* 1742, and that the commiſſioners might be at liberty to proceed in the execution of the commiſſion, and that the 100*l.* paid into the *bank* by *Criſpe*, might be paid to him towards the coſts which he had been put to, on account of ſuing out the commiſſion, and proceedings at law.

And on the 24th of *May*, 1744, ſuch petition was heard before his lordſhip, and his lordſhip after hearing counſel on both ſides, ordered that the major part of the commiſſioners named in the ſaid commiſſion ſhould be at liberty to proceed in the execution thereof, and that the 100*l.* paid into the *bank* of *England* ſhould be paid to *Perritt*, as part of the bankrupt's eſtate and effects.

And on the 26th of *May*, 1744, *Criſpe* was declared a bankrupt in the *Gazette*.

How far the Commiſſioners ſhall over-reach the Acts of a Bankrupt, from the Time of the Act of Bankruptcy committed.

1ſt, AS to the bankrupt's receiving debts due to him from his debtors.
2dly, As to his ſelling his goods *bonâ fide*.
3dly, As to his ſelling and mortgaging his lands.
4thly, As to his mortgaging or pledging his goods.
5thly, As to his paying debts.

And, firſt, A bankrupt may receive his debts after the act of bankruptcy, from ſuch debtors as do not know him to be a bankrupt, and the payment will be good. 1 *Jac.* I. C. 15.

2dly, All perſons buying goods of a bankrupt, not knowing him to be ſo, and paying for them *bonâ fide*, ſhall be received in the equity of the *proviſo*. 1 *Jac.* I. Cap. 15. 2 *Show.* 522. Caſes in *Chan.* 156. *Wagſtaff* and *Read*.

And contracts, where there is *quid pro quo*, the bankruptcy ſhall not over-reach. 72. *Parrat* v. *Ballard*. Where it ſeems to be taken, that though goods were bought and paid for, they may be recovered at law, though not in equity. *Fowel*'s Caſe cited by Lord *North*. *Skin.* 149. 3 *Lev.* 58. 21. 19 *Geo.* II. P. 515.

And the reaſon is, that if it was otherwiſe, it would be a great prejudice to trade, inſomuch that it could not be carried on with ſafety, and the law would be a ſnare for the innocent and fair contractor, who cannot poſſibly have any notice of the act of bankruptcy; as the following abſtract clearly determines.

The preamble obſerves, that many perſons within the deſcription of, and liable to the ſtatutes concerning bankrupts, frequently commit ſecret acts of bankruptcy unknown to their creditors, and other perſons with whom they have dealings; and after committing thereof, continue to appear publicly, and carry on buſineſs, by buying and ſelling goods, drawing, accepting, and negociating bills of exchange, and paying and receiving money on account thereof in the uſual way of trade, and in the ſame open manner as if they were ſolvent and not become bankrupt: And as the permitting ſuch ſecret acts of bankruptcy to defeat payments really made in the caſes and circumſtances above-mentioned, where the perſons receiving the ſame had no notice of, or were privy to their having committed any act of bankruptcy, will be a diſcouragement to trade, and a prejudice to credit in general: *It is therefore enacted*, that after the 29th of *October*, 1746, no real creditor of a bankrupt, in reſpect to goods ſold to, or bills of exchange really

really drawn, negociated, or accepted by ſuch bankrupt in courſe of dealing, ſhall be liable to refund to the aſſignees of the bankrupt's eſtate, any money, which before the ſuing forth of ſuch commiſſion was really in the courſe of trade received by him of ſuch bankrupt, before he had knowledge or notice of his becoming a bankrupt, or being in inſolvent circumſtances. 19 *Geo.* II. P. 516.

3dly, If a man ſells or mortgages his lands, the bankruptcy will over-reach it, although the purchaſer had no notice of the bankruptcy, if the commiſſion iſſued within five years after the act of bankruptcy, becauſe this is a miſchief which does not immediately concern trade, and he who buys lands, does it at his peril, ſubject to all ſuch incumbrances as lands are liable to. 2 *Show.* 522.

4thly, If a man mortgages or pledges his goods after an act of bankruptcy, the commiſſion will over-reach it, becauſe the mortgage or pawning goods does not immediately concern trade as buying and ſelling does, and he who takes a pawn does it at his peril.

5thly, If a bankrupt pays debts after the bankruptcy, the aſſignee may recover the money again, if it were otherwiſe, it would be in the power of the bankrupt to prefer ſuch creditors as he ſhould think fit, which is contrary to the deſign of the ſtatutes concerning bankrupts, which is to put all creditors upon a footing.

A remarkable Caſe, tried under a ſecond Commiſſion of Bankruptcy.

ON the 17th of *May*, 1735, a commiſſion of bankruptcy iſſued againſt *William Kell* of *London*, merchant, who was found a bankrupt, and ſubmitted to the ſtatutes, and finiſhed his laſt examination, but never obtained his certificate under ſuch commiſſion.

Afterwards he ſet up the trade of a diſtiller near *Maidenhead* in *Berkſhire*; and becoming acquainted with one *Aſhley*, they entered into co-partnerſhip, on the 1ſt of *Auguſt*, 1741, to carry on the trade of diſtilling and rectifying melaſſes ſpirits, for five years or thereabouts, and during this co-partnerſhip, *Aſhley* took off all, or moſt of the ſpirits which *Kell* diſtilled.

Afterwards ſome diſputes ariſing between them, and *Kell* being debtor to *Aſhley* on a ſeparate account, excluſive of the co-partnerſhip, *Aſhley*, on the 2d of *July*, 1742, took out a ſecond commiſſion againſt *Kell*, and was choſe ſole aſſignee of his eſtate and effects; but *Kell* having in all reſpects ſubmitted to the ſtatutes relating to bankrupts, *Aſhley* and the reſt of *Kell*'s creditors ſigned his certificate under this ſecond commiſſion, which was duly confirmed and enrolled; and *Aſhley* ſold back to *Kell* ſeveral parcels of his houſehold goods, and part of his ſtock in trade, as a diſtiller; for part of which goods *Kell* paid *Aſhley* in money, and for the remainder, amounting in value to 100*l.* or thereabouts, *Kell* gave *Aſhley* a bond for 100*l.* dated the 28th of *October*, 1742, payable in ſix months with intereſt, at five *per cent.* and *Aſhley* promiſed to deal with *Kell* afterwards.

Then *Kell* again ſet up the trade of a diſtiller on his own account, and *Aſhley* dealt with him, and paid him for two parcels of ſpirits, after the rate of 4*s.* *per* Gallon to the amount of 88*l.* 16*s.*

On the 4th and 28th days of *April*, 1743, *Kell* ſent *Aſhley* two other parcels of ſpirits, at the ſame price, amounting to 184*l.* 4*s.* and *Kell*'s bond of 100*l.* being then due to *Aſhley*; and *Kell* being unwilling that his bond ſhould be out againſt him, he deſired *Aſhley* to pay himſelf out of the goods, for the bond and intereſt due to him, and only give him the balance for the ſpirits.

But inſtead of ſo doing, *Aſhley* in *Eaſter* term, 1743, brings an action againſt *Kell* for the 100*l.* and intereſt due on the bond, and holds *Kell* to bail; and at the ſame time by the meſſenger under the commiſſion, ſeizes the ſpirits, amounting to 182*l.* 4*s.* as aſſignee under the ſecond commiſſion, and he inſiſted to retain the ſame, in truſt for himſelf and the other creditors of *Kell*, under the ſecond commiſſion, by virtue of the ninth clauſe of 5 *Geo.* II. *Aſhley* proceeded in his action, and *Kell* by way of ſet-off to the debt pleaded, that before the bringing of this action, *Aſhley* was indebted to him in a much larger ſum, *viz.* in 184*l.* 4*s.* for goods ſold and delivered, out of which ſum *Kell* was willing to allow the principal and intereſt due to *Aſhley* on his bond; and upon this iſſue was joined,

Pending

Pending this action *Kell* filed a bill in Chancery againſt *Aſhley*, and prayed that *Aſhley* might diſcover, whether he had not agreed to purchaſe ſuch goods of him, and if ſuch goods did not come to his poſſeſſion; and to be relieved in ſeveral other matters complained of in ſuch bill, and that *Aſhley* might be enjoined from proceeding in ſuch action. *Mich.* Term. 1743.

To this bill *Aſhley* put in his anſwer, in which he denied the ſpirits were ever ſold to him, or that he ever promiſed to pay for them, and he inſiſted upon his right of retaining them as aſſignee under the ſecond commiſſion by virtue of the abovementioned clauſe; *Kell*'s effects under the ſecond commiſſion not amounting to pay fifteen ſhillings in the pound; but whether ſuch goods were, or were not, rightly ſeized, he was adviſed was a matter ought to be tried at law, where *Kell*, if at all, had his remedy; and the court did not think proper to grant an injunction, but ſent the parties to law, and then *Aſhley* proceeded in the cauſe.

And on the 30th of *November*, 1743, it was tried before the Lord Chief Juſtice *Lee*, at *Guildhall*.

And upon the argument of this caſe, it was inſiſted by the counſel for *Aſhley*, that theſe goods were not the property of *Kell*, and therefore that he could not ſell them; but that they came to *Aſhley*, as aſſignee under the ſecond commiſſion.

That *Aſhley* had the ſpirits, but not as a buyer, and that by the aforementioned clauſe *Kell's* future effects were liable, he not having paid fifteen ſhillings in the pound; and conſequently that the goods belonged to the aſſignee, either under the firſt or ſecond commiſſion.

But by *Kell*'s counſel, it was inſiſted that *Kell* was never diſcharged by the act of 5 *Geo.* II. after 24 *June*, 1732, except by the laſt commiſſion, and therefore poſſibly could not be within the intent of that act, having but once had the benefit of it.

That ſuppoſing *Kell*'s future effects had been liable to his creditors by the aforeſaid clauſe, that *Aſhley* could not in any manner ſeize them as aſſignee under the ſecond commiſſion; and if he had a right, he muſt have proceeded in a legal way, and have brought his action againſt *Kell*; and then *Kell* would have pleaded his certificate in diſcharge of his perſon, and let *Aſhley* have taken judgment againſt his goods, as in the caſe of an inſolvent debtor; but that this was by no means *Kell*'s caſe, he not being within the meaning of the clauſe of the act, as having but once had relief.

And his lordſhip, after having with great judgment ſtated the caſe, and ſummed up the evidence to the jury, was clearly of the ſame opinion with the gentlemen who were counſel for *Kell*, that his caſe was not within the intent and meaning of that *clauſe*, and that the taking of the goods by *Aſhley*, as aſſignee, was illegal; and the jury, concurring with his lordſhip, found the plea of the defendant *Kell* to be true, as was alleged, and therefore gave a verdict for him.

But the L. C. J. gave *Aſhley* leave to move, if he thought proper, in arreſt of judgment, within ſix days of *Hilary* term then next; and *Aſhley* not moving in arreſt of judgment in all *Hilary* term, the L. C. J. ordered the *poſtea* to be delivered to the defendant *Kell*'s attorney, who thereupon taxed the coſts at 30*l.* and took out execution againſt *Aſhley* for ſuch coſts, which *Aſhley* paid the ſaid attorney.

And after *Aſhley* had paid *Kell*'s coſts, in *Eaſter* term following, *Aſhley* moved in arreſt of judgment, and a rule was made for *Kell*'s attorney to attend with the *poſtea*.

And the ſame arguments were made uſe of before the court of *King's-Bench*, by the counſel on both ſides, as were at the trial of the cauſe; but the whole court were alſo of opinion that the verdict was right, and entirely concurred with the L. C. J. *Lee* in his judgment, and therefore they diſcharged the plaintiff's rule.

And in *Trinity* term, 1744, *Kell* brought an action in the court of *Common Pleas* againſt *Aſhley*, for the balance of the ſum of 184*l.* 4*s.* due for the ſpirits.

And on the 23d of *June*, 1744, this cauſe was tried at *Guildhall*, before the L. C. J. *Willes*, where the ſame arguments were made uſe of by the counſel both for plaintiff and defendant, as were inſiſted on before the L. C. J. *Lee*, at the firſt trial, and before the Court of *King's-Bench*, on the ſpecial argument of this caſe; but the L. C. J. *Willes*, upon ſtating it, and fully ſumming up the evidence to the jury, was clearly of the ſame opinion with the L. C. J. *Lee*, and the Court of *King's-Bench*, and was pleaſed to make this

this obſervation, *viz.* That by the very clauſe in the act of parliament, the effects of a bankrupt that had received the benefit of the act, according to that clauſe, remained liable to his creditors, as before the making of the act; but that it could never be ſuppoſed that they were liable to be ſeized in a ſummary way, without a legal trial, by an aſſignee, becauſe nothing was veſted in the aſſignee but what the bankrupt had before he was a bankrupt, and *Kell* had not received the benefit of the act.

And the jury being of the ſame opinion, they therefore gave a verdict in this action for the plaintiff *Kell*, for 54*l.* 18*s.* beſides coſts of ſuit; being what was proved to be the value of the ſpirits, after ſome allowances were made for waſte and leakage, and after the bond of 100*l.* and intereſt was paid by *Kell* to *Aſhley*.

Of Factors and Executors becoming Bankrupts, having Effects of other Perſons in their Hands.

IF a bankrupt is a factor, although he has the poſſeſſion of the goods of his principal, and the power of immediately ſelling them and taking the money; yet that is not a poſſeſſion within the meaning of the ſtatute of 21 *Jac.* I. C. 19. S. 11. nor will the caſe be altered, if the factor acts upon a *del credere* commiſſion.

The *Bonnels* were conſiderable merchants in *London*, and had two bales of ſilk conſigned to them by *Altenory* and *Alteory* from *Leghorn*; but before the ſhip ſailed, advice arrived there, that the *Bonnels* had failed; and thereupon *Altenory* and *Alteory* altered the conſignment of the ſilk, and made it to the defendant. *Wiſeman* v. *Vandeput*, 2 *Vern.* 303. *Hill.* 1690.

On which the plaintiffs, being aſſignees under the ſtatute againſt the *Bonnels*, brought their bill for a diſcovery and relief.

Upon the firſt hearing, the court ordered all letters, &c. to be produced, and that the parties proceed to a trial in trover, to ſee whether the firſt conſignment, notwithſtanding the altering thereof, and new conſignment made before the ſhip ſailed, veſted the property of thoſe ſilks in the *Bonnels*; and upon the trial and verdict being given for the plaintiffs, the cauſe now came on upon the equity reſerved.

The court declared, the plaintiffs ought not to have had ſo much as a diſcovery, much leſs any relief in this court, in regard that the ſilks were the goods of two *Florentines*, and not of the *Bonnels*, nor the produce of their effects; and therefore, they having paid no money for the goods, if the *Italians* could by any means get their goods again into their hands, or prevent their coming into the hands of the bankrupts, it was but lawful for them ſo to do, and very allowable in equity.

And it was decreed, that if any thing was due from the *Italians* to the *Bonnels*, that ſhould be paid the plaintiffs; but they ſhould not have the value of the ſilks, by virtue of the conſignment or verdict, and put the *Italians* to come in as creditors under the ſtatute of bankrupts.

An action was tried at *Guildhall*, before Mr. Juſtice *Buller*, in which it appeared the plaintiffs were merchants in *London*, and in *June*, 1783, had a quantity of wheat conſigned to them from *Oſtend*; the ſale of which they intruſted to one *Farrer*, as their factor. *Eſcot* v. *Milward*. Sittings after *Mich.* Term, 1783.

The factors in the corn trade, like thoſe in the linen trade, receive a *del credere* commiſſion, beſides their factorage, and never communicate the names of the purchaſers to the owners, except in caſe of the factor's failure. *Farrer*, on the 9th of *June*, 1783, ſold 211 quarters of the plaintiff's wheat to the defendant *Milward*. On the 16th of *June*, *Farrer* being about to ſtop payment, gave up the wheat under his care to the plaintiffs, and ſent them the names of the buyers. On the 20th of *June*, *Farrer* ſtopt payment; and, a ſhort time afterwards, his creditors executed a deed of compoſition. On the 21ſt of *June*, the plaintiff delivered the defendant *Milward* a bill of parcels of the wheat ſold to him by *Farrer*, as their factor; and deſired him to accept a bill, at a month, for the amount, which he refuſed, inſiſting that he had a right to ſet off a debt due to him from *Farrer*, againſt the price of the wheat.

Mr. Juſtice *Buller*, in his charge to the jury, declared the doctrine laid down by Lord Chief Juſtice *Lee*, in *Scrimſhire* v. *Alderton*, to be law; and the plaintiff recovered a verdict.

Again,

Again, one *Murray*, of *Belfaſt* in *Ireland*, in 1782, conſigned a quantity of linens to *Bate* and *Henkell*, of *London*, to be diſpoſed of by them, as his factors, upon a *del credere* commiſſion. *Bate* and *Henkell* ſold the linens for 192*l.* 14*s.* and, before they received the money, became bankrupts. The aſſignees afterwards received the money of the purchaſer, which *Murray* demanded of the aſſignees, who refuſed to pay it, inſiſting that he ſhould come in as a creditor under the commiſſion. *Murray* preſented a petition to the lord chancellor, praying that the aſſignees might be ordered to pay him the money the linens ſold for, after deducting the commiſſions and charges, and a ſmall ſum due from *Murray* to the bankrupts, on another account.

His lordſhip, after hearing the point of law argued, was clearly of opinion, that the purchaſer not having paid for the linens previous to the bankruptcy, *Murray*, the conſignor, was intitled to receive the price of the linens; and accordingly ordered the aſſignees to pay him the money.

A. made a bill of ſale of ſome leaſes and perſonal eſtate to *B.* and *C.* in truſt to pay *A*'s debts; *B.* at firſt acted in the truſt, but afterwards *C.* took the whole into his poſſeſſion, and acted alone, and became a bankrupt. *Copeman* v. *Gallant*, before Lord *Cowper*. 1 *Peer Will.* 314. *Trin.* Term. 1716.

And *A.* brought a bill againſt *C.* and others, to bring *C.* and his aſſignees to an account, touching the perſonal eſtate of *A.* ſo aſſigned, in truſt for the payment of his debt as aforeſaid.

And his lordſhip, declaring that he thought the 21 *Jac.* I. S. 10. to govern this caſe, diſmiſſed the plaintiff's bill with coſts.

But further argument being granted on the caſe, his lordſhip held that it was not within the above-mentioned clauſe and ſtatute, in regard this aſſignment was with an honeſt intent, *viz.* for the payment of the debts of the aſſignor.

And therefore he ordered the aſſignees of *C.* to account for all the eſtate of *A.* which the court declared ſhould not be liable to the bankruptcy of *C.*

The plaintiffs brought an action againſt the defendants for money had and received to the plaintiff's uſe, and the caſe was as follows: *Jonathan Scott* and *Francis Richardſon*, plaintiffs, *Robert Surman & al.* defendants. In the *Common Pleas.*

The plaintiffs being concerned as partners in a large quantity of tar, conſigned it to *Richard Scott*, who was their factor, and brother to one of the plaintiffs, between which two brothers there had been mutual dealings, and accounts which were at that time unſettled.

The ſhip arrived in the *Thames*, with the goods from *Carolina*, on the 22d of *May*, 1739, of which the factor had before received a bill of lading; and on the 28th of *March* following, he ſold the ſaid tar to Meſſ. *Cornelius* and *Jeremiah Owen*, who agreed to pay for it in promiſſory notes, payable in four months after the delivery of the ſaid goods, and that a debt of 31*l.* at that time owing to the buyers from the factor, upon his own private account, ſhould be deducted out of the purchaſe money.

On the 1ſt of *April*, 1740, the owners paid the factor in part, by giving him one promiſſory note of 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* and another of 102*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* which, with the 31*l.* due to them from the factor, amounted to 200*l.*

On the 3d of *April* following, the factor, *Richard Scott*, committed an act of bankruptcy, and on the 4th a commiſſion iſſued againſt him, on the petition of one of the defendants, and the three defendants were choſen aſſignees, to whom the bankrupt delivered up the ſaid two notes, received from the buyers in part of payment for the tar, and the ſaid aſſignees afterwards received the money for them.

The defendants, as aſſignees, likewiſe confirmed the ſale of the tar to the ſaid *Owens*, and ſettled the account with them, and received the balance, being 378*l.* 4*s.* and there being a bounty allowed by act of parliament, at ſo much *per* ton, payable to the emporter of this tar, the defendants, as aſſignees, did alſo receive that bounty, amounting to the ſum of 299*l.* 8*s.*

The aſſignees inſiſted that they, as ſuch, were entitled to all this money, and that the plaintiffs muſt come in as creditors under the commiſſion; and the plaintiffs inſiſted, that the bankrupt, being their factor, *could be only conſidered as a bare truſtee*, and therefore that the notes delivered up to them by the bankrupt, though payable to him or order, were the notes of the plaintiffs, and that the defendants receiving the money for

thoſe notes, and alſo the remaining part of the money for the tar, and the bounty due to the importer of that tar, they received thoſe monies for the uſe of the plaintiffs.

This cauſe was tried by a ſpecial jury, and the damages were computed at 358*l.* 10*s.* and a verdict was given for the plaintiffs, ſubject to the opinion of the court upon this queſtion:

Whether the plaintiffs were entitled to ſuch ſum of 358*l.* 10*s.* given by the verdict, or to any, or what part thereof?

And the principal caſes which were cited by the plaintiffs, were thoſe of *Copeman* and *Gallant*, herein before-mentioned; the caſe of *L'Apoſtree* v. *Le Plaiſtier*, which was tried before Lord *Holt*, where an action of trover was brought againſt an aſſignee in a commiſſion againſt one *Levi*, to whom the plaintiff had delivered ſome diamonds to ſell; and this being a queſtion depending upon the clauſe of 1 *Jac.* C. 19. S. 10 and 11, it was made a caſe for the court of *King's-Bench*; and it appearing that the real property of the diamonds belonged to the plaintiff, and that the bankrupt had only a bare authority to ſell them for his uſe, therefore the court were of opinion they were not liable to his bankruptcy.

The caſe of *Burdett* and *Willet* was alſo cited, where, in the court of *Chancery*, it was decreed, that the factor was only in the nature of a truſtee for his principal, and that delivering goods to him did not alter the property of the real owner; and upon the argument of this caſe, the court took time to conſider of it, and ſome time afterwards gave their judgment for the plaintiffs, *viz.* that the plaintiffs ſhould be at liberty to enter up that judgment for the debt and coſts, deducting thereout the 31*l.* due from the factor to the *Owens*.

In like manner, if bills of exchange or goods are ſent to a merchant for a particular purpoſe, and the merchant breaks, having the bills of exchange or the goods in his poſſeſſion, they do not paſs by the aſſignment.

Neither does the ſtatute extend to the caſe of an executor or adminiſtrator becoming bankrupt, for the property they may poſſeſs as ſuch, cannot be aſſigned by the commiſſioners.

Motion for a prohibition to the eccleſiaſtical court from granting adminiſtration to *A.* where *B.* was named executor by the teſtator, for that *B.* was a bankrupt. *Hill* v. *Mills*. *Holt* Rep. *Mich.* 3 *W.* and *M. Com.* 185. 1 *Show.* 223.

Holt C. J. The ordinary is not to grant adminiſtration, where an executor is named; and bankruptcy is no material diſability; he acts *en autre droit*, and the teſtator had intruſted him; but in caſe of *non ſane memory*, there is no abſolute neceſſity to grant adminiſtration.—A prohibition granted.

If an executor becomes bankrupt, a legatee is to be creditor.

Neither does aſſignment paſs property which may be ſtopt in *tranſitu*.

If a merchant conſigns goods to a trader, and before their arrival the conſignee becomes a bankrupt; if the merchant can prevent the goods getting into the bankrupt's hands, the commiſſioners aſſignment will not affect them.

If goods are delivered to a carrier or hoyman, or the maſter of a veſſel, to be delivered to *A.* and the goods are loſt by the carrier, the conſignee can only bring the action, which ſhews the property. But, though ſuch goods are actually delivered to a carrier to be delivered to *A.* and while the carrier is upon the road, and before actual delivery to *A.* by the carrier, the conſignor hears that *A.* his conſignee, is likely to become a bankrupt, or is actually one, and countermands the delivery, and gets them back into his own poſſeſſion again, no action of *trover* would lie for the aſſignees of *A.* becauſe the goods, while they were in *tranſitu*, might be ſo countermanded.

The commiſſioners cannot aſſign the benefit of an agreement made with a bankrupt.

Where the defendant, on marriage of his ſon, ſettles land on himſelf for life, remainder to his ſon for life, &c. and covenants, during his own life, to pay his ſon 15*l.* *per annum*; the ſon becomes a bankrupt; the plaintiff, as aſſignee, brings a bill againſt the father, to have the benefit of this agreement, and to compel payment of the 15*l.* *per. ann.* *Per Cur.* An aſſignee under a ſtatute of bankruptcy is not entitled to have the performance of an agreement made with the bankrupt; and ſaid that it was ſo adjudged in the caſe of *Drake* v. the *Mayor* of *Exeter*; where the court held, that, if a

leſſor covenants with his leſſee and his aſſigns to renew his leaſe, and the leſſee becomes a bankrupt, and the commiſſioners aſſign this covenant, the aſſignees cannot have any relief againſt the leſſor. *Moyſes* v. *Little*, 2 *Vern. Sed quære.*

Commiſſioners cannot aſſign future earnings ariſing from the labour of the bankrupt.

Chippendale brought an action of *aſſumpſit* for work and labour as an attorney. The defendant pleaded that the plaintiff was a bankrupt, and averred that the commiſſion was ſtill in force. *Chippendale* v. *Tomlinſon. B. R. Trin.* 25 *Geo.* III.

The plaintiff replied, that the work and labour was done after the commiſſioners' aſſignment, and for the neceſſary ſupport of himſelf and family. Rejoinder, that the plaintiff had not obtained his certificate; and thereupon a demurrer.

Lord *Mansfield* ſaid, the only queſtion is, whether the aſſignees of a bankrupt are entitled to the profits ariſing from his perſonal labour?

Mr. Juſtice *Buller* obſerved, that the caſe in *Atkins* did not ſupport the doctrine laid down at the bar; for Lord *Hardwicke* there ſays, "All his future perſonal eſtate is affected by the aſſignment;" by which he evidently meant, that, if the aſſignees claim it, the bankrupt muſt deliver it up; and ſo far the aſſignment affects it: But no other perſon can have the ſame plea. It is certain, Lord *Hardwicke* meant to go no further than the caſe in *Strange*, which is deciſive of his meaning; therefore he was of opinion with the plaintiff, for whom judgment on the demurrer was accordingly pronounced. See the caſe referred to by Judge *Buller*, 2 *Strange* 1207, *Aſhley* v. *Kell.* 1 *Atk.* 253.

Of chuſing Aſſignees, and of their Power and Duty.

WHEN any commiſſion of bankruptcy is iſſued out, the commiſſioners therein named, or the major part of them, ſhall forthwith, after they have declared the perſon bankrupt, cauſe notice to be given in the *London Gazette*, and ſhall appoint a time and place for the creditors to meet; which for the city of *London*, and all places within the bills of mortality, ſhall be at *Guildhall*, in order to chuſe an aſſignee, or aſſignees, of the bankrupt's eſtate and effects; at which meeting the proof of any creditor's debt, that ſhall live remote from the place of the ſaid meeting, ſhall be admitted by affidavit, or if Quakers, by affirmation, or if from abroad, by letters of attorney; and all creditors who ſhall ſo prove their debts at this meeting, and whoſe debts amount to 10*l.* or upwards, ſhall be qualified to vote in the choice of aſſignees; and he, or they, that ſhall be ſo choſen by the major part in value of the creditors then proving their debts, ſhall have an aſſignment from the commiſſioners, or the major part of them, of the bankrupt's eſtate and effects. 5 *Geo.* II. C. 30. S. 26, 27.

The commiſſioners have power immediately to appoint one or more aſſignees, if they ſee cauſe, for the better ſecuring and preſerving the bankrupt's eſtate; which aſſignee, or aſſignees, may be removed or diſplaced at the meeting of the creditors for the choice of aſſignees, if the major part of them then met, and duly qualified, ſhall think fit; and ſuch aſſignee, or aſſignees, as ſhall be removed or diſplaced, ſhall, within ten days after notice given in writing by the aſſignee or aſſignees choſen by the creditors of the ſaid choice, make an aſſignment and delivery to the ſaid aſſignee or aſſignees of all the bankrupt's eſtate and effects which ſhall have come to their hands and poſſeſſion, on penalty of 200*l.* each, to be diſtributed among the creditors, in the ſame manner as the bankrupt's eſtate ſhall be. And the lord chancellor has power, on the petition of any creditor, to remove ſuch aſſignees as ſhall have been choſe by the commiſſioners, to vacate the aſſignment, and to cauſe a new one to be made. Ditto, S. 30.

Aſſignees have power to order the bankrupt's attendance on them as often as they think convenient for the benefit of the eſtate, and may have ſome ſkilful accomptants to ſettle his books of accounts, and employ ſome faithful perſon to collect and get in the debts; but for this laſt they ought to have ſecurity.

Aſſignees may bring actions at law without the conſent of the creditors; though, if the ſuit at law is a matter of conſequence, or which may produce a ſuit in equity, they ſhall ſummon all the creditors to a meeting, by notice in the *London Gazette*, and lay before

before them the true ſtate of the caſe, and take the conſent of the major part in value of the ſaid creditors in writing, to the bringing ſuch ſuits, and that a ſufficient ſum remain in the aſſignees hands to defray the charges; and in caſe they apprehend that they ſhall not have ſufficient, they may take an agreement under the creditors hands to indemnify them, and oblige themſelves every one to pay his ſhare, in proportion to their reſpective debts; for aſſignees are not obliged to bring any ſuit in law or equity, though the creditors vote that they ſhould, unleſs they are indemnified, where there is any appearance of a hazard. 5 *Geo.* II. C. 30. S. 38.

And the aſſigneees may, with the conſent of the major part in value of the creditors who ſhall have duly proved their debts, and be preſent at any meeting of the ſaid creditors, purſuant to notice to be for that purpoſe given in the *London Gazette*, ſubmit any difference or diſpute between the aſſignees and any perſon or perſons whatſoever, relating to the bankrupt's effects, to arbitration; the arbitrators to be choſen by the aſſignees, and the major part in value of ſuch creditors, and the party or parties with whom they have the difference, and to perform the award of ſuch arbitrators, or otherwiſe to compound and agree the matters in diſpute, in ſuch manner as the aſſignees, with ſuch conſent as aforeſaid, ſhall think fit; and the ſame ſhall be binding to all the creditors Ditto, S. 34.

The aſſignees, by and with the conſent of the major part of the creditors in value, who ſhall be preſent at a meeting to be had for that purpoſe, of which notice ſhall be given in the *London Gazette*, may make compoſition with any perſon or perſons, debtors or accomptants to the bankrupts, where the ſame ſhall appear neceſſary and reaſonable, and to take ſuch reaſonable part as can upon ſuch compoſition be gotten in full diſcharge of ſuch debts and accounts. Ditto, S. 35.

Aſſignees ſhould be careful in examining the nature of the bankrupt's debts, to prevent the ſtatute of limitation from taking place. Where it ſhall appear to the major part of the commiſſioners, that there has been mutual credit given by the bankrupt and any other perſon, or mutual debts between the bankrupt and any other, at any time before he became bankrupt, the major part of the commiſſioners, or the aſſignees of the eſtate, may ſtate the account between them, and one debt may be ſet againſt another, and what ſhall appear to be due on either ſide, on the balance of ſuch account, and on ſetting ſuch debts one againſt another, and no more, ſhall be claimed or paid on either ſide reſpectively. Ditto, S. 28.

Before the creditors ſhall proceed to the choice of aſſignees, the major part in value of the creditors preſent, ſhall, if they think fit, direct how, and with whom the monies to be received out of the bankrupt's eſtate ſhall remain, until the ſame be divided; to which rule ſuch aſſignees ſhall conform as often as 10*l.* ſhall be got in. Ditto, S. 32.

Aſſignees are obliged, at ſome time after the expiration of four months, and within twelve months from the time of the commiſſion's iſſuing, to cauſe at leaſt twenty-one days public notice to be given in the *London Gazette*, of the time and place they and the commiſſioners intend to meet, to make a dividend or diſtribution of the bankrupt's effects; at which time the creditors who have not before proved their debts, ſhall then be at liberty to prove them; which meeting, for *London* and all places within the bills of mortality, ſhall be at the *Guildhall*; and at ſuch meeting the aſſignees ſhall produce to the commiſſioners and creditors then preſent, juſt and fair accounts of all their receipts and payments touching the bankrupt's eſtate and effects, and the particulars of all that ſhall remain outſtanding, and ſhall, if the major part of the creditors then preſent require it, be examined upon oath before the commiſſioners, touching the truth of ſuch accounts. And the aſſignees ſhall be allowed to retain all ſuch ſums as they ſhall have paid or expended in ſuing out and proſecuting ſuch commiſſion, and all other juſt allowances on account of their being aſſignees; and the major part of the commiſſioners ſhall order ſuch part of the nett produce of the bankrupt's eſtate, as by ſuch accounts, or otherwiſe, ſhall appear to be in the hands of the aſſignees, as they ſhall think fit to be divided forthwith among ſuch of the creditors who have duly proved their debts under the commiſſion, in proportion to their ſeveral and reſpective debts; and they ſhall make ſuch their order for a dividend in writing under their hands, and ſhall cauſe one part of ſuch order to be filed amongſt the proceedings under the commiſſion,

miſſion, and ſhall deliver unto each of the aſſignees a duplicate of ſuch their order, likewiſe under their hands; which order of diſtribution ſhall contain an account of the time and place of making ſuch order, and the ſum total or *quantum* of all the debts proved under the ſaid commiſſion; and the ſum total of the money remaining in the hands of the aſſignees to be divided, and how much in particular in the pound is then ordered to be paid to every creditor under the commiſſion, and the ſaid aſſignees, in purſuance of ſuch order, and without any deed or deeds of diſtribution to be made for that purpoſe, ſhall forthwith make ſuch dividend and diſtribution accordingly, and ſhall take receipts in a book to be kept for that purpoſe for each creditor, for the part or ſhare of ſuch dividend or diſtribution, which they ſhall make and pay to each creditor reſpectively; and ſuch order and receipt ſhall be a full and effectual diſcharge to ſuch aſſignees. 5 *Geo.* II. C. 30. S. 33.

And the aſſignees are further obliged within eighteen months after iſſuing of the commiſſion, to make a ſecond dividend of the bankrupt's eſtate and effects, in caſe the whole was not divided on the firſt dividend, and ſhall cauſe notice to be inſerted in the *London Gazette* of the time and place the commiſſioners intend to meet to make a ſecond dividend, and for the creditors who ſhall not before have proved their debts, to come and prove them; and at ſuch meeting the aſſignees ſhall produce upon oath their accounts of the bankrupt's eſtate and effects; and what upon the balance thereof ſhall appear to be in their hands, ſhall by the like order of the major part of the commiſſioners be forthwith divided among ſuch of the bankrupt's creditors, as ſhall have made due proof of their debts, in proportion to their ſeveral and reſpective debts; which ſecond dividend ſhall be final, unleſs *any ſuit at law or in equity ſhall be depending, or any part of the eſtate ſtanding out that cannot have been diſpoſed of, or that the major part of the creditors ſhall not have agreed to be ſold or diſpoſed of in manner aforeſaid; or unleſs ſome other or future eſtate or effects of the ſaid bankrupt ſhall afterwards come to, or veſt in the ſaid aſſignees*; in which caſe the aſſignees ſhall, as ſoon as may be, convert ſuch future or other eſtate or effects into money in manner aforeſaid, and ſhall within two months next after the ſame ſhall be converted into money, by the like order of the commiſſioners, divide the ſame amongſt the creditors who ſhall have made due proof of their debts. Ditto, S. 37.

It is the duty of the aſſignees to make a dividend as early as poſſible after the time given by the ſtatute for creditors to come in, and prove their debts. And if they neglect making a dividend and keep the money in their own hands, they will be liable to pay intereſt for it.

This queſtion as to intereſt aroſe in a caſe where a commiſſion iſſued in 1766, againſt *Beale* and others, co-partners; and *Townſhend*, *Ruſſel* and another were choſen aſſignees. *Beale* and his partners having carried on the negociation of bills of accommodation to a very large amount, with ſeveral perſons who were alſo bankrupts, the aſſignees of *Beale* deferred proceeding under the commiſſion, in order that the ſeveral holders of the bills might prove their debts and receive dividends under the other commiſſions, before they made any claim on the eſtate of *Beale*. In fact, no dividend was ever made. The clerk of the commiſſion was dead, and all the papers were loſt. *Townſhend* had received a conſiderable part of the bankrupt's effects. *Ruſſel* had alſo received ſome ſmall part, but he died in 1773. *Treves* v. *Townſhend* in Chan. Nov. 17, 1783.

In 1782, the creditors renewed the commiſſion, and this bill was brought by the creditors againſt *Townſhend* and the executors of *Ruſſel*, for a diſcovery of the ſeveral facts, and for an account of the money received by them.

It appeared by *Townſhend*'s anſwer, that he kept the money he received as aſſignee, in common with his own at his banker's; but he ſwore that he generally had there more than the amount of ſuch receipts; and the only queſtion in the caſe was, whether *Townſhend* and the executors of *Ruſſel* ſhould be charged with intereſt for the money kept in their reſpective hands.

Lord *Loughborough*, the ſeals in commiſſion, "As to *Ruſſel*'s executors, they cannot be looked upon in the light of aſſignees, and as executors, are not required to pay till called upon; and though the plaintiffs might charge *Ruſſel*'s eſtate in reſpect of the money retained in his hands in his life-time, yet, as the ſum is comparatively ſmall, it is ſcarcely an object. But with regard to *Townſhend*, I was ſurpriſed to hear it argued that the aſſignees were not to make a dividend, or to take an active part in ſettling the bankrupt's

bankrupt's affairs, unleſs called upon by the creditors. And as to the idea of diſcouraging honeſt men from taking upon themſelves the office of aſſignees, no honeſt man can ever have any difficulty. The effect of giving into ſuch doctrine would be, that it would be canvaſſed for as an office, and no honeſt man would ever be appointed. There is nothing ſo likely to make the bankrupt laws reprobated, or to bring about their annihilation. This is the groſſeſt caſe that imagination can make. The aſſignees only excuſe is, that they could not make a dividend, becauſe they had been ſo very negligent. They never called upon the clerk of the commiſſion, and he is now dead, and all the papers are loſt. And the expences of a ſuit are brought upon the eſtate by their neglect. Now what ground is there for not charging them with intereſt? The money being mixed by *Townſhend* with his own, it is juſt as clear that a profit has accrued, as if it had been ſpecially placed out. *Townſhend* was employed in trade, and knew how to make the moſt of money. Money is part of a merchant's ſtock in trade: a circulating capital on which profit ariſes. The ſum in the banker's hands was fluctuating, and he muſt have been an unthrifty merchant if he did not make great profit of the money by diſcounting notes, &c. Since the year 1768, the ſum of 1936*l.* has been ſo employed by him. If the court ſhould ſuffer him to do this, when the very nature of the truſt repoſed in him, required that he ſhould not keep it in his hands, when will there be a ſufficient ground to charge aſſignees? *Townſhend* muſt therefore pay the intereſt at 5 *per cent.* and pay all the coſts of this ſuit, and alſo all the ſubſequent coſts ariſing from the enquiry in the maſter's office, which has been occaſioned by his neglect.

Let this caſe ſerve as a precedent and a warning to tardy aſſignees, who but too frequently deſerve the ſevereſt cenſures, and even puniſhment, for delaying dividends to the great injury of the poorer claſſes of creditors under commiſſions of bankruptcy.

If creditors want to inſpect the aſſignees accounts, and are refuſed by them, the court, on petition, will oblige the aſſignees to ſhew their accounts according to the directions of the ſtatutes.

If an aſſignee is guilty of a breach of truſt, by miſapplying the creditor's money, or keeping the money in his hands, when he ought to have divided it, the court, on a petition and proof being made, will order an account to be taken before the commiſſioners, and a dividend to be made; and if any manifeſt delay or neglect appears in them, will oblige them, as we have ſeen, to pay intereſt and coſts.

If aſſignees attempt to ſell eſtates at an under-value, or enter into any clandeſtine agreement either with the bankrupt or any other perſon, the court, by application, will by order reſtrain them from ſelling ſuch eſtates or intereſts, or remove them.

If aſſignees have had ſuits in law or equity, on application to the court the court will order the commiſſioners to ſettle the accounts, allowing them all reaſonable coſts and charges, and direct the aſſignees to make a dividend of the reſidue.

The court on a petition will order the commiſſioners to enquire into the real conſideration of debts and notes, and of uſurious contracts; and will order the aſſignees to be reſtrained from making any dividend, till the commiſſioners ſhall have made their certificate to the court; and if there appears to have been more than legal intereſt received, or any unfair tranſactions, with regard to the obtaining or ſwelling ſuch debt, the court, on bringing a bill, will, by decree, reduce ſuch unconſcientious demand to the ſum which is really due.

If an aſſignee dies, the truſt devolves to the ſurviving aſſignee, or to ſuch new aſſignee as the court ſhall join to the ſurviving aſſignee, if the creditors ſhall petition for the ſame; and the executor or adminiſtrator of the deceaſed aſſignee muſt pay the money in his hands to the ſurviving aſſignee, and ſuch additional aſſignee, if appointed; or account before a maſter in *Chancery* for aſſets come to his or her hands becauſe the commiſſioners cannot take an account of aſſets.

But if the bankrupt's real eſtate is conveyed to aſſignees, and one of them dies, this is a joint-tenancy, and goes to the ſurvivor; and he may alone ſell ſuch an eſtate to the purchaſer; but if both die before any conveyance is made, then the heir at law of the ſurvivor muſt convey to ſuch new aſſignees as the court ſhall appoint, or join with ſuch new aſſignees in conveyance to a purchaſer.

If

If money is overpaid in purſuance of an uſurious contract, the aſſignees have a right to demand and recover it, notwithſtanding the agreement of the oppreſſed party to allow ſuch payments. The two *Cottons* became bankrupts, and their aſſignees brought a bill againſt *Daſhwood*, as executor of Sir *Samuel Daſhwood*, who had in his life-time, lent ſeveral ſums to the bankrupts upon bonds bearing 6 *per cent.* intereſt, and had taken advantage of their neceſſitous circumſtances, and compelled them to pay 10 *per cent.* to which they ſubmitted, and entered into other agreements for that purpoſe, and continued paying at the ſaid rate of 10 *per cent.* from the year 1710 to 1724; it was decreed at the *Rolls*, that the defendant ſhould account; and that for what had been really lent, legal intereſt ſhould be computed and allowed; and what had been paid, over and above legal intereſt, ſhould be deducted out of the principal at the time paid, and the plaintiffs to pay what ſhould be due on account; and if the teſtator had received more than was due with legal intereſt, that was to be refunded by the defendant, and the bonds to be delivered up. Ld. *Talbot, Mich.* Term. ſo. 38 to 41. 1 *Geo.* II. 11 *Nov. Boſanquett* v. *Daſhwood.*

A bankrupt, before he became ſuch, having made a mortgage of his eſtate, the aſſignees of the ſtatute bring an ejectment for the recovery of the lands compriſed in the mortgage; the mortgagee refuſes to enter, but ſuffers the bankrupt to take the profits, and to fence againſt the aſſignees with this mortgage. Ld. Keeper ordered, the mortgagee ſhould be charged with the profits from the time of the ejectment delivered. Aſſignees right to a mortgage made by a bankrupt. *Chapman* v. *Tanner.* 1 *Vern.* 276. *Mich.* Term. 1648.

An Aſſignee dying in Debt by Bond.

THE aſſignees under a commiſſion taken out againſt *I. S.* petitioned that *I. N.* the daughter and adminiſtratrix of *I. D.* who was the ſurviving aſſignee under the commiſſion, ſhould account before the commiſſioners, for the bankrupt's effects come to her hands; and an affidavit was made, that *I. N.* had confeſſed ſhe believed that her inteſtate, the aſſignee, kept the bankrupt's money in a ſeparate bag, with a note in it, ſhewing it to be ſuch; and alſo that the aſſignee left lands of inheritance, deſcended to *I. N.* the heir, which would be aſſets by deſcent, to anſwer the covenant entered into by the aſſignee for himſelf and heirs, with the commiſſioners, duly to account for the bankrupt's effects. Ex parte *Markland.* 2 *Peer Will.* 546. *Trin.* Term, 1729. L. C. *King.*

But againſt the petition it was urged, that this matter was not fit to be ended in a ſummary way, but by a bill to determine it; for that *I. N.* the heir and adminiſtratrix of the aſſignee, had made an affidavit, that ſhe never confeſſed the aſſignee, her father, kept the bankrupt's money in a ſeparate bag or place, nor did ſhe believe the fact to be ſo; that the aſſignee the father, died indebted by ſpecialty and otherwiſe ſeveral thouſand pounds beyond all his aſſets: that ſhe has paid ſome bonds, and actions were depending upon others; that it was in her election to prefer which of the ſpecialties ſhe pleaſed, and the commiſſioners were not proper to determine in a ſummary way, whether the payments already made by the adminiſtratrix, or which ſhe ſhould make, were, or would be, good and legal; or if they ſhould make ſuch determination, this could be no way binding to the other creditors; therefore the order now deſired, that the daughter and adminiſtratrix of the aſſignee ſhould account with the commiſſioners, would be of no uſe; ſince the creditors might bring their action, or bill in equity againſt the daughter and adminiſtratrix of the aſſignee; for which reaſon the lord chancellor ordered the petition of the new aſſignees to be diſmiſſed, and directed them to bring their bill.

Though aſſignees are generally choſen from among the creditors, and thoſe commonly to whom the bankrupt is moſt indebted, yet they may be made, notwithſtanding they are no creditors, nor any ways concerned in the commiſſion, provided the major part in value of the creditors appoint them.

And aſſignees may bring actions for debts due to the bankrupt in their own names, &c. for they ſhall have the ſame remedy as the bankrupt himſelf might have had againſt his

his debtors. But if the commiſſion of bankruptcy be not taken out within ſix years, the time directed by law for ſuing of debts, then the defendant in an action may plead the ſtatute of limitations: In caſe the commiſſion be taken out within ſix years, and the aſſignment made within that time, the ſtatute preſerves the debt by the aſſignment, it being to relieve creditors againſt fraud. 2 *Cro.* 105. 1 *Saund.* 37. *Jones* v. *Pope.*

It is a conſtant practice to make an aſſignment of the debts and eſtate of the bankrupt to aſſignees in truſt for themſelves, if creditors, and the other creditors; it has been held, that where a commiſſion of bankrupt is taken out, the bankrupt's goods do not thereupon belong to the commiſſioners, for until an aſſignment thereof is made, the property is not transferred out of the bankrupt; but it is ſaid, the aſſignee is in by relation from the time of the bankruptcy, ſo as to avoid all *meſne* acts, but not ſo as to be actually inveſted with the property. 1 *Salk.* 108. 111.

Of removing Aſſignees.

IF an aſſignment of a bankrupt's eſtate already made by the commiſſioners, or hereafter to be made, purſuant to the choice of creditors ſhould be found neceſſary to be vacated, and a new aſſignment made of the debts and effects unreceived, and not diſpoſed of by the then aſſignees, to other perſons, to be choſen by the creditors as aforeſaid, it is lawful for the lord chancellor, lord keeper, or commiſſioners of the great ſeal, upon the petition of any creditor, to make ſuch order therein as he or they ſhall think juſt and reaſonable; and in caſe a new aſſignment ſhall be ordered to be made, then ſuch debts, effects, and eſtate of the bankrupt ſhall be thereby effectually and legally veſted in ſuch new aſſignee or aſſignees, and it ſhall be lawful for him or them to ſue for the ſame in their names, and to diſcharge any action or ſuit, or give any acquittance for ſuch debts, as effectually to all intents and purpoſes as the aſſignees in the former aſſignments might have done; and the commiſſioners ſhall cauſe public notice to be given in the two *London Gazettes* that ſhall immediately follow the removal of ſuch aſſignees; and the appointment of ſuch others as aforeſaid, that ſuch aſſignees are removed, and ſuch others appointed in their ſtead, and that ſuch perſons as are indebted to the bankrupt's eſtate do not pay any debts to the aſſignees removed; and if an iſſue is directed to be tried in the time of the old aſſignees, the court, on petition, will order the ſame iſſue to be tried by the new ones. 5 *Geo.* II C. 39. S. 31.

If an aſſignee himſelf become bankrupt, that will be a ſufficient ground for his removal. Or if the commſſiioners act improperly in the choice of aſſignees.

And where an aſſignee is removed on account of his own bankruptcy, Lord *Hardwicke* was of opinion, that he and his aſſignees muſt join with the commiſſioners in executing an aſſignment to the new aſſignees.

If there is any injuſtice committed by aſſignees, and that they, with the bankrupt's conſent, will admit of ſham debts being proved, the court will remove ſuch aſſignees, and order the conſideration of ſuch debts to be inquired into, and all parties to be examined upon interrogatories, and appoint new aſſignees, and direct the commiſſioners to ſee what is really due from the bankrupt's eſtate to his creditors; and after the aſſignees are choſen, will order coſts of the parties ſo unjuſtly acting, to be taxed by a maſter and be paid by them.

If aſſignees live at a great diſtance from the bankrupt's eſtate or effects, whereby ſuch eſtate or effects may be incumbered with heavy charges, or occaſion a neglect in getting in ſuch effects; upon the application of the majority of the creditors who have proved their debt under the commiſſion, and proving the ſame by affidavit, the court will diſcharge ſuch aſſignees, and direct a new aſſignment to be made to ſuch other aſſignees as the creditors ſhall appoint, and direct that the old aſſignees ſhall join in ſuch new aſſignment.

If it appears that there are accounts between the bankrupt and the aſſignees, and although there may be notes or bonds ſubſiſting, ſo as to entitle them to prove their debts, yet if upon the balance of ſuch accounts, the aſſignees appear to be debtors to the bankrupt's eſtate, the court will for ſuch reaſon remove them.

If

If there appears partiality or unfairneſs in the choice of aſſignees, the court, on petition, will remove them.

If it appears that aſſignees have prevented creditors from proving their debts, to make number and value for the bankrupt's certificate, and for that purpoſe have conteſted ſuch debts, and have refuſed to admit them; the court will for ſuch unfairneſs remove the aſſignees, and admit ſuch creditors to prove ſuch debts as ſhall appear to be juſtly due to them.

Penalties on Perſons concealing Effects, and pretended Creditors ſwearing falſely; and Allowances made to the Diſcoverers of Bankrupt's Effects.

BY this ſtatute it is enacted, for the better diſcovery of a bankrupt's eſtate, that all and every perſon who ſhall, after the time allowed to ſuch bankrupt, voluntarily make a diſcovery of any part of ſuch bankrupt's eſtate, not before come to the knowledge of the aſſignees, ſhall be allowed 5 *per cent.* and ſuch further reward as the aſſignees, and the major part of the creditors in value, preſent at any meeting of the creditors ſhall think fit. 5 *Geo.* II. C. 30. S. 20, 21. 13 *Eliz.* C. 7. S. 6.

And every perſon who ſhall have accepted of any truſt, or truſts, and ſhall wilfully conceal or protect any eſtate, real or perſonal, of any perſon or perſons becoming bankrupt from his creditors, and ſhall not, within forty-two days next after ſuch commiſſion ſhall iſſue forth, and notice thereof be given in the *London Gazette*, diſcover and diſcloſe ſuch truſt and eſtate, in writing, to one or more of the commiſſioners or aſſignees of ſuch bankrupt's eſtate, and likewiſe ſubmit himſelf to be examined by the commiſſioners, in and by the ſaid commiſſion authorized, if thereunto required, and truly diſcover the ſame, ſhall forfeit the ſum of one hundred pounds of lawful money of *Great Britain*, and double the value of the eſtate, either real or perſonal, ſo concealed, to and for the uſe and benefit of the ſaid creditors.

And whereas many abuſes have been committed by pretended creditors of bankrupts, be it enacted, by the authority aforeſaid, that if any perſon, at any time hereafter, ſhall, before the acting commiſſioners in any commiſſion of bankrupt, or by affidavit or affirmation exhibited to them, ſwear or depoſe that any ſum of money is due to him or her from any bankrupt, which ſum of money is not really due or owing, or ſhall ſwear or affirm that more is due than is really due or owing, knowing the ſame to be not due or owing, and that ſuch oath or affirmation is falſe and untrue, and being thereof convicted by *indictment* or *information*, ſuch perſons ſhall ſuffer the pains and penalties inflicted by the ſeveral ſtatutes made and now in force againſt wilful perjury, and ſhall moreover be liable to pay double the ſum ſo ſworn or affirmed to be due or owing as aforeſaid, to be recovered and levied as other penalties and forfeitures are upon penal ſtatutes, after the conviction, to be levied and recovered; and ſuch double ſum ſhall be equally divided among all the creditors ſeeking relief under the ſaid commiſſion. 5 *Geo.* II. S. 29.

Where any perſon ſhall fraudulently ſwear, or being a *Quaker* affirm, before the major part of the commiſſioners in a commiſſion of bankruptcy, or by affidavit or affirmation exhibited to them, that a ſum of money is due to him from any bankrupt, which ſhall in fact not be really and truly owing, and ſhall, in reſpect of ſuch fictitious debt, ſign the certificate of ſuch bankrupt's diſcharge, in every ſuch caſe, unleſs ſuch bankrupt ſhall, before the major part of the commiſſioners have ſigned ſuch certificate, by writing ſigned by him, and delivered to one or more of the commiſſioners, or of the aſſignees of his eſtate and effects, diſcloſe the fraud, and object to the reality of ſuch debt, ſuch certificate ſhall be null and void, and the bankrupt ſhall not be intitled to his diſcharge, or of any of the benefits or allowances given to bankrupts by the act of 5 *Geo* II. 14 *Geo.* II. P. 1157.

Where any creditor of a bankrupt reſides in foreign parts, the letter of attorney of ſuch creditor, atteſted by a notary publick in the uſual form, ſhall be a ſufficient evidence of the power by which any perſon thereby authorized ſhall ſign the bankrupt's certificate.

Of

Of ſuperſeding Commiſſions.

THE reaſons for ſuperſeding commiſſions are many and various; as

1ſt. If there is not a debt due to the petitioning creditor; in which caſe the court will order the commiſſioners to inquire into the nature of the debt, and to certify the ſame to the court; and if there is not a ſufficient foundation for the debt, the court will ſuperſede it.

2dly. If the party inſiſts he is no trader, the court uſually directs ſuch facts to be tried; and if on ſuch trial it appears to the court that he is not a trader, the court will for ſuch reaſons ſuperſede the commiſſion.

3dly. If the party againſt whom the commiſſion is iſſued, appears to be an infant, the court, on full proof of ſuch infancy, will ſuperſede the commiſſion.

4thly. If, after the iſſuing a commiſſion, the party makes a ſatisfaction, or gives a ſufficient ſecurity for performing it to all his creditors, and they in conſequence give him a releaſe, theſe motives, on petition to the court, will induce it to ſuperſede the commiſſion.

5thly. If a bankrupt conveys all his real eſtate to truſtees for the benefit of his creditors, and they accept of this conveyance, the court, in this caſe, will order the creditors to deliver up their ſecurities to the bankrupt, and that the bankrupt ſhall deliver up all the title deeds, and join in the conveyances; and that the truſtees ſhall proceed in the truſt, and that the bankrupt ſhall pay the charges of the commiſſion, deducting the money out of the aſſignee's hands.

6thly. If a bankrupt makes a private agreement with his creditor, and prevails on him to take out a commiſſion, in conſideration of being paid his whole debt, or at leaſt more than the reſt of his creditors, the court, on proof made thereof, will order the commiſſion to be ſuperſeded, and award a new one; and the perſon receiving ſuch goods, or ſatisfaction, ſhall loſe his whole debt and the money received, and pay the ſame to ſuch perſons as the commiſſioners ſhall appoint, in truſt for the bankrupt's creditors, in proportion. 5 *Geo.* II. fol. 128.

7thly. If a perſon has not a mind to be a bankrupt, and is conſcious that he is no trader, nor has committed any act of bankruptcy, or does not owe any debt ſufficient whereon to ground a commiſſion, he may, if he ſuppoſes a commiſſion is going to be taken out againſt him, enter a caveat in the ſecretary's office againſt it; or if it has iſſued, he may petition the court that no ſuch commiſſion may be executed againſt him, or that it may be ſuperſeded; and, upon hearing the merits of ſuch a petition, the court in ſome caſes determines the point, and in other caſes directs an iſſue at law to try the ſame.

8thly. If a commiſſion taken out in an adverſe manner is ſuperſeded, and the party on the trial is not found bankrupt, the court, according to the nature of the caſe, frequently will order coſts to the party againſt whom the commiſſion is taken out, or may, if they think proper, aſſign over the bond given to the lord chancellor.

Coſts of Commiſſions, how to be ſettled and paid.

THE creditors who ſhall petition for a commiſſion of bankrupt, ſhall be obliged, at their own coſts, to proſecute the ſame, until aſſignees ſhall be choſen; and the commiſſioners ſhall, at the meeting appointed for the choice of aſſignees, aſcertain ſuch coſts, and by writing ſhall order the aſſignees to reimburſe ſuch petitioning creditors out of the firſt effects of the bankrupt that ſhall be got in; and every creditor ſhall be at liberty to prove his debt without paying contribution. 5 *Geo.* II. C. 39. S. 25.

There ſhall not be paid out of the eſtate of the bankrupt any monies for expences in eating or drinking of the commiſſioners, or of any other perſons, at the times of the meeting of the commiſſioners or creditors; and no ſchedule ſhall be annexed to any deed of aſſignment of the perſonal eſtate of ſuch bankrupt; and if any commiſſioner ſhall order ſuch expence to be made, or eat or drink at the charge of the creditors, or

out of the eſtate of ſuch bankrupt, or receive above 20*s*. each commiſſioner for each meeting, every ſuch commiſſioner ſhall be diſabled to act in any commiſſion of bankrupts. 5 *Geo.* II. C. 39. S. 42.

All bills of fees or diſburſements demanded by any ſolicitor, employed under any commiſſion of bankrupt, ſhall be ſettled by one of the maſters of chancery; and the maſter who ſhall ſettle ſuch bill ſhall have for his care in ſettling the ſame, as alſo for his certificate thereof, 20*s*. Ditto, S. 46.

Concerning the Duty of, and Remedy againſt Gaolers, where Bankrupts or Witneſſes are committed, and ſuffered to eſcape.

IN caſe the commiſſioners appointed in any commiſſion of bankruptcy, ſhould, in virtue of their power, commit the bankrupt or any perſon or perſons to priſon, for not conforming to the acts relating to bankrupts; and if the gaoler or keeper of the priſon to which ſuch bankrupt, perſon, or perſons ſhall be ſo committed, wilfully ſuffer ſuch bankrupt, perſon, or perſons, to eſcape from ſuch priſon, or to go without the walls or doors thereof, until he or they ſhall be duly diſcharged, ſuch gaoler or keeper ſhall, for ſuch his offence, being duly convicted by indictment or information, forfeit five hundred pounds, of lawful money of *Great-Britain*, for the uſe of the creditors of ſuch bankrupt. 5 *Geo.* II. C. 30. S. 18.

And the gaoler or keeper of ſuch priſon as aforeſaid, ſhall, upon requeſt of any perſon, being a creditor of ſuch bankrupt, and having proved his debt under the commiſſion, and producing a certificate thereof under the hands of the commiſſioners, which they are hereby required to give *gratis*, forthwith produce and ſhew ſuch perſon or perſons ſo committed as aforeſaid to any ſuch creditor requeſting the ſame; and in caſe ſuch gaoler or keeper of ſuch priſon ſhall refuſe to ſhew, or ſhall not forthwith produce ſuch perſon or perſons ſo committed as aforeſaid, and being in his actual cuſtody at the time of ſuch requeſt, to ſuch creditor of the bankrupt requeſting to ſee ſuch perſon or perſons committed as aforeſaid, ſuch gaoler or keeper of ſuch priſon ſhall forfeit for ſuch his wilful refuſal or neglect, the ſum of 100*l*. of lawful money of *Great-Britain*, for the uſe of the creditors of ſuch bankrupt, to be recovered by action of debt in any of his majeſty's courts of record at *Weſtminſter*, in the name of the creditor requeſting ſuch ſight of ſuch priſoner. Ditto, S. 19.

And for every other ſuch offence ſhall forfeit the ſum of 200*l*. for the uſe of the bankrupt's creditors, as aforeſaid. 5 *Geo.* I. C. 24.

Concerning Privilege of Parliament.

BY ſtat. 4 *Geo.* III. cap. 36. the ſtat. 5 *Geo.* II. cap. 30. concerning bankrupts is further continued to *September* 29, 1771, and from thence to the end of the then next ſeſſion of parliament. And with reſpect to perſons intitled to the privilege of parliament not paying their debts, the following act was made, intitled, 'An act for preventing inconveniences ariſing in caſes of merchants, and ſuch other perſons as are within the deſcription of the ſtatutes relating to bankrupts, being intitled to privilege of parliament, and becoming inſolvent.'

Stat. 4 *Geo.* III. cap. 33. ſect. 1. Whereas merchants, brokers, factors, ſcriveners, and traders, within the deſcription of the ſtatutes relating to bankrupts, having privilege of parliament, are not compellable to pay their juſt debts, or to become bankrupts, by reaſon of freedom of their perſons from arreſt upon civil proceſs; and ſome doubts have alſo ariſen, whether in caſes of bankruptcy, a commiſſion can be ſued out during the continuance of ſuch privilege: To remedy which inconveniences, and to ſupport the honour and dignity of parliament, and good faith and credit in commercial dealings, which require, that in ſuch caſes, the laws ſhould have their due courſe, and that no ſuch merchants, bankers, brokers, factors, ſcriveners, or traders, in caſe of actual inſolvency, ſhould, by any privilege whatever, be exempted from doing equal juſtice to all their creditors; be it enacted, &c. that from and after the 1ſt day of *May*, 1764, it ſhall be lawful for any ſingle creditor, or two or more creditors, being partners, whoſe debt

debt or debts ſhall amount to 100*l.* or upwards, and for any two creditors whoſe debt ſhall amount to 150*l.* or upwards, or any three or more creditors whoſe debts ſhall amount to 200*l.* or upwards, of any perſon or perſons deemed a merchant, banker, broker, factor, ſcrivener, or trader or traders, within the deſcription of the act of parliament relating to bankrupts, having privilege of parliament, at any time, upon affidavit being made and filed on record in any of his majeſty's courts at *Weſtminſter* by ſuch creditor or creditors, that ſuch debt or debts is or are juſtly due to him or them reſpectively, and that every ſuch debtor, as he or they verily believe, is a merchant, banker, broker, factor, ſcrivener, or trader, within the deſcription of the ſtatutes relating to bankrupts, to ſue out of the ſame court ſummons, or any original bill and ſummons, againſt ſuch merchant, banker, broker, factor, ſcrivener, or trader, and ſerve him with a copy thereof; and if ſuch merchant, banker, broker, factor, ſcrivener, or trader, ſhall not, within two months after perſonal ſervice of ſuch ſummons, affidavit of the debt or debts having been duly made and filed as aforeſaid, pay, ſecure, or compound for, ſuch debt or debts, to the ſatisfaction of ſuch creditor or creditors, or enter into a bond in ſuch ſum, and with two ſuch ſufficient ſureties, as any of the judges of that court out of which ſuch ſummons ſhall iſſue ſhall approve of, to pay ſuch ſum as ſhall be recovered in ſuch action or actions, together with ſuch coſts as ſhall be given in the ſame, he ſhall be accounted and adjudged a bankrupt from the time of the ſervice of ſuch ſummons; and any creditor or creditors may ſue out a commiſſion againſt any ſuch perſon, and proceed thereon in like manner as againſt other bankrupts.

Sect. 2. Provided always, and it is hereby declared, that this act ſhall not extend, or be deemed or conſtrued to extend, to any ſuch debt or debts as aforeſaid contracted before the 8th day of *March*, 1764; any thing herein before contained to the contrary thereof in any wiſe notwithſtanding.

Sect. 3. And be it further enacted, by the authority aforeſaid, that if any merchant, banker, broker, factor, ſcrivener, or trader, ſhall, after the laſt day of this ſeſſion of parliament, commit any act of bankruptcy, that then, and in ſuch caſe, any creditor or creditors as aforeſaid may ſue out a commiſſion of bankruptcy againſt any ſuch merchant, banker, broker, factor, ſcrivener, or trader; and the commiſſioners in ſuch commiſſion, and other perſons, may proceed thereon in like manner as againſt other bankrupts; any privilege of parliament to the contrary notwithſtanding.

Sect. 4. Provided nevertheleſs, and be it enacted, that nothing in this act ſhall ſubject any perſon intitled to privilege to be arreſted, or impriſoned during the time of ſuch privilege, except in caſes made felony by the acts relating to bankrupts, or any of them.

HAVING now made every neceſſary remark on the laws and practice for and againſt an *Engliſh* bankrupt, I ſhall add, how thoſe under ſuch unhappy circumſtances are treated in *France* and *Holland*; as it may unfortunately happen for my reader, that the courſe of his dealings may lead him into ſome unlucky engagements with ſuch inſolvent perſons; and it will then be natural for him to be deſirous of knowing how far the laws of the country will protect the debtor from the creditor's ſuit, and what ſteps theſe latter ought to take for the ſecuring or recovery of their property: In order therefore to give my reader this ſatisfaction, I ſhall obſerve to him, that in *France* a conſiderable diſtinction is made between a *bankruptcy* and a *failure*; the former being underſtood to be voluntarily and fraudulent, whilſt the other is ſuppoſed to be by conſtraint and neceſſity, cauſed always by ſome unforeſeen and unavoidable accident; but as *Savary* has made a very juſt and nice diſtinction between the ſignification of theſe two terms, I ſhall give my reader the ſenſe of his obſervations thereon. He ſays, the publick ſeldom makes the difference it ought on theſe occaſions, but confounds the diſtinctions, which are in their nature very apparent, and are made ſuch in all the King's ordinances relative to thoſe affairs. The trader who has failed, or ſtopped by reaſon of his incapacity punctually to comply with his notes of hand, bills due, or immediately to return the money he had received for thoſe come back proteſted, and is obliged to this demur by ſome unforeſeen accident, or loſs in trade, and reduced to the neceſſity of

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aſking time of his creditors for the payment of the whole, or what he can, of his debts, is not to be placed on a footing with the bankrupt, who by fraud and treachery has ſecured to himſelf a proviſion for futurity, at the expence of his creditors, to whom he gives up the trifling remains of his ranſacked fortune in payment of his clearance; and though this man's villainy continues undiſcovered, he always remains infamous in the eyes of the publick; whilſt the other, who complies as far as he is able, is reſtored to credit, though he continues incapable of enjoying any public poſt till the whole of his debts are paid with intereſt. Parfait Negociant, p. 522.

Although a merchant be never ſo ſkilful and aſſiduous in his buſineſs, though he keeps his affairs under the beſt regulation, and has ſet out in the world with a handſome fortune; though he has obſerved all poſſible application, and made prudence his guide in the management of his trade; and though he has omitted no circumſtance that might naturally attract and ſecure ſucceſs, yet if all is not accompanied by *good luck*, he is not ſure to proſper in his enterprize and undertakings; for fortune very frequently determines all contrary to expectation, as ſhe is whimſical, and often favours the ſilly and ignorant, whilſt the beſt and moſt capable men are experiencing her frowns: This is what no one as yet has been able to account for; and experience demonſtrates, that misfortunes are daily happening to merchants, whoſe probity, expertneſs, prudence, and capacity, render them worthy of compaſſion, and undeſerving this reverſe of fortune, that expoſes them to miſery and contempt. Though, ſeeing men, who follow the moſt approved maxims in their buſineſs, do not always meet a correſpondent ſucceſs, but on the contrary are expoſed to miſhaps and loſſes, or ſuppoſing them conſiderable gainers by their trade, and they have more than ſufficient to diſcharge their debts, yet their effects may undeſignedly be ſo diſperſed, that they may be incapacitated to anſwer an immediate demand made by ſome inexorable creditors, who will give no quarter, or liſten to the calls of benevolence and humanity; I ſay, ſeeing men of integrity are expoſed to theſe unjuſt reſentments of uncompaſſionate creditors, the *French* laws have provided a means, by granting letters of reſpite, or arrets of parliament, to protect them from theſe unrelenting tempers; which I am now about mentioning.

Letters of reſpite are always granted by the king, and *arrets of general protection* by the parliament, and ſometimes by the king's council, both tending to defend an honeſt debtor from the proſecutions of his creditors, during the term for which they are granted; and to allow him time to liquidate his effects, in order to pay his debts, or to agree with thoſe to whom he is indebted: and that he may obtain the ſaid protection, he muſt ſtrictly obſerve and ſubmit to the king's [*Lewis* XIV.] ordinances of *Auguſt* 1669, and *March* 1673; and to his majeſty's declarations of the 23d of *December* 1699, and that of *September* 1664, which enjoin the following particulars.

1ſt. *Letters of reſpite* are never granted but on important conſiderations, to begin with proofs and authentick accounts, which ought to be explained in the ſaid letters, and affixed under the counter ſeal; with a ſtate of his effects, which the *grantee* muſt certify to be a true one, as well of his moveables and immoveables, as of debts, under pain of ſuffering the penalties mentioned in the aforeſaid ordinances; and he muſt take care to be very exact herein, becauſe if he is found fraudulent in any one particular he will forfeit the protection of the ſaid letters, although they have been granted peremptorily with all his creditors, and he will not only be unable to procure others, but he ſhall not even after this be admitted to the benefit of ceding or giving up his effects to his creditors, which is only denied to one convicted of fraud and deceit. Dict. de Com. word *Ceſſion*, p. 726. vol. I. which ſee for particulars.

2dly. This ſtate, ſo drawnup and certified, ought to be depoſited at the regiſtry or rolls of the conſular juriſdiction, if there is one at the place of his, the debtor's reſidence, if not, at the town-houſe; of which depoſit he muſt take a certificate, to be fixed to the petition he preſents to the king, council, or parliament, for obtaining the *letters of reſpite* or *protection*; and immediately after the ſealing and expedition of the *letters*, the *grantee* ought to deliver into the office, as well of the judge to whom they are addreſſed, as that of the neareſt conſular juriſdiction, a duplicate of that ſtate, whoſe truth has been ſo certified, of whoſe depoſit he ought to procure certificates from the different regiſters, and give a copy to each of his creditors, as well of the ſtate as of the certificates, at the time of notifying the *letters*, which are only valid in

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regard of thoſe to whom a copy has been given, and therefore he remains expoſed to the proſecutions of them who have been forgotten or neglected in the delivery of the ſaid copies.

3dly. If he who obtains letters is a merchant, banker, or ſhopkeeper, he is obliged, beſides the formalities before recited, and under the ſaid penalties, to deliver into the judge's office to whom the letters are addreſſed, his books and accounts, of which he muſt take a certificate from the regiſter, and alſo give a copy of it to each of his creditors, when the letters are notified to them; but previous to this depoſit, he ought to ſhew them to his creditors, that they may examine them if they pleaſe, and ſee whether the ſtate of his affairs delivered into the office be a true one, and in all reſpects conformable to his ſaid books and accounts; but he is not obliged to make this offer till the letters are notified, as it is only from the moment of their notification, that his failure is eſteemed, known, or publiſhed, and that if he preſented his books before having obtained and publiſhed the protecting letters, his creditors, knowing thereby the bad ſtate of his circumſtances, might value themſelves on that diſcovery, to make him priſoner, even whilſt he was ſoliciting the arret, which by this means would be rendered unſerviceable, as the violence offered him in the arret could not be repaired by it, for want of its having a retroactive effect.

4thly. To enjoy the benefit of the time granted by the letters, the debtor ought to notify them to his creditors, and others concerned in his failure, who live in the ſame place with him, in eight days from their date, but to thoſe reſiding at a diſtance, to be counted from the eight, at one day for every five leagues; and, as was before obſerved, they only protect from the ſuits of thoſe to whom they are intimated; not that the omiſſion to notify them to ſome of the creditors within the ſaid eight days renders them null and void, but becauſe that in regard to the creditors neglected or forgotten, they are ineffectual till after their notification; though the vigilance which the other creditors have uſed to preſerve the effects of their common debtor, is nevertheleſs equally ſerviceable to thoſe who are ignorant of the letters, and to thoſe who have acted either by oppoſition, or otherwiſe endeavoured to preſerve their dues and make their reaſons valid.

The deſign of the arret's being notified in eight days from its date, is to afford the creditors an opportunity of deducing and offering their reaſons againſt it, if they have any; and that they may be admitted to make proof of the cheat, fraud, and knavery of their debtor, if they ſuppoſe, and are capable of proving it; and it is not otherwiſe either reaſonable or juſt, that he who has obtained the letters ſhould remain maſter of the time for notifying them, as he might greatly abuſe that liberty, either by abſconding the beſt of his effects, or making new purchaſes, and then retiring with them into ſome foreign part where his creditors cannot reach him; and this he may eaſily do, if iniquitous enough to attempt it; as his creditors not knowing that he was poſſeſſed of his protection, and conſequently not ſuſpecting the bad ſtate of his affairs, would naturally take no precaution to prevent either his fraud or flight.

5thly. A merchant, after obtaining theſe letters, is not at liberty to pay any one creditor in preference to another; nor no longer maſter, but a depoſitary or truſtee, of his effects, which ought to be divided equally among them, and they participate of the bad fortune of their common debtor, without procuring an indirect and particular advantage to any one of them; as this preference is not only unjuſt and odious, but, if diſcovered, renders the letters unprofitable to him that has obtained them, by their becoming null, for his having acted ſo contradictorily to the intent and purpoſe of them.

And beſides this penalty ſo juſtly ordained againſt the treachery of a debtor, who, either through inclination or fear, ſo unequally treats his creditors, to whom he owes an unbiaſſed juſtice, and a part of his remaining effects proportionable to their credits, the neglected or forgotten creditors, and who have been only paid a part, whilſt others have received their whole debts, have a right, if they have ſufficient proofs, to demand a drawback of as much as will be ſufficient to put them all on a level, according to the common contract which has been regulated and agreed between them and their debtor; for as the ordinance diſpoſes, that thoſe creditors who ſhall have received any effects

within

within a ſmall ſpace before a bankruptcy, ſhall be obliged to reſtore them to the ſtock; there is a much ſtronger reaſon for their doing ſo who have received them after a failure is become known and publick.

6thly. The letters always order the judge to whom they are directed, that in proceeding to their accompliſhment, the creditors being called, he gives to the grantee ſuch time as he ſhall deem reaſonable for the payment of his debts; which however muſt not exceed five years, except with the conſent of two-thirds of the hypothecated creditors; and in the mean time the letters grant him ſix months delay to ſolicit their accompliſhment, during which term the attempting his perſon, or moveable furniture ſerving his uſe, is prohibited.

7thly. He cannot be excluded from obtaining the arret under the pretext of renunciations, which he has or might make in paſt acts and contracts.

8thly. Thoſe who have obtained letters of reſpite, &c. cannot value on them when they are accuſed of bankruptcy, when they are actual priſoners, or that the ſeal is put on their effects.

9thly. Second letters of reſpite, or arrets, are never granted, at leaſt without new and conſiderable cauſes whereof he ought to make a beginning with teſtimonies and proofs, as has been ſaid before.

10thly. There are many caſes in which letters of reſpite, &c. are not to be obtained, *viz.* for penſions, aliments, medicines, houſe-hire, crops of corn, ſervants wages, hire of workmen and journeymen, balances of guardians accounts, neceſſary and voluntary depoſits, couzenage, reparations, damages and intereſts adjudged in criminal matters, management of publick money, bills of exchange, merchandizes ſeized at marts, in fairs, markets, and publick ports, freſh-water fiſh, dry and ſalted, ſecurities judicial and extra-judicial, and of joint bondſmen, funeral charges, arrears of ground-rent, obligations of long leaſes, merchandizes and effects bought of the *Eaſt-India* company, or things ſold of uſe to it.

11thly. It muſt be remarked, that from the moment the aforeſaid letters are obtained and notified, the grantee forfeits his honour, and is thereby not only rendered incapable of aſpiring to any poſt, or publick employ, but is diſſeized of them all from that period, if he is then in poſſeſſion; and can only be reſtored to his loſt credit and reputation by letters of rehabitation, granted by the king, which places them in the ſame condition with regard to honour, and capacity of enjoying publick employment, that they were in at the time of their misfortunes; but theſe have never been obtained, as has been before obſerved, till their whole debts are paid, with intereſt; and under theſe circumſtances they are ſometimes, though rarely, granted to bankrupts alſo.

What I have ſaid concerning thoſe trading people, who have obtained letters of reſpite, or general protection, will ſuffice to ſhew how far, and on what conditions they are valid; and I ſhould now proceed to inform my reader how thoſe bankruptcies and failures are treated in *France*, who have not been able, either through ſurpriſe or neglect, to obtain the ſaid letters: But as the wife's fortune or jointure is equally regarded under any of theſe circumſtances, I ſhall mention the proceedings thereabout, prior to the others, as the knowledge of that circumſtance makes a neceſſary part of this ſubject.

It is the uſage and cuſtom of ſome places in that kingdom, for women on their marriage with men in trade, to become partners with their huſband's for one-third or half the fortunes they bring; except it is otherwiſe agreed in the marriage articles, and the wife thereby expreſsly renounces the ſaid uſe or cuſtom; and ſuch renunciations are regiſtered, and publiſhed, by fixing it in writing to the publick view, at the place of the conſular juriſdiction, if there be any there, if not, at the town-houſe, under the penalty of its being null, as it is valid only from the day of its regiſtry and publication; and that my reader may judge of the motives of the king's ordinance enjoining this circumſtance, he may pleaſe to obſerve, that in conſequence of the co-partnerſhip, the woman, on the huſband's failure, is obliged to come in as a creditor in common with the others in this manner, *viz.* ſuppoſing ſhe brought a fortune of 4000 livres, the half is put into the joint ſtock, and the other moiety ſecured to her own uſe, by marriage articles, but remaining in the huſband's hands, and he failing, her 2000 livres ſtock ſinks with his, and ſhe comes in as a common creditor, for the other 2000 livres.

livres. On the contrary, a woman renouncing the co-partnerſhip in the manner above recited, and bringing 4000 livres dowry, generally has in lieu of the expected profits from trade, a ſum, ſuppoſe 10,000 livres, joined to her fortune, and ſettled on her by marriage contract; and in caſe the huſband afterwards becomes a bankrupt, ſhe is entitled to an equal ſhare of his effects, with all his other creditors, proportionable to the ſaid ſum, ſo that ſhe is greatly benefitted by her renunciation, in caſe the huſband proves unfortunate; but as the publication of this circumſtance was not formerly made obligatory, many people, knowing the cuſtom of the place, were drawn in to truſt a man who had married a rich woman, with much more than they would have done, had they been acquainted with her renunciation; as they conjectured ſhe had greatly augmented his ſtock, and conſequently that their credit was well founded, and a compliance from the debtor would be both punctual and ſure; when, in reality, the matrimonial agreement was quite the reverſe, and a change of circumſtances open to them the fallacy of their expectations, by expoſing the little foundations they had to ſupport the reaſon of what were only ideal and ill-grounded; and to avoid a continuance of ſuch deceptions, the king publiſhed the aforementioned *arret* in *March* 1673, ſo that not one now can be impoſed on in this matter except thro' indolence, or wrong information, but may take ſuch ſteps in their dealings with traders under either of the aforeſaid circumſtances, as they ſhall deem prudent, and not run any unwarrantable lengths in their credit, through a miſtaken notion of a larger fund for payment than there truly is; and thus much I thought proper to mention on this ſubject before I treated on the *French* laws concerning *bankruptcy* and *failures*, where protecting letters have not been obtained, which I ſhall now go through with as much brevity as the nature of the thing will admit of.

It has been remarked, in a preceding part of this chapter, that from the moment the letters of reſpite, &c. are obtained and notified, the grantee is deemed to have failed; and thoſe, whoſe unexpected misfortunes have too ſuddenly reached them to leave room for procuring ſuch a ſafeguard, and obliged them to abſcond, their ſo doing, and the conſequent ſealing up of their effects, by order from the judge, who has been petitioned ſo to do by ſome creditor, is eſteemed a declaration of their ſtopping, or failing; and as there is a diſtinction made in all the king's ordinances, before remarked, between the man who has by a chain of unhappy events been reduced to theſe diſtreſſes, and he who has brought them on himſelf through debauchery or deſign, I ſhall mention the laws in force, in regard both to the one and the other, and begin with thoſe concerning the innocently unfortunate firſt, in whoſe favour an ordinance was made at *Paris*, the 12th of *March*, 1678, in the following words, *viz.*

By Order of the King.

MONSIEUR the provoſt of *Paris*, or Monſieur the lieutenant civil, upon what has been preſented to us, by the king's attorney, that it has for ſome months paſt been perceived, by the requeſts that have been preſented us, that many merchants, bankers, and other traders, have been obliged to retire from this city, and to abandon their effects and families, and have determined to know the true cauſes of their retreat, and examine whether it might be preſumed, that the knavery and deſign of committing fraudulent bankruptcies had made them take that reſolution, it has been found, that it has been more through ill luck than knavery; and that many foreign bankers and merchants, who have failed and broke, have carried away, and diverted large ſums, which were owing to the bankers and merchants of this and other cities of the realm, which has reduced and put them in a condition, not to have ready money ſufficient to acquit the bills of exchange, daily falling due, although they have more, or as much in effects, as in debts: And as it is juſt, ſeverely to puniſh fraudulent bankruptcies, according to the rigour of the ordinances, it is not leſs ſo to hinder that merchants and bankers who have truſted their money with ſtrangers, under the good faith or credit of trade, ſhould not be treated in the ſame manner as if they had committed a cheat; and that their precipitated abſence to avoid a priſon, and the conſequent charges hindering their return to trade, and re-eſtabliſhment of their credit, require that ſome proviſion be made in it. And we, having regard to the requeſt of the king's attorney, do ordain, that

that all merchants, traders, bankers, and others, concerned in commerce, who, without fraud, find themſelves in a condition unable to diſcharge their debts, whether for bills of exchange or otherwiſe, by reaſon of the loſſes they have met with, may appear before us by petition, to which they ſhall tack duplicates of two accounts, which they ſhall ſign and affirm to be true; the one of the value of their effects, and the other of their debts; in virtue of the ordinance which ſhall be put at the bottom of the petition, they ſhall ſummon all their creditors the following day to appear before us, to agree among themſelves, or two merchants, or other perſons they know, who ſhall examine the accounts, and make a ſummary inventory, and value and appraiſe their effects, in an amicable manner; and to agree together on the terms and times of payments, and remiſſes if any are made, and ſell the ſaid effects in a friendly way, if poſſible; and after having heard the merchants which ſhall have been named, proceed to the confirmation of the contract, which ſhall have been paſſed, in all things appertaining to it, the whole without expence or application of the ſeal, though without prejudice to the creditors, who ſhall become accuſers of a fraudulent bankruptcy, and to the king's attorney to proſecute extraordinarily, and demand the ſealing of the effects of thoſe who ſhall have abſented themſelves, or become bankrupts, embezzled, hid, and concealed their effects in prejudice to their creditors, upon which petition let juſtice be done. And the preſent ordinance ſhall be read, publiſhed, and affixed, where need ſhall be, *&c.*

And in conſequence of this ordinance, a merchant who finds himſelf in the unhappy ſituation it treats of, and, to avoid the violence which ſome of his creditors may offer him, has abſconded, if prudently adviſed, will by ſome friend ſolicit a ſafe conduct from them for fifteen days, or a month, that he may appear and render an account of his actions; and after having obtained it from the greateſt part, if there is any one who refuſes to ſign it, he ought, before diſcovering himſelf, to petition the judge and conſuls, or other royal judges, or even the parliament; and it would be ſtill better, in order to evitate all tricks and ſhifts, to ſolicit the confirmation with thoſe who have ſigned, and a permiſſion to ſummon the refuſers for to decree and ordain, that it ſhall be allowed by them, and in the mean time they ſhall be prohibited attempting his perſon or effects; upon which petition a ſentence or arret will be given, granting his demands; the which being carried to the regiſtry, it ought to be noted to the diſſenting creditors as ſoon as poſſible.

If all the creditors are not reſident in the ſame place with him, but ſeveral of them in other towns of the realm, he muſt write them to come, or ſend their procuration to ſome one of their friends to attend the aſſemblies of the creditors who are preſent, that they may have no reaſon to complain of him. The ſecond thing this unfortunate trader ought to do on his return home, if he has the ſeal put on his goods and effects, is to requeſt the taking it off in an amicable manner; but if this is refuſed, it muſt be ordained by the authority of juſtice. And the third thing is, that from the moment he receives his books again, he muſt make out a general ſtate of all his effects, as well what he owes as what is due to him, to deliver to his creditors, when they aſſemble to examine his affairs; and this is in conformity with the ſecond article of the eleventh title of the ordinance in 1673.

Having drawn out his accounts in the moſt exact manner, he muſt put the following certificate at the bottom of them, *viz.*

I The underwritten do certify to all whom it may concern, that the ſtate here above of all my effects, as well debtor as creditor, contains the truth; and that I have not omitted any thing, or made uſe of any perſons, or names in it, that are not my true and lawful creditors; in faith of which I have ſigned the preſent, the 29*th of* May, 1750.

And it is not ſufficient that he has drawn out this ſtate, but he muſt alſo ſtrike a balance for the greater eaſe of his creditors, that they may ſee with a caſt of an eye the truth of his affairs, and what they have to expect; and he muſt likewiſe put underneath the ſaid ſtate, an account of all the loſſes that have happened to him, whether by ſhipping, bankruptcies, or otherwiſe, the intereſts that he has paid, and his houſe expences, that he may juſtify his conduct to his creditors, in caſe he has no effects

effects ſufficient to pay them their whole due, that they may have nothing to reproach him with.

When he is ready to render this account to his creditors, of his conduct and their eſtate, he muſt convoke an aſſembly of them, by ſummons ſent in writing to each of them, and being all met, his behaviour to them ought to be free from affectation, either of too great dejection or arrogance, but with ſuch concern and humility as a juſt reflection of his circumſtances will naturally excite; and although ſome of them ſhould ſo far degenerate from reaſon and good manners as to be abuſive and ſlanderous in their treatment of him, it ought not to exaſperate him to make correſpondent returns; but command his paſſion, by reflecting that it is not every one has philoſophy enough to bear loſſes with temper and equality of mind; and it is probable what they ſuffer by him, though he could not help it, may reduce them to the ſame condition with himſelf; therefore allowances ought to be made, and no injurious language returned from the unhappy ſufferer, though ſuch a ſhock is certainly not the leaſt of his misfortunes; however, he ought to ſubmit without murmuring; and, together with the ſtate of his affairs, he ought to deliver the creditors his books, that they may compare the one with the other; but in caſe no one will take them under his care, the inſolvent may then deliver them into the regiſtry, as was before ordered to be done, by thoſe who had procured letters of reſpite, &c.

At the firſt meeting of the creditors there is ſeldom much done, the greateſt part of the time being generally employed in complaints and injuries againſt the failed; and, at moſt, directors or aſſignees are choſen to take care of the common intereſt of the creditors, to ſee and examine the books and papers of the debtor, and to fix the days of meeting to conſult about the affair.

It is to be remarked, that while this is tranſacting, each creditor in particular endeavours as much as he can, to get himſelf paid the full of his debt; the engagement in which he ſtands with his debtor, renders him ingenious and fertile in inventions to incline him to conſent to his demand; one by threatening to proſecute him as a fraudulent bankrupt, and aſſerting that it will not be difficult to bring proof of his knavery; another menaces him with his determination of hindering his compoſition by his influence and intereſt; whilſt a third flatters and careſſes him, laments his misfortunes, and affecting a generoſity, offers him his purſe, proteſts never to forſake him, that he may depend on his uſing all his induſtry and power to facilitate his accommodation, that it is unreaſonable he ſhould be deſpoiled of all his effects, and heartily pities both him and his family; in fine, he makes uſe of every ſoft and coaxing expreſſion which he thinks may influence his debtor, and incline him to diſtinguiſh this flatterer from the reſt of his creditors, by ſatisfying him at their expence. But if unable to prevail, and the lamb's ſkin has been of no ſervice to him, he quickly puts on the lion's, and there are no ſorts of threats or injuries he leaves unuſed to the unhappy debtor, who, commated by hopes and fears, ſometimes falls into the ſnares laid for him, and quits thoſe juſt rules of putting all his creditors on the ſame footing, and by ſo doing, completes his own ruin; for the ſawnings and menaces of creditors can in no ſhape operate to the prejudice of an honeſt bankrupt, who has punctually rendered an exact account of his conduct and affairs as the law directs.

But having hitherto only mentioned the duty of the debtor, I ſhall proceed to hint the obligation of the creditors; and the firſt ſtep they ought to take when aſſembled about their common affairs, is to elect ſome among them for aſſignees by the plurality of votes, who are men of probity and capacity, to ſee and examine the ſtate of their debtor's affairs, and to make their report about them; and that they may proceed with the greater order and regularity, if the failure is very conſiderable, it is adviſable that they chooſe a notary to receive the acts of the creditors deliberations, and for this it is neceſſary to aſſign the place, and days of their meeting, that no one may pretend ignorance; and for the ſecurity of thoſe elected, the act of their nomination ought to be approved and confirmed by the conſular juriſdiction, if there is one, or in the royal, or of the parliaments if there is any in the town or city where the failure has happened.

The power which the creditors ordinarily give to the aſſignees, is

1ſt. To proceed in taking off the ſeal, if it has been put on.

2d. To deſcribe and inventory all the debtor's effects, as well active as paſſive, which ſhall be found belonging to him; and alſo his books, letters, and other papers and inſtructions which can ſerve to the eclairciſſement of his affairs.

3dly. To ſee and examine the ſtate which he ſhall have given in, in his books and accounts, and whether they have been regularly kept according to the ordinance.

4thly. To ſell the merchandize and houſehold goods of the bankrupt, and pay the money into the hands of the notary that ſhall have been choſen, or to any other that the creditors ſhall direct.

5thly. To recover all the debts, and to undertake all the neceſſary proceedings towards it.

6thly. To examine the tranſactions, contracts of compoſition, bonds, promiſſory notes, bills of exchange, and other proofs of thoſe who pretend themſelves creditors of the failed: From all which things to make a good and faithful report to the general aſſembly of creditors, which ſhall meet for that intent.

And the aſſignees of a failure ought to obſerve the following maxims:

1ſt. They ought never to abuſe the authority given them by the creditors, in favouring the bankrupt to their prejudice, from a motive of private intereſt, as this would be wanting in that honeſty which ought religiouſly to be obſerved by thoſe who are charged with the management of joint affairs.

2dly. As it often happens that the creditors of a bankrupt are not all inhabitants of the town of his reſidence, but of ſeveral others in the kingdom, who deſire their friends to aſſiſt at the aſſemblies, only to ſee what paſſes, without a power of engaging them in the reſolutions of the creditors: This maxim ought to be obſerved; *never to admit any one to their meetings who are not bearers of ſpecial powers, for conſent; and agreeing to all that ſhall be deliberated and done by plurality of votes; though this plurality is not to be counted by the number of perſons, but the import of their debts; or in other words, not by number but value, and the creditors to whom three fourths of the whole is owing, ſhall decide this and every other controverted affair.*

3dly. The aſſignees having got their power authoriſed in the accuſtomary manner, ought in the firſt place to take with the commiſſary a copy of all the opponents to what is ſealed of the failure, and to make them aſſign a certain day and hour in his houſe, for to come and ſee, and conſent to the taking it off; and whereas in theſe meetings, each opponent has his attorney, ſo that ſometimes there may be thirty of them, it ought to be ſettled and ordained, that the ancienteſt ſhall plead for all the opponents, in order to evitate the great expences that would otherwiſe occur, from each opponent's having one to plead for him.

4thly. If, on inventorying, any creditor claims the merchandize that he ſhould have ſold to the debtor, he muſt give a deſcription of it, as well in reſpect to the quality, as of the quantity and colours, whether both ends are uncut, and the lead untouched whereon is imprinted the mark and ticket on which is wrote the name of the reclaimant, and which gives him a right to the pretended return; this being the cuſtom always practiſed and obſerved on ſuch occaſions, in order to prevent unhappy conteſts, which might ruin both the debtor and creditor in expences.

5thly. The inventory and deſcription of the merchandizes, houſehold goods, and papers appertaining to the failed being made, the aſſignees ought diligently to ſee and examine the books and entries of the bankrupt, in order to find out whether the ſtate which he has given in be conformable to them, before they proceed to the ſale; and they ſhould make a calculation as near as poſſible of the value of his effects, which they ſhould report to the creditors at the next aſſembly, that it may there be diſcuſſed, whether it will be moſt for their intereſt to put the effects into the debtor's hands, under proper clauſes and conditions, or to diſpoſe of them entirely, and part their produce among them.

6thly. But before they proceed to the ſaid deliberation, the debtor ought to juſtify his conduct to them, and clearly prove how his loſſes have ariſen; as it would be imprudent to truſt a man with the management of their affairs, by returning him his goods, of whoſe integrity they ſhould have the leaſt ſuſpicion.

7thly. After having examined the conduct of the debtor, they ought alſo ſtrictly to

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ſcrutinize the pretenſions of every creditor, to ſee that their demands are juſt, as on theſe occaſions tricks and cheats are too frequent.

8thly. In examining the books and papers, the aſſignees ſhould carefully remark, whether the bankrupt has not made any illegal ſales or ceſſions of his effects; which becomes ſo, if they are not tranſacted at leaſt ten days before the failure is publickly known, and all agreements or conveyances whatſoever, made or done within theſe limits, become null and void by all the king's ordinances; although all the acts and obligations of them are paſt before a notary publick, and the effects ſhall return again to the ſtock, and be divided with it among his creditors.

9thly. After the aſſignees have exactly performed all things before-mentioned, and made the neceſſary remarks upon the vouchers and evidences concerning the debt of each creditor, they ought to draw out an exact balance of all the effects, in order to give the creditors an inſight into the debtor's affairs, and thereby make them capable of judging how to act moſt for their mutual benefit, and to determine whether it would be moſt advantageous for them to return him all, and wait a reaſonable time for the recovery of their entire dues, or to adjuſt the payment with a certain loſs, or to ſell all and divide the produce.

And the preſenting the ſaid balance to the aſſembly, which the aſſignees ſhall convoke for that purpoſe, ought to be done by the moſt capable among them for explaining it; and he ought to be ſo circumſpect in his behaviour on the occaſion, as to give no offence by exclaiming againſt either the bankrupt or any of the creditors, for either real or imaginary offences, as this is contrary to the rules both of prudence and good manners; for theſe complaints ſhould only be made to the ſuppoſed offenders by themſelves, and not in a general aſſembly, it being ſcandalous and may move the paſſions of ſome, who may not have all the honeſty and civility that could be wiſhed, to be influenced by the outcry and unreaſonable violence, to turn the meeting into a crowd and rout, and fruſtrate the deſign of their aſſembling, by diſperſing them with noiſe without coming to any reſolution.

If it is judged neceſſary by a majority of the creditors to appoint ſome one to recover debts that may appear to be in danger, it is lawful for them to do it proviſionally, notwithſtanding any oppoſition or appeal by the fewer number; and it is equally conformable to the king's ordinances, to pay off any mortgage or rent-charge, as theſe carry intereſt, with the ready money that ſhall be found in caſh, although the minority ſhould be againſt it; and this minority is always to be underſtood not to exceed one fourth part of the creditors in value, ſo that when three fourths of them conſent to any thing, the oppoſition of the one fourth is not to be regarded.

What has been ſaid hitherto, only regards the perſon who breaks through adventitious loſſes and misfortunes, and who conſequently merits the charitable attention of his creditors; and I proceed to ſpeak of the treatment that the fraudulent *French* bankrupt has to expect from the laws of his country, and every one unhappily concerned with him.

The bankrupt, who becomes ſo with the premeditated intention to cheat, and unjuſtly riſe up with the effects of thoſe who have truſted him, deſerves not only the perſion of all his creditors, but of the publick, and merits an exemplary puniſhment; a fraudulent bankrupt being worſe and more infamous than a highway robber, as travellers generally go provided to defend themſelves from theſe latter, though it is not ſo eaſy to guard againſt an attack from the malicious deſigns of ill-intentioned men.

The fraudulent bankrupts are *thoſe* who embezzle and convey away their effects to feigned creditors, that by their means they may bring the real ones to greater conceſſions, and benefit themſelves by the ſums thus iniquitouſly obtained; *thoſe* who put their effects under cover of fictitious names, by falſe ſales of their eſtates or goods, and by pretended ceſſions, or conveyances of them; in fine, *thoſe* who deſtroy or hide their books, records, papers, or documents, to hinder an account of their effects from coming to the knowledge of their creditors, muſt alſo be reputed and counted among the number of fraudulent bankrupts.

There is nothing ſo pernicious or dangerous to the ſtate and publick, as fraudulent bankrupts; for which reaſon, a puniſhment ſufficiently ſevere, and adequate to the crime, is hardly yet diſcovered; notwithſtanding there are many ordinances ſubſiſting,

which

which decree exemplary chaſtiſements to thoſe who maliciouſly, and in fraud of their creditors, become bankrupts, though till the time of *Henry* IV. this crime was not puniſhable with death; but the frequency of it in that prince's reign, induced him to change the more lenitive laws of his predeceſſors, into the ſevere one now mentioned.

Of Bankruptcy in Holland.

EXPERIENCE daily demonſtrates that it is in places of the greateſt commerce that failures and bankruptcies moſt frequently happen; and the reaſon is not difficult to be diſcovered, as it is clear that among a great number of merchants, it would be a ſort of miracle if all of them were equally ſucceſsful in their enterprizes; if it were otherwiſe, to commence merchant, and lay a foundation for riches and proſperity, would be the ſame thing. But God has ſo diſpoſed the affairs of this world, that we often ſee one merchant ruined and undone by the ſame trade which has enriched another; and on the contrary, that traffick which has been productive of great wealth to ſome, has proved ruinous and deſtructive to the eſtates and fortunes of others. But not to dwell on theſe reflections, I ſhall mention the diſtinction made here between two ſorts of bankruptcies, failures, or breakings, which are three ſynonimous words, and though they frequently expreſs the ſame thing, the one however is more ſoft, and leſs heavy or burthenſome than the other; for the name of a bankrupt is opprobrious and odious to all honeſt men, and is only applied to thoſe who become ſo to enrich themſelves at their creditors expence, or thoſe who give room to ſuſpect the honeſty of their intentions, when they ſtop lightly, or for trivial cauſes; inſtead of its being only ſaid that ſuch a one has been unfortunate, or had the misfortune to break, when it is ſeen that he is reduced by inſupportable loſſes, which every honeſt man is expoſed to, by a great number of unforeſeen accidents; but if he deſigns always to continue his integrity, and not wound his conſcience in detaining for himſelf his remanent effects, which are juſtly his creditors, he will make no difficulty to deliver them up his books, to communicate to them the true ſtate of his affairs, and to commit himſelf to their mercy and diſcretion.

So that in my opinion the chamber of the deſolate funds, called in *Dutch*, *de Kamer van de deſolate Boedels*, which we have in this city, *Amſterdam*, was not eſtabliſhed for this laſt ſort of perſons, but with the ſole view to prevent the knavery of thoſe who in breaking would detain to themſelves the greateſt part of the effects they poſſeſs, and fruſtrate their creditors endeavours to ſecure them; for when an honeſt man has the misfortune to fail, he makes no difficulty of declaring it to his creditors, and frankly to communicate the ſtate of his circumſtances and effects; and if his creditors find that the loſſes and diſaſters which he alledges to have been the occaſion of his ſtopping are true, and that his integrity ſtands unimpeached, they frequently agree on terms ſettled among themſelves, leaving him ſomething wherewith to endeavour his re-eſtabliſhment; but if it happens that any of the creditors refuſe to ſign this agreement, he is obliged to declare his affairs at the chamber afore-mentioned, which, after the formalities in the following ordinance, will oblige the refuſants to ſubſcribe the agreement, if it has been ſettled between the inſolvent and two thirds of the creditors for three quarters of the debt, or three quarters of the creditors for two thirds of the debts, as will be ſeen in the ſubſequent ordinance.

Inſtructions and Orders for the Commiſſioners of the deſolated or ruined Eſtates.

THE States of Holland and Weſt-Friſe make known, that it has been remonſtrated to us by the burgo-maſters and regents of the city of *Amſterdam*, that they thought proper, ſome years ago, to eſtabliſh in the ſaid city a chamber for the deſolate eſtates, under certain regulations, as was then convenient; that they, the remonſtrants, having ſeen ſuch abundant fruits and good effects, that they were in the deſign, not only to continue it, but were deſirous alſo to provide for it by a more particular and ample ordinance, drawn

drawn up on a plan which the commiſſioners of the ſaid chamber have made, and which they have found to be advantageous and neceſſary, by the experience they have had, according to the terms of the copy which has been delivered us, and hereafter inſerted; that to the end ſo good a work might have a greater force and virtue, the remonſtrants have prayed, that we would be pleaſed to give our approbation and grant, in the beſt and moſt ample form, containing the ſaid inſtructions and order as follow:

I.

In the firſt place, there ſhall be yearly appointed, on the 4th of *February*, by the lord juſtices, five fit perſons, for the direction of the chamber, of which two ſhall be taken from among the old *eſchevins*, which I think may be tranſlated *aldermen*, and the others to be expert in trade.

II.

Of theſe commiſſioners there ſhall be at leaſt two continued for three ſucceſſive years, but not for any longer time; and touching the election and continuation of others, it ſhall be done as is cuſtomary in the other banks and chambers directed by commiſſioners.

III.

The ſaid commiſſioners ſhall aſſemble daily to attend all the affairs which may happen in relation to the inſolvent funds or eſtates.

IV.

When there are any inſolvent eſtates in the ſaid city, or its juriſdiction, either by death, or failure of ſome perſon, and that it ſhall have come to the knowledge of the ſaid commiſſioners, they ſhall immediately go with their ſecretary, who ſhall be ordered thereto, and in their preſence, or others appointed thereto, exactly inventory all the effects, and put them in good and ſafe cuſtody, to the creditors' greater advantage, and as they judge they ought to be; they ſhall alſo ſecure, without delay, the books and papers appertaining to the ſaid eſtates.

V.

The effects being ſo inventoried and ſecured, with the books and papers, they ſhall give order, that two or more perſons be appointed truſtees of the ſaid funds, who by letters or expreſs, if it is neceſſary, ſhall endeavour to ſecure all the eſtates, effects, and debts, belonging to the ſaid funds, whether within or without the juriſdiction of that city, or of this country.

VI.

This being done, there ſhall be let paſs at leaſt ſix weeks, or more, at the diſcretion of the commiſſioners, without proceeding to the ſale of any of the effects; but the ſame time ſhall be left to the inſolvent perſon, or to the relations of the deceaſed, to the end that in the ſaid ſpace, they may find ſome method to ſettle with the creditors; nevertheleſs the ſaid truſtees ſhall be uſing their endeavours during that time to recover whatſoever is due to the inſolvent, and to procure and promote the creditors' advantage.

VII.

And to the end that in ſuch compoſitions every thing be done in order, all merchants or others who have already failed, or become inſolvent, or that ſhall hereafter fail or become

become inſolvent, and their heirs, may convoke or ſummon all their creditors before the chamber of the deſolate funds, by citation of bills fixed up, or by letters of advice to thoſe who live without the diſtrict of this city; and that in preſence of the ſaid commiſſioners, or the greateſt part of them, they may, after a ſincere opening and declaration of the ſtate and condition of their ſtock, as alſo a true ſtate of their debts and dues, undertake and draw up a commiſſion or agreement, for the payment of what they owe, totally, or in part, in ready money, or in ſuch a time, giving ſecurity, as they are able, and that the parties ſhall think reaſonable.

VIII.

And the minority of the creditors ſhall be obliged to follow and conform themſelves to the majority; the which ſhall be three quarters of the creditors for two thirds of the debt, or two thirds of the creditors for three quarters of the debt.

IX.

But thoſe who have ſecurities or pledges, ſhall not be admitted to the agreement; but only thoſe who have been ſecurities, who alone ſhall have a perſonal action for their indemnity, and the ſame right, and of the ſame nature with perſonal creditors.

X.

All thoſe who pretend to be creditors of an inſolvent eſtate, ſhall alſo be obliged to juſtify their debts before the commiſſioners of the deſolate funds, who in caſe of diſpute ſhall determine it, whether the failed has agreed or not.

XI.

No agreement begun between the failed, or any one on his part, and the creditors ſhall be made nor concluded, but with the ſaid commiſſioners' conſent.

XII.

The agreement between the inſolvents, or their heirs, on the one part, and their creditors on the other, being made under ſufficient ſecurity, and ſigned by the creditors, or the greateſt part of them; the parties agreed, and their effects, ſhall be diſcharged from the ſaid chamber, and reſtored to their former liberty, to trade, receive, and pay, in the ſame manner as before their failure, after paying the ſaid commiſſioners all the expences occaſioned on account of their ſaid affairs, at their diſcretion; ſo that in the mean time they ſhall not ſatisfy any one of their creditors to the prejudice of the others, under penalty of forfeiting the ſaid agreement.

XIII.

And the failed and his ſecurities ſhall be obliged to furniſh and put into the ſaid commiſſioners' hands, as ſoon as the agreement ſhall have been paſſed as aforeſaid, on the day and on the terms therein contained, for the ſecurity and advantage of the creditors, the ſums they ſhall have promiſed, *pro rata*, of what they owe, to the end that the ſaid creditors may receive their ſum from the ſaid commiſſioners when they ſhall come to ſign the agreement.

XIV.

Nevertheleſs, if it is found that the inſolvent or his heirs have acted knaviſhly and fraudulently, in, or after making the compoſition, either by having hid his books, letters,

ters, or papers, removed their effects, merchandiſes, or debts, conveying them away to defraud their creditors; or that they have underhand agreed with ſome one of the creditors on other conditions: Such ſhall not only have their agreement ſet aſide, but ſhall be corrected and puniſhed according as the caſe requires.

XV.

And thoſe who ſhall pretend to be, and make themſelves paſs for creditors, without being ſo, by an underſtanding with the inſolvents, or from their own motive, againſt their knowledge, or that demand a greater ſum than their due, in order to wrong the creditors, and benefit the inſolvent, they ſhall be puniſhed as cheats, and beſides be condemned to pay, as their own debt, all the creditors.

XVI.

The aforeſaid time of ſix weeks, or more, at the commiſſioners' diſcretion, being paſt, without their having been able to mediate an agreement, the truſtees ſhall proceed directly to the ſale of the effects, as well moveable as immoveable, as alſo the ſtocks and credits, provided that the immoveables are not ſold without the conſent of the *eſchevins*, and between the 1ſt of *November*, and the 2d of *February*, *dans les douze nuits*. But the merchandizes, furniture, and other effects, may be ſold publickly, and at auction, at the diſcretion of the ſaid commiſſioners, without prejudice to the rights of the ſecretaries and keeper. But in caſe there ſhould be among the effects ſome merchandize, which it ſhould be thought proper to keep for ſome time unſold, either upon account of an apparent riſe or price, or for ſome other reaſon alledged by the truſtees to the commiſſioners, then the ſale of the ſaid merchandize may be retarded for ſome time, but not otherwiſe.

XVII.

All this being performed, the commiſſioners ſhall appoint a day for their ſitting on the acts of preference and concurrence, by which day all the known creditors inhabiting this city ſhall be ſummonſed by the uſual citation, thoſe abroad by letters of advice, and the unknown by bills fixed up; with a convenient interval of time, to the end that on the ſaid day they may come to give in their names and their acts of pretenſion, whether they be for a preference or concurrence.

XVIII.

The fixed day being come, the commiſſioners ſhall firſt proceed to examine the debt, and the preference of every one of the creditors preſent, who ſhall endeavour to agree on this ſubject: If this cannot be done, the creditors, who cannot agree together, ſhall each be ordered to deliver into the commiſſioners' hands, in the ſpace of fourteen days, according to the ſtate of affairs, a diſtinct demand, with the neceſſary pieces and documents properly inventoried, on penalty, that if, in the aforeſaid time, any one ſhall be found that has not furniſhed the ſaid demand, he ſhall be held and regarded as deſiſting from his pretenſion, and right ſhall only be made on the demand, and on the evidences delivered by the other pretenders: Thoſe alſo, who in the ſaid fourteen days have furniſhed their inſtruments and proofs, may demand, in other fourteen days after, a copy of the pretenſions and deeds of every one of thoſe who have produced them, to the end that in other fourteen days following, they may write to debate and contradict, without allowing any longer time for it; but after the ſaid time of twice fourteen days, the thing ſhall be held to be in a condition to be judged, and the commiſſioners ſhall decree upon the inſtruments which ſhall be till then delivered.

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XIX.

The preference being regulated and determined, thoſe who think themſelves aggrieved thereby, may appeal in ten days after the publication, or after they have had knowledge of it, to the *eſchevins*, in conformity with the thirteenth article of the eighteenth chapter of the ordinance, and the inſtruments ſhall remain in the ſecretary's hands until the ſaid time is paſt, or till the appeal is renounced; ſo that the impetrant, or petitioner, muſt, after having received appointment from the auditor, diſpoſe ſo, that they be put, all perfect and concluded, in ten days after the demand, into the *eſchevin*'s hand, to be adjudged *ex iiſdem actis* A BENE VEL MALE, under penalty of a nonſuit, or dropping the appeal; and the ſentence of the *eſchevins* ſhall be proviſionally executed, without diminution, and without prejudice of more ample pleadings.

XX.

The commiſſioners ſhall afterwards proceed to a repartition, without attending that all the money be fallen due or come in; but thoſe who are to be preferred to others ſhall be admitted, in order to receive their debt, on giving an acquittance and ſecurity, or elſe on receiving it from the hands of the commiſſioners, according to the ſtate of the affairs of the effects; and the remaining money ſhall be diſtributed and paid to the other creditors *pro rata*, under a parallel ſecurity, which ſhall be given in the ſecretary's office. Nevertheleſs the creditors, who in right, as ſhall be found in the ſequel, ought to be firſt, as alſo thoſe who have not been able to learn the ſettling of the preference and concurrence ſoon enough, may demand a freſh day to appear in, to the end that they may be heard, at their expence, on the preference and concurrence.

XXI.

If a tenant of any houſe he inhabits, happens to fail between the month of *May* and the firſt of *December*, in this caſe the proprietor, or he that let the houſe, ſhall retake it for the years the leaſe has yet to run, and ſo diſcharge the eſtate; ſo that he ſhall only have the right of preference upon the effects which ſhall be found in kind in the houſe, for the hire of the current and preceding year, and for no longer; and for what might be due to him before that time, he ſhall equally concur with the other creditors.

XXII.

But the failure happening between the firſt of *December* and the month of *May* following, the rent ſhall remain for account of the deſolate funds for a year, commencing from the month of *May*, except the proprietor ſhall think proper to retake upon him the ſaid houſe for the ſaid year.

XXIII.

And as the advantage of the creditors conſiſts in having the affairs of an eſtate ſoon finiſhed, and that honeſt men may have their own the ſooneſt poſſible, the creditors that would prove their debts, or that would reclaim ſome effects from the eſtate as their property, ſhall henceforth proceed in the firſt inſtance before the ſaid commiſſioners in the following forms againſt the truſtees, who in this caſe ſhall be defendants, and who on the contrary ſhall proceed as plaintiffs againſt thoſe who ſhall be found to be debtors, or reſponſible to the eſtate.

XXIV. The

XXIV.

The creditors who would prove their debts, and all others reclaiming any effects of the eſtate, as their own, ſhall be obliged to enter their action againſt the truſtees in the time, or at lateſt before the ſitting for the preference and concurrence, and before the ſale and removal of the ſaid effects; and to this end they ſhall appoint the truſtees three days before by ſending them their demands with the citation, as alſo a copy of all the inſtruments and papers of which they intend to make uſe; and in caſe the plaintiffs do not appear on the day appointed, they ſhall be nonſuited, and the inſtance diſcharged with condemnation of charges, which the plaintiffs ſhall pay before they can make a new inſtance.

XXV.

But if any one has arreſted the effects which he maintains to be his, he ſhall be obliged to cite the truſtee within the third day of the arreſt, and to eſtabliſh his action under penalty of a nonſuit.

XXVI.

The truſtees being cited or appointed as before, and not appearing, there ſhall be default againſt them; and on having a ſecond citation, and not appearing, the commiſſioners ſhall judge upon the demands and papers of the party appearing alone, and thoſe ſummoned ſhall be condemned to the expence of the proceſs, *propter contumaciam*.

XXVII.

The parties ſummoned appearing, the cauſe muſt be pleaded and determined forthwith, without giving or taking a day to reply, except ſome ſtrong reaſons induce the commiſſioners to permit it.

XXVIII.

If the truſtees ſummon any one in the manner aforeſaid, and afterwards they do not appear themſelves, they ſhall be nonſuited; with the ſame advantages to the perſon ſummoned as is before mentioned; and in this caſe the truſtees ſhall be obliged to pay the expence out of their own pockets.

XXIX.

But the parties ſummoned not appearing, the firſt default ſhall be granted, with a ſecond citation for the week following, and on non-appearance the ſecond time, the citation being duly made, a ſecond default ſhall be granted, with a proviſional aſſignment, and a third citation to ſee to change the aſſignment into a definitive condemnation, or to eſtabliſh a right in ſome other manner.

XXX.

But if the parties ſummoned appear, they may conclude and finiſh their cauſe in pleading, or take a day in the following week, on which day the cauſe coming again to be conſidered, it muſt of neceſſity be then determined and concluded, if the commiſſioners have not reaſon to order otherwiſe.

XXXI.

The truſtees having arreſted any perſon or effects, ſhall be obliged, at the inſtance of the arreſted or intereſted perſon, to bring the proſecution in three days before the commiſſioners, to make their demand and join iſſue; upon which, the perſon arreſted or intereſted muſt anſwer, or that he takes a day to do it, without derogating from the proviſional determination, under ſecurity, if the thing is found to be ſo diſpoſed; but the perſon arreſted or intereſted, not making any proſecution, the arreſt ſhall be brought back and proſecuted the next *vierſchar*, according to cuſtom.

XXXII.

The cauſe being prepared and pleaded, the commiſſioners ſhall diſpoſe of the proviſion, or principal, according to the ſtate wherein it is found, and if either the one or the other party will appeal, the cauſe ſhall be carried and proſecuted before the *eſchevins*, on the *rolle privilegié*, privileged liſt or catalogue, who ſhall determine it, and the execution ſhall be done by proviſion, without prejudice of more particular pleadings.

XXXIII.

The creditors of any inſolvent funds, being diſcontented with the proceedings and bad management of the truſtees, may make their complaints to the ſaid commiſſioners, who ſhall cite the truſtees, hear them, and ſettle affairs; proceeding according to the exigency of the caſe.

XXXIV.

The perſons whom the ſaid commiſſioners ſhall eſtabliſh truſtees of the inſolvent eſtates, ſhall be obliged to give them ſufficient ſecurity for all their adminiſtration, at the diſcretion of the ſaid commiſſioners, that they may have recourſe againſt the ſecurities, in caſe of any miſdemeanor of the truſtees, unleſs theſe latter were elected from among the creditors.

XXXV.

The truſtees, or aſſignees from among the creditors, having received any money belonging to the eſtate, muſt not keep it with them, but ſhall immediately deliver it to the ſaid commiſſioners.

XXXVI.

And thoſe who ſhall be called or advertiſed, ſhall be obliged to appear not only at the end of their adminiſtration, but at all times, before the ſaid commiſſioners, to give in their accounts and proofs; and being called for this purpoſe, they ſhall be obliged to appear on the firſt order, on pain of three guilders mulct if they have a ſecond ſummons, and of ſix guilders at the third, and if notwithſtanding they fail to appear, and do not give in any account, they ſhall be called a fourth time on penalty of impriſonment, after that the ſaid commiſſioners have communicated it to the *eſchevins*.

XXXVII.

And at the end of the truſtees' adminiſtration, when the commiſſioners ſhall diſcharge them from their truſteeſhip, they ſhall grant them what they think proper for their trouble.

XXXVIII.

XXXVIII.

Any one of this city or its juriſdiction, being deſirous to make a ceſſion of his effects, the ſaid commiſſioners ſhall proviſionally put them in ſecurity, under the care of the perſons whom they ſhall eſtabliſh for that purpoſe, as ſoon as the letters of ceſſion ſhall have been delivered to the creditors, and they ſhall have inquired about the validity of the ceſſion, to the end that they may give advice to the *eſchevins*.

XXXIX.

And to prevent as much as is poſſible, all the abuſes and bad practices which are daily perpetrated by many perſons, in the petition and ſolicitation of the letters of the burgo-maſters of this city, to the noble, high, and mighty lords the States of *Holland*, to obtain the *ſafety of the body*, and the continuation of it; the ſaid commiſſioners ſhall make an exact information of the ſtate and condition of the premiſes, to let the burgo-maſters know it, and to ſerve them for information and advice.

XL.

Any one being ſummoned, he ſhall be obliged to appear before the commiſſioners, and in default ſhall pay ſix ſtivers mulct for the firſt time, twelve ſtivers for the ſecond, and twenty-four ſtivers for the third; after which the ſaid commiſſioners ſhall acquaint the *eſchevins* with it, and ſend to fetch the perſons by one of their ſubſtitutes.

The remainder of this ordinance relates only to the government of the clerks and truſtees belonging to the ſaid chamber, and is immaterial to this diſcourſe. The laws concerning bankrupts being but few, and generally ill obſerved in other countries, I ſhall not enlarge on this ſubject.

OF

OF THE

GENERAL COMMERCE

OF THE

WORLD.

THE commerce of the ancients was at firſt carried on by barter, which ſtill ſubſiſts even in ſeveral parts, though of the moſt uncultivated ones, of *Europe*; as in *Siberia*, and the *Daniſh* and *Muſcovite Laplands*; and it was but in the laſt century, that the *Engliſh*, *French*, and *Dutch* traders firſt carried their merchandize to *Archangel*, and there trucked them with the *Ruſſians*, for the products of that vaſt empire. Many nations on the coaſt of *Africa*, almoſt all of *America*, and ſome of *Aſia*, have preſerved this method of giving what is ſuperfluous to them, for that which they have not, or at leaſt not in plenty.

It is not preciſely known when *commerce* commenced by purchaſe and ſales, or when it began to make uſe of gold, ſilver, or copper money; as the firſt ſpecies were thoſe of wood, leather, and iron; and even at this day a certain value is fixed on different ſhells and cocoa-nuts in ſeveral parts of both *Indies*, and given in payment of ſuch merchandize, drugs, and commodities as they want.

The oldeſt examples found of this commerce in the ſacred hiſtory are in the time of the patriarch *Abraham*; profane authors place the *epocha* under the reigns of *Saturn* and *Janus* in *Italy*; and the ancient *Gauls*, as *Julius Cæſar* reports in his *Commentaries*, attribute the invention to the god *Mercury*.

The *Egyptians*, *Phœnicians*, and *Carthaginians*, are cited as the firſt, ableſt, and moſt daring traders of antiquity, by many great authors; but being conteſted by others, the reader is referred, for their different ſentiments, to the hiſtorical preface.

And it did not appear to the ancients, that an application to commerce was unworthy the attention of the moſt illuſtrious perſons; even *Solomon*, that ſage and powerful monarch, did not diſdain an engagement therein, but often, as before-mentioned, joined his merchant fleets with thoſe of the king of *Tyre*, in a voyage to *Ophir*, from whence they brought him thoſe precious metals and commodities as rendered him, though governing but a ſmall ſtate, the richeſt prince in the world.

Under the *Aſiatick* and *Grecian* monarchies, ancient hiſtory diſcovers to us, from time to time, the traces of a commerce cultivated by different nations, though it ſeems principally to have flouriſhed under the *Roman* government; and one may judge, by the teſtimony of hiſtorians, and that of antique inſcriptions, how many conſiderable colleges, or companies of merchants, were eſtabliſhed in different cities. The deſtruction of the *Roman* empire by the irruption of a multitude of barbarous nations, affected commerce by ſuſpending its ordinary operations for a time; but it afterwards revived, and by little and little made a new progreſs, more eſpecially in *Italy*.

It was from thence that the *Piſans*, *Genoeſe*, and *Venetians*, whoſe numerous fleets ſpread themſelves in all the ports of the *Levant* and *Egypt*, to load ſilk, ſpices, and other merchandiſes of thoſe countries, which for a long time poſſeſſed the almoſt ſole diſtribution of them to *France*, *Germany*, and the other ſtates of *Europe*.

About the end of the fifteenth century, the greateſt part of this traffick paſſed from them to the *Portugueſe*, after theſe latter had opened a new navigation in the ocean, and were eſtabliſhed in divers parts on the coaſts of *Africa*, *India*, and *Arabia*.

The *Portugueſe* did not poſſeſs theſe different branches of commerce for above an hundred years, or thereabouts; for the *Dutch*, at the beginning of the ſeventeenth century, ſhared them with them, and very ſoon after ſtripped them of them almoſt entirely.

The *Engliſh*, *French*, *Danes*, and even the *Hamburghers*, excited by the example of their ſucceſs, made alſo ſome eſtabliſhments in the *Indies*, and on the coaſts of *Africk*, though much leſs conſiderable ones, excepting thoſe of the *Engliſh*, who have a very extenſive commerce in thoſe parts.

In fine, *America*, which the *Spaniards* diſcovered a little while after the *Portugueſe* had ſecured a way to the *Eaſt* by the *Cape of Good Hope*, became a freſh object of a vaſt and important trade to all the nations of *Europe*, though it is true, that the firſt conquerors of this new world have always poſſeſſed the beſt and richeſt part of it, and preſerve the traffick to themſelves with an extreme jealouſy; but beſides that the *Engliſh*, *French*, *Portugueſe*, and *Dutch*, have many flouriſhing colonies, as well among the iſlands as on the continent, it is certain that it is, though undeſignedly, full as much for other nations as for themſelves, that the *Spaniards* ſend their fleets or galleons yearly to load the treaſure of *Mexico* and *Peru*.

Commerce is a profeſſion, in general, not leſs honourable than profitable, and is at preſent divided into that by land and by ſea, in groſs and by retail, for which every country furniſhes ſomething peculiar to itſelf; as the various ſtates, or even the different provinces of them, have neither one ſun nor clime equally ſuited to all ſorts of natural productions; beſides, the diverſity of mens' genius, and humour in general, and of nations in particular, influences their application to ſome ſorts of works and employs rather than to others; ſo that a mutual communication becomes neceſſary by the intervention of commerce, that what is wanting to ſome, may by this means be ſupplied by others; and it is of no ſmall conſequence to thoſe who embrace the mercantile profeſſion, to inform themſelves exactly of what is to be found among their neighbours, as well as to make themſelves perfectly well acquainted with the products and manufactures of their own country. But not to enlarge on the merchant's qualifications, which I have already ſpoke to, I ſhall proceed to open to him the promiſed ſcene for practice, and begin, as it is natural, with the trade of my own country, the extent and value of which may claim this preference, at leaſt from an *Engliſh* author.

The united trade of *England*, *Wales*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, does jointly contribute to form that conſiderable commerce which the ſubjects of the *Britiſh* crown carry on, whether domeſtick or foreign.

ENGLAND. The commodious ſituation of our country, both for long and ſhort voyages; the many excellent ports proper for the conſtruction of an infinite number of veſſels built there; the ability and intrepidity of our pilots and ſailors; a ſoil fertile in fruits, corn, and paſturage; our hills encloſing diverſities of metals, and minerals; cattle of all ſorts; and more eſpecially the ſheep producing thoſe precious wools, of whoſe exportation we are juſtly ſo jealous; manufactures of almoſt every ſpecies, and the greateſt part of them ſuperior to thoſe of other countries; our colonies in *America*, and our ſettlements ſo rich and flouriſhing in the *Eaſt-Indies*, give us at leaſt as much as to any other nation, wherein to prove our genius for trade, and demonſtrate that we have not been idle in it.

Voltaire, in his tenth letter concerning the *Engliſh*, ſays, that trade which has enriched them, has contributed to make them free; and that this freedom has in its turn extended their commerce.

This proves that the fundamental maxim of our country is a very juſt one, *viz.* that trade is the nurſery of ſailors, that ſailors are the ſoul of the navy, that the navy is the ſecurity of commerce, and that theſe two united produce the riches, power, and glory of *Great-Britain*.

Under *Henry* the VIIIth, the trade and navigation of theſe kingdoms began conſiderably to augment, and has ſince always gone on increaſing. We then engaged in a conſiderable commerce to the *Levant*, and made frequent voyages to *Guinea* and *Braſil*, but the *Engliſh* were not ſenſible of what they were capable in commercial affairs, till towards the middle of queen *Elizabeth*'s reign, whoſe protection and encouragement animated her ſubjects to the formation of different trading companies, and the eſtabliſhment of divers manufactures in her capital, on the ruins of thoſe in the *Low Countries*, which rendered the traffick of *England* ſo flouriſhing as to have it ſoon carried to *Archangel*, and extended to all the ports of the *Mediterranean*. It alſo reached the richeſt coaſts of *Africk*, as well as the *Eaſt* and *Weſt-Indies*, and there took ſuch a deep root, and was ſettled on ſuch ſolid foundations, as to remain immovable, and to ſtand in leſs need of aggrandiſements, than of moderation.

Although our domeſtic trade is very conſiderable, and of great advantage to the inhabitants, the foreign vaſtly exceeds it; and it is not becauſe that *England* cannot ſubſiſt without it, providence having abundantly bleſſed us with every neceſſary of life, but as foreign trade occaſions an employ for all ſorts of artiſts, furniſhes work for the poor, and augments our manufactures, proving an efficacious means of enriching the nation, ſtrengthening the ſtate, and rendering it formidable to the neighbouring powers, that we are animated to engage ſo deeply in it.

It is for this that the *Engliſh* extend their traffick to all parts of the world where any is carried on; and there is no nation under the ſun that derives ſo great a trade with their own products and merchandizes. This renders us powerful in our marine, augments the number of our ſailors, enriches our people, and procures us all that the univerſe can furniſh to ſatisfy the imagination, or content the appetite. In a word, it is by foreign trade that *England* is become the ſupport of its friends, and the terror of its enemies; and whilſt the commerce of our neighbours, the *Dutch*, conſiſts chiefly in the tranſportation of merchandizes, not their own, from one country to another, our's is principally furniſhed and ſupported by the redundant products of our ſoil and induſtry.

Our commerce, like that of all other kingdoms, is compoſed of inland and maritime, though with great difference in regard to the profits it leaves, as our foreign trade certainly exceeds that of any other ſtate in the world, in the three articles of which it conſiſts, *viz.* exportation, tranſportation, and importation; *France* can pretend to little more than the firſt of theſe; *Spain*, *Italy*, and the two Northern crowns, to the firſt and third; and *Holland* only vies with us in the ſecond.

EXPORTATION. Our country furniſhes the exporting branch of commerce with butter, corn, cattle, cloth, and many other woollen and cotton manufactures, iron, lead, tin, copper, leather, copperas, coal, allum, ſaffron, &c. beſides a variety of fabrications of linens, ſteel, paper, crockery, and other articles of modern invention and improvement.

The neighbouring kingdoms have many times owed their preſervation to our ſupplies of corn, and our horſes are generally eſteemed for their beauty, ſtrength, and paces; neither our own fleets, nor thoſe of any ſtrangers at amity with *Great-Britain*, want any foreign ſupplies for their victualling, having abundance of beef, pork, biſcuit, and freſh proviſions always ready, beſides the vaſt quantities carried to the *European* and *Weſt-Indian* markets.

Our iron is exported, manufactured in guns, carcaſſes, bombs, &c. and our cloths and woollens are ſent to moſt parts of the world, though not in thoſe quantities as formerly; many princes having ſettled manufactories of their own, to the no ſmall prejudice of our's; and the value of our exports in the articles of cloth, northern dozens, raſhes, kerſies, bays, ſerges, flannels, perpetuances, ſays, ſtuffs, frieze, penniſtone, ſtockings, caps, blankets, rugs, &c. I fear does not exceed the two millions *per ann.* that Dr. *D'Avenant* and Mr. *King* ſuppoſed ſome years ago they amounted to; according to their calculation, that the yearly produce of wool in *England* was about two millions ſterling, and this worked up to produce in exports eight millions; of which they computed, ſix millions for home-conſumption, and the other two for exportation.

The

The other exports from hence, of hops, flax, hemp, hats, ſhoes, ale, beer, cyder, herrings, pilchards, ſalmon, oyſters, ſaffron, liquorice, optick glaſſes, and mathematical inſtruments, works of horology, ribbons, toys, &c. are prodigious, and of a value almoſt incredible.

The veſtments, ſhoes, hats, and houſehold ſtuffs, carried from hence yearly, only to *America*, is ſuppoſed to be worth at leaſt 200,000*l.*—This muſt amount to a much larger ſum ſince the conqueſts from the *French* in *America*.

England produces yearly 5,000,000 chaldrons of ſea-coal, and the mines would furniſh much more if wanted, near a million and a half pounds of tin, a thouſand fodders of lead, eight hundred furnaces of iron, and as many tons of allum; of all which great quantities are exported, to the value at leaſt of 500,000*l. per annum*.

We tranſport alſo annually from our plantations in *America*, beſides what we conſume ourſelves, of ſugar, indigo, tobacco, cocoa-nuts, &c. about 400,000*l.* and our fiſh, pipe-ſtaves, maſts, beaver, &c. from the northern parts do not produce a much leſs ſum.

It would be tedious and difficult to enumerate our tranſportations and their value from *Denmark*, *Sweden*, *Spain*, *Portugal*, and other parts in the *Straits*, *Turkey*, *Guinea*, &c. but the moſt conſiderable of all is that of the commodities brought from the *Eaſt-Indies*, of which it is ſuppoſed of late years, we have tranſported to the value of 500,000*l. per annum*, in pepper, ſalt-petre, callicoes, muſlins, ſilks, drugs, diamonds, &c. after having retained a ſufficiency for own uſe and conſumption.

IMPORTATION. The article of importation, or the bringing hither ſuch goods as we conſume among ourſelves, is very great, though not equally advantageous from all countries. But this will appear more evidently hereafter in the ſtatement of the commerce carried on by *Great-Britain* with different foreign nations. And that this ſtatement may be made with as much accuracy as the nature of the ſubject, and the ſecrecy of late years ſo ſtrictly obſerved by the adminiſtrators of our commercial affairs, will admit.—I ſhall divide it into two branches; *Domeſtic Trade* and FOREIGN COMMERCE, and under each give a general ſketch of what each country in *Great-Britain* and *Ireland* furniſhes towards carrying on both; either by its natural products or its manufactures.

GREAT-BRITAIN was thought by the ancients, to be the largeſt iſland of the then known world; and though the latter diſcovered ones of *Madagaſcar* and *Japan* vie with, and by ſome are ſuppoſed to exceed it, yet the uncertainty of their dimenſions ſtill leaves a doubt, whether the magnitude of our iſle is not ſuperior to them, and yet equal to what it was formerly accounted.

It was at firſt called *Albion*, and by the *Romans*, *Britannia*, though I think the etymology of both the words is ſtill unſettled.

The ſituation of its ſouthern part, *viz. England* and *Wales*, is between the 17th and 22d degrees of longitude, and the 50 and 56th degrees of Northern latitude; being in ſhape triangular, and the longeſt ſide from *Berwick* North, to the *Land's End* S. W. three hundred eighty-ſix miles; from *Sandwich* E. to the *Land's End* W. by S. two hundred and ſeventy-nine miles; and the perpendicular from *Berwick* to *Portſmouth* N. and S. three hundred and twenty miles; containing by computation about 39,938,800 acres, and 1,219,952 houſes; is almoſt ten times as big as the *United Netherlands*; leſs than *Italy* by near one half, and in compariſon with *France*, is as thirty to eighty-two.

According to a catalogue exhibited by *Camden* to king *James* I. it was parcelled out into 6,284 pariſhes; but Mr. *Chamberlaine*, in his *Magnæ Britanniæ Notitia*, ſays, there are, in all, nine thouſand nine hundred and thirteen pariſhes, ſeven hundred and fifty great towns, and twenty-five cities; though the anonymous author of *The preſent State of Great-Britain* differs from both, by making the cities to be twenty-eight, the market towns ſeven hundred and ninety, and the pariſhes to be ten thouſand ſix hundred and three.

The counties in this diſtrict are fifty-two, forty in *England*, and twelve in *Wales*, whoſe products ought now to be conſidered; but as our wool and woollens are the moſt ſtaple commodities of our iſle, and the neglect or abuſe of thoſe excellent laws in force concerning

concerning them has been ſo ineffectual to the keeping the one at home, and detrimental to the ſale of the other abroad, I ſhould, previous to my ſaid intention, give ſome account of the ſtatutes relating to the cleanſing, packing, carding, &c. of the firſt, having at P. 75 and *ſeq.* done it for what regards its running, and for the good government of all manufacturers and their dependants, concerned in the latter; but as they are many and very extenſive, it is impoſſible to reduce them within thoſe ſmall bounds I have limited myſelf to for the remainder of this work, ſo muſt content myſelf with obſerving, that the legiſlature's care of theſe particulars began very early; for though formerly the exportation of wool was not only licenced, but the principal trade of this country, and the greateſt branch of our king's revenues, yet as ſoon as we had learnt the manufacturing of it ourſelves, and experienced the advantages ariſing from this improvement, by a comfortable employ for our diſtreſſed poor, and the encreaſe of our commerce, the prohibition of its export was judged neceſſary, and enforced by many good laws, in order to ſecure the benefit to ourſelves, and prevent other nations from reaping it, as they had ſo long done to our prejudice; the ſtatute therefore of 27 *Edw.* III. declared the tranſporting it felony, and many others in ſucceſſive princes reigns have mitigated or enhanced the penalties, as circumſtances and the times have required; they have alſo guarded againſt frauds and abuſes in the combing, ſpinning, winding it, &c. that crept in, during its infant ſtate; by ſeveral penal laws to the guilty tranſgreſſors of them.

In regard to manufactured wools, the *acts* are ſtill more ample and extenſive, and regulate their lengths, breadths, weights, &c. beſides the many other particulars neceſſary to be obſerved in their fabrication, as conducive to their perfection and goodneſs, abſtracts of which have been given in their proper place. I ſhall now begin my propoſed deſcription of the counties in the manner following:

1. *Bedfordſhire.*

THE products of this county are principally conſumed at home, though it occaſionally furniſhes ſomething for abroad, in corn and woollen manufactures. Its manufactures of ſtraw hats, and other things made of that material, at *Dunſtable* and *Luton*, and of bone-lace, employed ſeveral thouſands of the inhabitants, and are worn by multitudes of the principal ladies in *England*; fullers earth is found at *Woburn* and *Aſpley*, and butter made in many places, and ſent up freſh in lumps to *London*.

2. *Berkſhire*

Produces much more for exportation than the preceding county, as the woollen manufactures at *Reading*, *Farringdon*, *Newbury*, &c. are very conſiderable in cloth, druggets, duroys, ſerges, ſhalloons, and ſtuffs; and at the firſt of theſe towns has been eſtabliſhed for ſome years paſt a moſt extenſive fabrick of canvas, or ſail cloth, which is brought to ſuch perfection as to equal in goodneſs any that was formerly imported from *Holland* or *France*, to the no ſmall advantage of the neighbouring poor, who in large numbers are thereby employed. And whilſt it ſo plentifully ſupplies the exporting branch of commerce, it is not barren in products for home conſumption, as it has corn, cattle, and wood, eſpecially beech and oak, in abundance: This county, with *Glouceſterſhire* and *Wilts*, ſend yearly to *London* about ſix thouſand ton of cheeſe, the half by land carriage, and the other moiety by barges, from *Lechlade*, *Abingdon*, *Newbury*, and *Reading*, and in return are furniſhed with ſalt butter in firkins from that city to ſupply the deficiencies of their dairies.

3. *Buckinghamſhire*

Affords but little for foreign markets, as its ſole manufacture is of bone-lace at *Olney* and *Newport-Pagnell*; and its products confined to corn, cattle, and wool, except ſome lump butter ſent up freſh from hence, *Oxfordſhire*, *Northamptonſhire*, *Bedfordſhire*, *Hertfordſhire*, and *Eſſex*, and in pots from *Derbyſhire*, to *London*, in ſuch quantities as to amount

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In the whole at leaſt to 100,000 firkins *per annum*, which are conſumed within the bills of mortality.

4. *Cambridgeſhire*

Has no manufacture except of malt, paper, and baſkets, but its growth of corn, hops, and ſaffron, is very conſiderable, and the latter eſteemed in quality inferior to none. There is likewiſe found near *Sturbridge* very good pipe and potters clay; and cattle are plenty, though their dairies produce no more butter or cheeſe than ſuffices for their own conſumption, as that butter called *Cambridge* butter receives its denomination only by coming from thence, being firſt brought there from other parts.

5. *Cheſhire*,

So juſtly famous for its cheeſe, of which, with *Lancaſhire*, part of *Shropſhire*, and *Staffordſhire*, it ſends up to *London* yearly above ſeven thouſand tons; all theſe are of a thick make, yet very different in their ſize and quality, though all are without diſtinction in town called *Cheſhire* cheeſes. Theſe counties, but more eſpecially *Lancaſhire*, likewiſe ſell great quantities for *Leeds*, *Sheffield*, *York*, and *Newcaſtle*, beſides what is conſumed in *Mancheſter*, and ſhipped at *Liverpool* for *Scotland*, the *Straits*, &c. being not leſs than fifteen or twenty hundred tons. *Nantwich*, *Middlewich*, and *Northwich*, afford large quantities of ſalt; *Macclesfield* is noted for its fabrick of buttons, as *Congleton* is for gloves; cattle are plenty, corn not ſcarce; and in many parts of the county are found metals and millſtones. It has ſome coal mines, and ſalt-works.

Cornwall.

The hilly part of this county appears unfruitful to the eye, but encloſes great treaſures in thoſe ſeemingly barren mountains; as there is yearly dug out of them an immenſe quantity of tin and copper, both excellent in quality; and the latter is found to be as good and as fit for every purpoſe as the *Swediſh*, or any other heretofore imported, and is as ſucceſsfully uſed in all our battery works as any foreign was formerly; which induced the government to encourage their proprietors by laying a duty ſome years ſince upon all outlandiſh black laten, and metal prepared, which are plates of braſs fitted for ſmall manufactures of the clock, kitchen, *&c.* And our tin, as well in quantity as quality, greatly exceeds all other mines that have been yet diſcovered, though they have been worked from time immemorial, as we read that the *Phœnicians* drove a very conſiderable trade in it, with the then inhabitants; and the plenty of the mineral, having continued equal through ſo many ages, ſeems to indicate the ſtock to be inexhauſtible, and will in all probability laſt till the general conflagration melts that and all things in a maſs together: In the interim, the advantages it produces to the country, and indeed to the nation, are very conſiderable, from the large quantities exported; and for the better regulation of a buſineſs in which ſo great a number of men are employed, there are many ancient laws in force, firſt made, and franchiſes granted by *Edward* I. relating ſolely to them by which they are incorporated in four diviſions, *viz.* *Foymore*, *Blackmore*, *Trewarnaile*, and *Penwile*; in each of which ſtannary courts are held, for the deciſion of diſputes and correction of irregularities, and ſometimes parliaments of the whole ſociety under the lord warden.—The valleys are rich in corn and paſture, and its ſeas afford almoſt all ſorts of fiſh in the greateſt plenty, more eſpecially pilchards, taken on its coaſt at two different ſeaſons of the year; and ſometimes in ſuch abundance, that the natives not having ſalt ſufficient for their cure, make uſe of great quantities to manure their grounds, beſides an annual exportation commonly of fifty thouſand hogſheads; and it is only in this county that I can remember to have ſeen or heard of any conger being taken in *England*.

Here are ſome ſmall quantities of quickſilver found in the mines, and ſlates ſufficient to furniſh every demand for them. Tin, copper, and ſlates are exported to foreign countries.

7. *Cumberland.*

The manufactures of this county are rugs, chair ſeats, and carpets in imitation of *Turkey* work, penniſtons, half-thicks, duffels, *&c.* At *Penrith* are made large parcels of leather, and from *Whitehaven* are ſhipped great quantities of ſalt and coals: Copper is found in plenty at *Newland* and *Keſwick*, and at the latter there is black lead; the only place, as ſome ſay, though I believe erroneouſly, for it in *Europe*: Here are likewiſe good lead mines, and the plain part of the county produces corn, as the hilly part does graſs; the celebrated fiſh charr, is caught in its meer called *Ulles Water*, which alſo borders on *Weſtmorland*, and no where elſe but in *Lancaſhire*, in *England*. Here in ſeveral parts are good dairies, and this, with *Northumberland*, ſends up to *London* yearly about fifteen thouſand firkins of butter, which are chiefly ſhipped at *Newcaſtle*, though ſome from *Blyth*; and theſe two counties produce beſides, between two and three thouſand firkins, which are ſent directly into *Kent*. At *Carliſle* is a good fabrick of fine linen, in which about twenty-five weavers are employed all the year through; and large parcels of leather are alſo made in this city and ſuburbs.

The *Iſle* of *Man* lies about ten leagues diſtant from this county, in the *Iriſh* ſea, but furniſhes nothing for trade.

8. *Derbyſhire.*

The manufactures of this county are only woven ſtockings of ſeveral ſorts, with ſome felt, caſtor, or beaver hats; it is very fertile in corn and cattle, ſending a good deal of pot butter to *London*, as mentioned under *Buckinghamſhire*; and jointly with *Nottinghamſhire*, and part of *Staffordſhire*, about 2000 ton of cheeſe yearly; this is ſent down the *Trent*, from *Burton*, &c. and the *Derwent*, from *Derby* to *Gainſborough* into the *Humber*, being of a thin ſort, and ſold in *London* under the denomination of *Warwickſhire* cheeſe. —Here are quarries of free-ſtone and marble, abundance of mill, lime, and whet-ſtones, with ſome cryſtal and alabaſter, green and white vitriol and alum. Its mines are ſtored with coal, iron, principally uſed by the nailers, and in the ſmall manufactures in *Birmingham*, &c. and lead, the latter being very plenty, and the beſt in *England*; the *Peak* is famous for producing it, and its other wonders, as *Derby* is for Sir *Thomas Lombe*'s engines erected here on the river *Derwent*, for making organized or thrown ſilk, and for whoſe introduction the parliament in 1732 gave him 14000*l.* It contains 26,586 wheels, and 97,746 movements, which works 73,726 yards of ſilk thread every time the water-wheel goes round, which is thrice in one minute, and 318,496,320 yards in the twenty-four hours; one water-wheel gives motion to all the other wheels and movements, of which any one may be ſtopped ſeparately, which is very extraordinary in ſo complicated a machine; one fire engine conveys warm air to every individual part of it, and one regulator governs the whole work.

9. *Devonſhire*

Affords many things ſimilar to the products of its adjoining county, *Cornwall*, as tin, lead, copper, pilchards, &c. though not in the ſame abundance; and though it is more fruitful than that, yet its riches are the effects of its manufactures, which conſiſts in ſerges, kerſeys, druggets, ſhalloons, long-ells, &c. and bone-lace; ſo great a quantity of the firſt is made in the neighbourhood of *Exeter*, as to furniſh the market of that city with 10,000*l.* worth weekly; here are alſo made ſome broad cloth, mixt or medleys, and from its ports are ſent more fiſhermen to *America* than from any other county in *England*.

10. *Dorſetſhire*

Is noted for its beer, and yields great plenty of corn, cattle, and hemp, which latter was ſo abundant near *Bridport*, as to occaſion, many years ago, a fabrick of cables for the royal navy to be erected there. The iſles of *Portland* and *Purbeck* produce free-ſtone, marble, and tobacco-pipe clay; and the ſheep bred in this county are innumerable, ſo

that

that it is ſaid, that within the circumference of ſix miles round the town of *Dorcheſter* only, there are ſix hundred thouſand conſtantly feeding. They are reckoned amongſt the largeſt and beſt brought to the *London* market, and ſcarce inferior to the *Banſtead Downs* mutton.

11. *Durham*

Produces great quantities of coals, ſhipped at *Sunderland*, ſome lead, iron, allum, and grindſtones; at *Darlington* it has a fabrick of various ſtuffs, and ſends yearly to *London* about ten thouſand firkins of butter.

12. *Eſſex*

Is a very fertile county, and very abundant both in its products and manufactures; the former conſiſting in cattle, corn, and hops, but principally in oyſters and ſaffron, of both which it produces a great quantity, and the beſt of the ſort in the world; it is likewiſe famous for ſuckling calves, and from whence the *London* markets are principally ſupplied with this agreeable food; ſome cloths, ſtuffs, and perpets are made here, but its fabrick for baize are unequalled in any part; and moſt of the inhabitants of *Bocking*, *Braintree*, *Coggeſhall*, *Chelmsford*, *Billerica*, *Biſhop-Stortford*, *Waltham*, *Rumford*, *Halſtead*, *Witham*, and innumerable ſmaller but populous villages, are chiefly employed in ſorting, oiling, combing, or otherwiſe preparing the wool for the looms, or manufacturing it. At *Colcheſter* alone are made at this preſent from ſix to ſeven hundred pieces of baize weekly, called therefrom *Colcheſter* baize; and at *Bocking*, *Dunmore*, &c. about four hundred pieces *per* week of that ſort called *Bocking* baize; extra of mock *Colcheſter*, which are not a few; and the former have been ſo much in demand ſince the peace with *Spain*, for whoſe markets they are fitteſt, as the latter are for *Portugal*, as to occaſion a riſe of ten ſhillings *per* piece in price on the beſt ſort of them more than they uſually went at before the war. A large quantity of freſh butter is ſent to *London* from this country, and in lieu thereof they take from thence, and from *Suffolk*, in firkins, what ſuffices for their conſumption.

13. *Glouceſterſhire*

Brings ſundries both to the home and foreign trade, as it plentifully produces cattle, wool, iron, ſteel, corn, cyder, ſalmon, bacon, and cheeſe, of which latter it clubs its ſhare to make up the ſix thouſand tons mentioned in *Berkſhire*; and its wool from the ſheep of *Cotſwold*, is the fineſt in *England*, and only inferior to that of *Andaluſia*; they are likewiſe in ſuch quantities that even the flocks, much leſs the ſheep, are hardly to be counted; from this wool many plain white cloths for dying are made through all the county, as alſo variety of worſted ſtockings, beſides yarn knit hoſe. *Berwkſhury*, beſides its woollen fabricks, (which are very conſiderable) is famous for muſtard balls, as *Stroud* is for its fulling mills and ſcarlet dye.

14. *Hamp* or *Hantſhire*

Is alſo very abundant in ſheep, which furniſh wool for its many fabricks of ſhaloons, perſeys, and other ſtuffs; its products are iron, corn, and timber, and is more particularly noted for the excellency of its honey and bacon.

15. *Hart* or *Hertfordſhire*.

The principal, and indeed almoſt the only product of this county, is different ſorts of corn, of which great quantities are ground here into meal, or made into malt, and ſent to ſupply *London* markets; manufactures it has none; and what the dairy affords of butter is brought to town freſh, and ſalt butter purchaſed on cheaper terms in its room, as is practiſed in all the counties circumjacent to *London*.

16. *Herefordſhire*.

16. *Herefordſhire.*

Leominſter (or *Lempſter*) in this county is noted for its wools, as *Kyneton* is for its fabrick of narrow cloths; its product conſiſts of corn, wool, ſalmon, and cyder, of which latter great quantities are conſumed both at home and abroad.

17. *Huntingdonſhire*

Affords but little matter to treat of, as it is deſtitute of manufactures, and its products limited to cattle and corn.

18. *Kent.*

The ſole manufacture of this county I believe is thread, except what is caſt of its iron into cannon, bullets, furnaces, pots, boilers, plate iron, bomb-ſhells, hand-grenades, &c. and its products are ſome corn, woad, madder, hops, fullers-earth, iron, burſtone, flax, and great quantities of *Kentiſh* cherries and pippins.

19. *Lancaſhire,*

Being a county very fertile both in wool and flax, affords employ for the natives in large manufactures of cloths and linens eſtabliſhed there, of which the principal ones are at *Mancheſter*, *Bolton*, and their vicinage, where are likewiſe made rugs, *Turky*-work chairs, penniſtons, duffels, &c. and at *Rochdale* and its neighbourhood, as well as the aforementioned towns, are alſo made cottons and ſuſtians of various ſorts, kerſeys, tickings, and, above all, large quantities of baize, in imitation of *Bockings*, and ſhipped off directly for the *Portugal* markets as ſuch. Its products are rock ſalt, ſome black lead, charr, and cannel coal, which does not only ſerve for a delightful fuel, but for making utenſils and toys, as fine to look on as the higheſt poliſhed jet, and ſo free from leaving any tinge, that the whiteſt linen may be rubbed on it without receiving any ſoil; this county and *Somerſetſhire* produce the largeſt oxen in *England*, and its dairies afford plenty of good cheeſe, as has been mentioned in the deſcription of *Cheſhire*.

20. *Leiceſterſhire*

Is famous for ſheep with the largeſt wool in *England*, and though the quantity of it is very great, yet it is here employed in no other fabrick than that of a variety of woven ſtockings; beſides which, their ſole manufacture is of felt, caſtor, and beaver hats. Its products are ſea coal; and beans and peas abound here to a proverb. It ſends, jointly with *Warwickſhire*, above five hundred tons of cheeſe by land to *London*, and is ſuppoſed to produce above a thouſand tons more, ſold to *Birmingham* and other large towns, and ſent into *Northamptonſhire*, *Hertfordſhire*, &c. beſides two or three hundred tons remitted from thence to *Sturbridge* fair.

21. *Lincolnſhire,*

Though one of the largeſt counties, is deſtitute of any manufacture, as the inhabitants ſell their wool unwrought to their neighbours, and principally employ themſelves in the grazing trade, and fatting cattle, with which the *London* markets are plentifully ſupplied; it alſo ſends up annually, jointly with the iſle of *Ely*, from *Holbeich*, about twenty-five thouſand firkins of butter, on the river *Cam*, to *Cambridge*, and from thence to *London* by land carriage; and there is likewiſe brought yearly in the ſame manner to the ſaid city from *Spalding* and *Peterborough* about two thouſand firkins, being the produce of the fens.

22. *Middleſex,*

22. *Middleſex*,

In which is ſituated the celebrated city of *London*; and though it is the ſmalleſt county but four in *England*, it is certainly the richeſt and the moſt opulent in trade, not only of this, but of every other kingdom of *Europe*. This county has few manufactures out of its metropolis, though thoſe of *Spital-fields*, &c. are very extenſive, and brought to great perfection; ſo that I may venture to aſſert, that our artiſans now equal if not exceed the *French* in the beauty of their ſilk fabrick, and ſtill continue their wonted ſuperiority in the woollen ones; for though our rivals can carry theſe cheaper to market than we can, and conſequently rob us of a conſiderable ſhare of that trade we ſhould otherwiſe poſſeſs alone, yet this does not proceed from any defect in the capacity of our artificers, but from their working ſo much cheaper in that kingdom, and the neglect or abuſe, as formerly obſerved, in the working up our woollens here, which calls for a ſtrict inſpection and regulation. This great city is in a manner the centre of both the inland and foreign trade, and conſequently the tranſports to it by land and water are vaſt and inconceivable; the concourſe of waggons, horſes, and other carriages for the one, with ſhips, lighters, &c. for the other, continually coming in and going out, are innumerable, and muſt give a foreigner a very exalted idea of that commerce which employs them.

23. *Monmouthſhire*

Is one of thoſe counties that afford little worth regard in trade, as its only manufacture is of flannels at *Abergavenny*, and its products nothing elſe but cattle and corn.

24. *Norfolk*

Has a juſtly celebrated fabrick of all ſorts of ſtuffs at *Norwich*, of which there is yearly ſold to the value of 100,000*l*. beſides what the manufacture of ſtockings here and in other parts of the county may import; its products are cattle, corn, wool, and herrings, which latter abound like the pilchards in the *Weſt*, and are taken in equal quantities; ſo that commonly as many barrels of theſe are ſhipped in a year as there are hogſheads of the others; theſe employ a great number of hands in their cure, ſo that in catching, ſalting, ſmoaking, &c. the greateſt part of the inhabitants of *Yarmouth* are engaged, and the ſhips belonging to the place find good freights in carrying them abroad. This is a great dairy county for butter, making yearly about ſixty thouſand firkins, which is ſent weekly to *Downham* upon the river *Cam*, and ſo by water to *Cambridge*, from whence it is carried by land to *London*.

25. *Northamptonſhire*,

Though one of the fineſt counties in *England*, furniſhes but very little for trade, as it has no manufactures but of worſted and yarn ſtockings, and its products conſiſts of corn, cattle, wool, ſalt-petre, and ſome butter ſent up freſh and in lumps to *London*, as has been already mentioned.

26. *Northumberland*

Is ſo abundant in coals, that all *Europe* might be ſupplied from it; *Newcaſtle* ſends yearly to *London* about ſix hundred thouſand chaldrons, and for their conveyance keeps towards of five hundred large ſhips continually employed, to the no ſmall improvement of our marine, as this dangerous navigation proves a continual fund of good ſailors, than which none are ſtouter nor better. Here are large mines alſo of lead and iron, which latter is of the ſame nature with what comes from *Derbyſhire*, and like that chiefly uſed by the nailors, &c. grindſtones are found in ſome parts; and the river *Tyne* is ſo abundant in ſalmon, that great quantities are pickled and ſhipped off from *Berwick* and *Newcaſtle* for foreign markets: I have already ſaid that this county, with

Cumberland,

Cumberland, ſends about fifteen thouſand firkins of butter to *London*, and between two and three thouſand more into *Kent*, the former ſhipped at *Newcaſtle* and *Blyth*.

27. *Nottinghamſhire*

Has no other manufactures than ſome woven ſtockings, but produces corn and coal in plenty, with ſome lead. *Worksop* is noted for liquoriſh; *Mansfield* for malt; and near *Nottingham* is found tobacco pipe and potters clay. This ſhire brews fine ale in great abundance, and clubs its *quota* of the two thouſand ton of cheeſe, mentioned in *Derbyſhire*, to be ſhipped for *London*.

28. *Oxfordſhire*

Can boaſt of no greater manufactures than the preceding county; it has only one at *Witney* for blankets; *Banbury* is noted for its fine cheeſe; *Henley* for malt; and *Burford* for horſe-ſaddles. It is a very great corn county, and one of thoſe that plentifully ſupply *London* with freſh butter of an excellent quality.

29. *Rutlandſhire*

Feeds an infinite number of ſheep, whoſe wool is ſaid to partake of the redneſs of the ſoil, and theſe are the only commodities of the county.

30. *Shropſhire*, or the *County* of *Salop*,

Abounds in corn, coals, and iron; has ſome pipe and potters clay, and makes flannels and plain white cloths for dying; the fabricks of theſe are principally at *Shrewſbury*, where is alſo every *Thurſday* a market held for *Welch* cottons, of which great quantities are bought for *London*, and a large quantity of excellent cheeſe is likewiſe ſent there, as hinted in the deſcription of *Cheſhire*.

31. *Somerſetſhire*.

Few counties produce ſo great a variety, both for home and foreign markets, as here is corn in plenty; lead, copper, lapis calaminaris, cryſtal, coals, and woad for dying. The oxen in this county equal in ſize thoſe of *Lincolnſhire*, and the ſheep are as numerous as in *Dorſetſhire*, *Wilts*, &c. which affords the natives a ſufficient ſupply of wools for their large manufactures of almoſt all ſorts of woolens, ſuch as broad cloth, mixt, or medleys, ſerges, druggets, duroys, and ſtuffs of many denominations; ſtockings, both worſted and yarn, kerſeys, ſhaloons, &c. At *Chedder* are made thoſe celebrated cheeſes, which excel the *Parmeſan*, to an unprejudiced taſte; and *extra* of theſe, this county with the northern part of *Wiltſhire* ſends yearly to *Morden*, or *Magdalen Hill* fair near *Wincheſter*, about fifteen hundred tons, which is ſold in one day; this fair is held annually on the 25th of *July*, and is the greateſt for this commodity in *England*.

32. *Staffordſhire*

Produces corn, coals, free-ſtone, marble, alabaſter, copper, lead, and iron, of which latter, nails, and other ſmall wares are made: *Burton* is famous for its ale; and this county does not contribute the ſmalleſt ſhare to the two thouſand ton mentioned under *Derby* and *Nottinghamſhires* to be ſent to *London*, beſides what its dairies furniſh for *Yorkſhire*, &c. as is obſerved in deſcribing *Cheſhire*.

33. *Suffolk*

Is a great dairy county, and ſends yearly to *London* forty thouſand firkins of butter upon an average, which is ſhipped at *Ipſwich* and *Woodbridge*, and ſome few from *Aldborough*;

Aldborough; beſides which it makes about ten thouſand firkins more, that are ſold at *Colcheſter*, and other parts of *Eſſex*. Of the cheeſe it produces a thouſand tons, a little more or leſs, is annually brought to town, with which the royal navy is ſerved; ſome part is ſold into *Kent* and *Suſſex*, and the reſt to ſhipping, &c. as none is eat in *London*; a great deal is ſent directly from hence to *Newcaſtle*, as ſome is alſo from that city. The navy in time of war takes yearly for victualling from ten to twelve thouſand firkins of butter, and about five or ſix hundred tons of *Suffolk* cheeſe, though in time of peace the conſumption is not above one fourth of either: The land forces are fed with *Cheſhire*, *Warwick*, or *Glouceſterſhire* cheeſe, of which between eighty and a hundred ton was iſſued *per annum* in the late war. This county is very fruitful in cattle, and feeds great multitudes of ſheep, notwithſtanding which the conſumption of wool is ſo great in its fabricks, as to oblige the manufacturers to ſeek an additional ſupply from *Lincolnſhire*: Cloths are made at *Sudbury*, and variety of ſtuffs at *Stow Market*; alſo ſays and perpets, beſides large parcels of linen; and its products are corn, hemp, and fullers-earth.

34. *Surrey.*

Being very barren in the middle, affords but few products or manufactures, though it is ſaid that ſome broad cloth, mixt, or medleys, are made at *Ryegate*, and ſome perſeys at *Guildford* and its neighbourhood. Iron is found of the ſame quality with that of *Suſſex*; and it is on a hill near *Michleham* that box grows in greater plenty than in any one ſpot in *Europe* beſides.

35. *Suſſex*

Yields great quantities of iron, chiefly uſed in founderies for cannons, bombs, &c. and it has ſome manufactories of glaſs. Its products are cattle, wool, and corn, more eſpecially oats, of which its crops are incredibly great. The *Engliſh* ortolan (or wheat bird) is peculiar to this county; and a *Suſſex* carp, *Arundel* mullet, *Chicheſter* lobſter, and *Amerley* trout, are ſo peculiarly noted for their excellence, as to challenge a remark in every treatiſe on this county.

36. *Warwickſhire*

Feeds large flocks of ſheep like thoſe of *Lincolnſhire*, though the greateſt part of their wool is ſold, and only ſo much retained as to manufacture ſome woven ſtockings, and *Coventry* tammys, or *Coventry* ware, and plaiding; hats of felt, caſtor, and beaver, are alſo made here. *Birmingham* is famous for its curious works in iron and ſteel, ſupplied by the mines of this county, which alſo produces coals, corn, and cheeſe in plenty. Of this latter, joined to what comes from *Leiceſterſhire*, above five hundred tons are ſent yearly by land to *London*, and ſome ſmall quantities from hence by barge to *Oxford* and *Abingdon*; beſides which theſe two counties produce at leaſt a thouſand tons, which is diſpoſed of in the manner mentioned under *Leiceſterſhire*.

37. *Weſtmorland.*

The products of this county are but few, though what the ſoil denies is ſupplied by the induſtry of the natives; as at *Kendal* and *Kirby-Lonſdale* the manufactures of cloths, kerſeys, ſerges, rugs, penniſtons, duffels, cottons, hats, and ſtockings, are very conſiderable; ſo that notwithſtanding its terrene infertility, that of its looms furniſhes a handſome part, both to the home and foreign trade.

38. *Wiltſhire*

Being one of the principal counties in *England* for the woolen manufactures, I ſhall here make a ſummary of what I have ſaid concerning them in the others; and in doing it,

it, ſhall join ſome of the celebrated Mr. *Daniel De Foe*'s remarks on theſe fabricks, in his *Complete* Engliſh *Tradeſman*, to what experience, and ſome other authors have furniſhed me with.

This and the other large and populous counties of *Somerſet*, *Glouceſter*, and *Devon*, have manufactures ſo exceeding great as to employ above a million of people in them; and this will appear to be far from an exaggeration, if it is conſidered, that beſides the populous cities of *Exeter*, *Saliſbury*, *Wells*, *Bath*, *Briſtol*, and *Glouceſter*, the largeſt towns, and a greater number of them than any other part of *Great-Britain* can ſhew, and of which ſome exceed in magnitude the great northern towns of *Leeds*, *Wakefield*, *Sheffield*, &c. ſuch as *Taunton*, *Devizes*, *Tiverton*, *Crediton*, *Bradford*, *Trowbridge*, *Weſtbury*, *Froom*, *Stroud*, *Biddeford*, *Barnſtaple*, *Dartmouth*, *Bridgewater*, *Blandford*, *Wimbourn*, *Sherborn*, *Cirenceſter*, *Minehead*, *Pool*, *Weymouth*, *Dorcheſter*, *Honiton*, *Malmſbury*, *Warminſter*, *Tedbury*, *Tewkſbury*, and many others too numerous to be inſerted, as they amount to about a hundred and twenty market-towns, and more than thirteen hundred pariſhes, are all employed either in ſpinning, weaving, or ſome other preparatory branch of the woolen manufactory; and notwithſtanding the aſſiſtance is ſo great, and the hands ſo many, yet it is by ſome affirmed that they purchaſe yearly thirty thouſand packs of wool, and twenty-five thouſand packs of yarn ready ſpun from *Ireland*.

It has already occaſionally been obſerved, that the interior or middle parts of *England* do alſo ſupply their ſhare of wool, as *Leiceſter*, *Northampton*, and *Warwickſhires* feed a prodigious number of large ſheep, like thoſe of *Lincolnſhire*, for the *London* market, whoſe wool being of an extraordinary long ſtaple, and exceeding fine, is carried, or the greateſt part of it, weekly, on *Tueſdays* and *Fridays*, to *Cirenceſter* market, which borders on *Glouceſterſhire* and *Wilts*, being not leſs in quantity than five hundred packs *per* week, and is there bought by the combers, and carders of *Tedbury*, *Malmſbury*, and moſt of the towns on that ſide of the aforeſaid two counties, *extra* of what the clothiers purchaſe themſelves, and diſtribute among the poor of the neighbouring parts for ſpinning; which being performed, the yarn is diſperſed as far as *Froom*, *Warminſter*, and *Taunton*, and ſo made to ſupply the manufacturers of the weſt country.

That part of the *Leiceſterſhire* wool, which remains undiſpoſed of in this manner, is carried northward to *Wakefield*, *Leeds*, and *Hallifax*, where it is mixt and worked up with the wool of thoſe counties not eſteemed in general ſo fine as the ſouthern ones produce, though the fleece from the woulds, or downs, in the *Eaſt* riding of *Yorkſhire*, and the biſhoprick of *Durham*, is an exception to the above remark, as it is very fine and of a good ſtaple, more eſpecially from the banks of the *Tees*, which are for a conſiderable ſpace of a rich ſoil, and the ſheep deemed the largeſt in *England*: It is hither that all the beſt wool of the neighbouring territories is brought; and the coarſer ſort, with that from *Scotland*, carried into *Hallifax*, *Rechdale*, *Bury*, and the manufacturing towns of *Lancaſhire*, *Weſtmorland*, and *Cumberland*, and there employed in the coarſer fabricks of thoſe counties, as kerſeys, half-thicks, yarn ſtockings, duffels, rugs, *Turkey*-work chairs, and many other uſeful manufactures, which thoſe parts abound in.

But it muſt not be underſtood from what I have here mentioned of the aforeſaid manufactures, that they are confined to the places there quoted, as they flouriſh in many other parts of the kingdom, and are taken notice of in the ſeveral counties and places where they are eſtabliſhed. The products of this ſhire are, beſides its ſheep and wool, a little fuller's-earth, many of the famous rabits of *Auburn* chaſe, and a large quantity of cheeſe, as mentioned under *Berkſhire* and *Somerſetſhire*.

39. *Worceſterſhire*

Is not among the number of the moſt conſiderable counties, either for products or manufactures; it abounds in corn, cattle, cyder, and perry; at *Droitwich* are ſalt-works; at *Stourbridge* thoſe for iron and glaſs; broad cloth, mixt or medleys, frize, various ſorts of ſtockings, &c. are made at *Worceſter*; ſtuffs for hangings and printing, with ſome linſey woolſey at *Kidderminſter*, and ſeamens' high crowned caps, called *Monmouth* caps, at *Bewdly*.

40. *Yorkſhire*,

40. *Yorkſhire,*

The largeſt ſhire in *England*, has a proportionable ſhare both of the foreign and home trade of it, which it carries on from the ſeveral good ports lying in the county: Its products are various, according to the difference of the ſoil, which in ſo large a tract muſt be much more fertile in ſome parts than others. At *Wakefield* are coals, at *Knareſborough*, *Ripley*, and *Pontefract*, liquorice. In the *North-Riding*, the hills encloſe lead, copper, and pit coal; in the *Eaſt-Riding* is allum, and about *Sheffield* iron, which is there wrought into various cutlery wares. At *Rippon*, *Leeds*, *Halifax*, *Wakefield*, *Bradford*, and *Huthersfield*, are large manufactories of broad and narrow cloth, mixt, called dozens, kerſeys, and ſome ſhalloons; *Doncaſter* is noted for ſtockings, gloves, and knit waiſtcoats, as *Rippon* is for ſpurs; and in ſeveral parts are found freeſtone, fuller's-earth and jet. This is a great dairy county, and ſends a hundred thouſand firkins of butter yearly to *London*, of which about fifteen thouſand are ſhipped on the river *Tees*, from the port of *Stockton*; fifty-five thouſand is the average quantity, one year with another, brought into the city of *York*, and ſent down the *Humber* in keels, to be re-ſhipped at *Hull*, and the remaining thirty thouſand are ſent from that place, *Malton*, *Whitby*, and *Scarborough*. Among other products of this county particularly, as well as others, that of horſes ſhould not be forgot, which brings large ſums of money into the kingdom, there being few princes in *Europe* who are not ſupplied from *England* with ſaddle-horſes for their own uſe, and for the officers of their armies.

This finiſhes the counties in *England*; and I now proceed to thoſe of *Wales*, of which the commercial deſcription will be ſhort, as they afford but very little towards the ſupport or increaſe of trade.

1. *Angleſey*

Is an iſland encompaſſed on all ſides by the *Iriſh* ſea, except on the S. E. where it is parted from *Caernarvonſhire* by the river *Menay* or *Menia*; it produces cattle and corn in plenty, with good ſtore of mill-ſtones to grind it.

And within the laſt ſeven years, a new ſource of wealth, highly profitable to the individuals who are the proprietors, and very beneficial to the nation has ſprung up from the ſoil of this diſtrict, in the rich mines of copper which have been diſcovered, and wrought to ſuch perfection, that this valuable manufacture in plates, or what they call ſheets, for ſheathing the bottoms of ſhips, and covering of buildings in the room of ſlates is become a conſiderable article of exportation, and of home-conſumption.

The rivalry between the new *Angleſey* copper company, and that of the *Corniſh* miners, long ſince eſtabliſhed, occaſioned ſome ſharp conteſts and litigations at firſt; but they are now happily ſubſided and a union of intereſts has taken place, to the advantage of both.

2. *Brecknockſhire,*

Like the preceding, affords cattle and corn, with ſome otter furr; and *Brecknock* hath a good trade for clothing.

3. *Cardiganſhire,*

Beſides the afore-mentioned products of corn and cattle, has good mines of lead, ſome copper, and a little ſilver, though no manufactures of any ſort.

4. *Caermarthenſhire*

Affords more plenty of all things than the preceding counties, as it abounds in corn, cattle, and ſalmon; has pits of coal, and mines of the beſt lead; beſides which the dairying buſineſs, having been greatly improved of late years in *South-Wales*, but more eſpecially in this part of it, the town of *Caermarthen* is become the ſtaple for it, and from thence are ſhipped about fifteen thouſand firkins of butter for *London* yearly.

5. *Caernarvonſhire*

Has plenty of cattle and corn, though no other commodities, nor any manufactures for trade; ſo ſhall paſs on to

6. *Denbighſhire*,

Which in many parts is very fruitful, more eſpecially in rye, goats, and ſheep. *Denbigh* is noted for glovers and tanners. Near *Moinglath*, and in ſeveral other parts, are good lead mines; and large parcels of flannels are ſold at *Wrexham* market, with huckaback linen to the value of 500*l.* weekly: Blankets are alſo made in this part of the country, and ſome ſtockings both of worſted and yarn.

7. *Flintſhire.*

This county has plenty of cattle, which affords the inhabitants greater quantity of milk for their dairies than is poſſeſſed by their neighbours, and of which they make more butter and cheeſe than they want. Here is likewiſe lead, pit coal, almoſt ſufficient to ſupply *Dublin* market; mill ſtones, and honey enough to make good ſtore of *Metheglin*, a beverage which the natives are very fond of.

8. *Glamorganſhire*,

Of which the South part is ſo fruitful as to be called the garden of *Wales*, yet its products are confined to cattle and corn, and the natives' attendance thereon is their ſole employ.

9. *Merionethſhire*

Can boaſt only of ſheep for its products, and wrought cotton for its manufactures; ſo that it affords nothing for enlargement in its deſcription.

10. *Montgomeryſhire*

Is a delightful county, though noted for nothing but its breed of horſes and goats; ſo that like many other ſhires of this country it might be paſſed over unremarked, did not my propoſed method require the contrary.

11. *Pembrokeſhire*,

Though a very pleaſant county, and abounding with all the neceſſaries of life, brings nothing to trade, except ſome of the largeſt ſalmon in *Britain*, taken near *Cardigan*, in the river *Tyvy*, and conſequently affords no room for enlarging.

12. *Radnorſhire*

Makes ſome cheeſe, and breeds ſome horſes, with which it drives a ſmall trade, though hardly worth regard.

To the preceding account of *England* and *Wales*, I muſt add this obſervation; that beſides the products and manufactures therein mentioned, ſeveral of leſs import are diſperſed in many parts of the different counties, as of tanners, potters, &c. which altogether produce commodities to a very conſiderable value: More eſpecially the manufactures of porcelain at *Bow*, *Chelſea*, and *Worceſter*, the two latter for ornamental, and the former both for this, and uſeful china, which are brought to ſuch perfection, as in many reſpects to equal, and in ſome to exceed, the original fabricks of the *Indies*.

Having finiſhed my promiſed deſcription of the *Southern* part of *Great-Britain*, with reſpect to its products and manufactures, my intended method now leads me to do the ſame

ſame by the *Northern* part called *Scotland*, which is bounded on the *South* by the *Iriſh* ſea and *England*, from which it is divided by *Solway* firth, and the rivers *Eſk* and *Kerſop*, on the *Weſt* border; by the *Cheviot* hills, in the middle marches; and by the lower parts of the river *Tweed* on the *Eaſt* border. On the *Eaſt* it is bounded by the *German* ſea; on the *North* by the *Deucalidonian* ſea: and on the *Weſt* by the great *Weſtern* ocean.

Its ſituation is by ſome ſuppoſed to be from 54°. 54′. to 58°. 32′. of latitude, and from 158. 40′. to 17°. 50′. of longitude; though by *Straloch*'s maps the latitude is made to be from 55°. 11′. to 59°. 20′. and the longitude from 10°. 5′. to 16°. 0′.

Authors likewiſe differ as much about its extent as they do in regard to its ſituation, though the generality of them conclude it to be from the *Mull* of *Galloway* in the *South*, to *Dungſbayhead* in *Cathneſs*, *North*, about 215 *Scots* and 257 *Italian* miles; and between *Buchaneſs*, on the *Eaſt* ſea, and *Ardnamurchan* point on the *Weſt*, near 140 *Scots* or 168 *Italian* miles; and though it be thus long and broad, yet the ſea running up into the land in ſome places, and the land thruſting out into the ſea in others, leaves no one houſe above forty or forty-five miles diſtant from the latter.

The diviſion of it is into thirty-one ſhires and two ſtuarties, of which I ſhall briefly ſpeak in alphabetical order, and then give an account of their products and manufactures together.

1. *Aberdeen.*

This ſhire is far from being unfruitful, as the plains produce all ſorts of corn, and the mountains good paſturage; the neighbouring ſea affords plenty of fiſh, and a ſufficient matter of reproach to the natives for their negligence, in permitting the *Dutch*, for ſo many years, uninterruptedly to reap thoſe immenſe gains they have done from theſe coaſts, without being animated by their example, at leaſt to ſhare the profits with them, which I hope they will now be taught to do, by the eſtabliſhment lately made for this purpoſe. Hitherto they have contented themſelves with the ſalmon, trout, and perch fiſhery, in which the rivers of this ſhire abound almoſt to a prodigy; and here are likewiſe found many ſhells with pearls of a large ſize and good colour. The women in this county are noted for ſpinning a fine linen yarn, which they ſell to the fabricks of *Aberdeen* in great quantities; and is there manufactured into cloth of a very good quality, as is alſo done at *Strathbogy*; large parcels of worſted ſtockings are alſo made here, and of theſe, ſome ſo fine, as have been ſold for fourteen, twenty, and thirty ſhillings a pair. They pickle and pack in barrels great quantities of pork for exportation, as they do meal and corn; and indeed the inhabitants of this city may juſtly be deemed univerſal traders.

2. *Aire*

Contains the three great bailiwicks of *Scotland*, *viz. Carrick*, *Kyle*, and *Cunningham*, which differ in the fertility of their ſoil, though none of them are barren; they produce corn and cattle, as the preceding ſhire does, but not in ſuch plenty; and the inhabitants, being an induſtrious people, are many of them employed by the merchants of *Glaſgow* and other places, in their herring fiſhery. The river *Aire* abounds with ſalmon and trout; as *Lady-Iſle*, about five miles from the town of *Aire*, does with fowl and rabbits; and from *Irwin* great quantities of *Scotch* coal are exported for *Ireland*.

3. *Argyle.*

This ſhire is generally fitter for paſture than tillage, though it produces corn in great plenty; its rivers afford abundance of ſalmon, as its coaſts do of herring, cod, and whitings; *Lorn* is the pleaſanteſt and moſt fruitful part of it, and the inhabitants are more given to fiſhing and hunting than to any manufactures.

4. *Bamff*

Is very fertile, and the generality of the country well furniſhed with graſs and corn, as the rivers are with ſalmon, of which here is a very advantageous fiſhery. In *Bal-*

venie

venie is found the ſtone of which allum is made; and near *Strathyla*, ſuch a quantity of thoſe for lime, that they build their houſes with it, *extra* of what they ſell, which brings in great profit; as their commerce of fat cattle, and fine linen, diſpoſed of in their weekly markets, does at the village of *Keith*. In *Balvenie* there is a rock of very good whet-ſtones and hones, ſufficient to ſupply the whole iſle; and as they are ſo abundant, the neighbours cover their buildings with them inſtead of ſlates.

5. *Berwick*

Was originally a *Scotch* town, and has never to this day been accounted any part of *England*; it has divers cuſtoms diſtinct from thoſe of either kingdom; and is privileged as a place of liberty of itſelf; it was formerly the chief town of the *Merſe*, or *March*, which is ſtill called the ſhire of *Berwick*.

This county is very fruitful in corn and graſs, with the former of which and ſalmon, *Berwick* carries on a great commerce; as *Duns*, famous for the birth of *John Duns Scotus*, does for a weekly market for cattle and other things, ſo that it has the beſt trade in this country.

6. *Buthe, Bute, Boot*

Is a ſmall iſland near the coaſt of *Argle*, about ten miles long, and a ſhrievalty of itſelf, whoſe ſheriff has alſo under his juriſdiction the iſland of *Glotta* or *Arran*; both theſe iſles are tolerably fertile, and their produce of the ſame nature with that of the other *Weſtern* iſlands; *Bute* is beſides famous for its herring fiſhery, as *Arran* is for the ſalmon, taken in its ſeveral rivers, and for the herrings, cod, and whitings on its coaſts.

7. *Caithneſs*

Being the northernmoſt part of *Scotland*, and lying low on the coaſts, produces only corn, though the mountains abound with ſheep, goats, and black cattle; of which latter large droves are ſent to *England*, and chiefly diſpoſed of in the counties of *Norfolk*, *Suffolk*, and *Eſſex*; it is ſuppoſed by ſome that lead, copper, and iron, may be found in theſe parts, though as yet no mines have been opened of either; and whatever the indications may be of theſe riches, no one has hitherto attempted a ſearch after them, either through a want of faith or funds, or both.

8. *Clackmannan*,

Though but a ſmall, is a fertile county, both in corn and paſturage, and likewiſe abounds in ſalt, and produces more coals than any part in *North-Britain*, which are exported to *England*, *France*, and *Holland*.

9. *Cromartie*

Is a woody county, and noted only for the pearls found in the waters of *Corren*; ſo I paſs on to

10. *Dumbriton* or *Dumbarton*,

Of which as little can be ſaid, in regard of its products, as of the preceding county: the lowlands yielding corn, as the uplands do paſturage, beſides which nothing is found here to promote trade.

11. *Dumfries*, with the Stewarty of *Annandale*.

The ſoil of this county is more ſuited for the graſier than the farmer, and a tolerable trade is carried on by the natives in cows and ſheep. Near *Wachopdale* the people make ſalt of ſea ſand, which is a little bitteriſh, ſuppoſed to proceed from the nitre with which

which it is impregnated. *Dumfries* is a conſiderable trading town, well filled with merchants, as its port is with ſhipping, though the woollen manufacture that formerly flouriſhed here is now decayed.

12. *Edinburgh*, or *Mid-Lothian*.

This tract of land is plentifully furniſhed with all neceſſaries for life, and ſome for trade, as it produces corn and cattle of all ſorts, abundance of cod, lime-ſtone, and ſalt; and near the water of *Leith* is a mine of copper. *Edinburgh*, the capital of this ſhire, and of *Scotland*, is a noble city, though built on a ſpot incommodious for trade, ſo that *Leith* is the port to it, from whence, as may reaſonably be ſuppoſed, a very great traffick is carried on; though this might be vaſtly increaſed, had the temper of the people led them to the continuance and eſtabliſhment of manufactures; but thoſe they had before the union are moſtly laid aſide, as the inhabitants are more conveniently ſupplied ſince with all ſorts of commodities from *England*.

13. *Elgin*

Takes its name from the *Royal Burgh* ſo called, and is a very fruitful part of the country, as well in corn as cattle; *Leſſie* may properly be called its harbour, not lying far diſtant, and is a place of good buſineſs. At a village called *Germach*, are annually pickled and exported from eighty to a hundred laſts of ſalmon, all taken in the few ſummer months, and within the ſpace of a mile.

14. *Fife*

Is an excellent ſpot of ground, abounding with grain and paſture, and in ſome places with lead ore and coal; its ſeas are well filled with fiſh, as well thoſe guarded with ſcale, as ſhell. At *Dumfermline* is a manufacture of diaper and other ſorts of good linen, which is the ſole employ of its inhabitants, and thoſe of the neighbouring towns.

15. *Forfar*, or *Angus*,

Has ſeveral quarries of free-ſtone and ſlate, with which a good trade is driven; near the caſtle of *Inner Markie*, are mines of lead; and iron ore is found in plenty near the wood of *Dalbogne*. The higher ground, called the *Brae*, ſupports abundance of red and fallow deer, with roebucks, and fowls; and the ſalmon fiſhery here is very conſiderable.

16. *Haddington*,

Contains *Eaſt Lothian*, which, like the other part of *Lothian*, is a fine country; the chief towns are *Dunbar* and *Haddington*, of which the former had once a large herring fiſhery, where they cured them in the ſame manner as at *Yarmouth*, though not with the ſame perfection for their preſervation, ſo that this buſineſs is now come to decay; as has been the fate of a conſiderable woollen manufacture that once flouriſhed at *Haddington*, when, before the union, *Engliſh* cloth was prohibited in *Scotland*; but when that was once concluded, the clothiers from *Worceſter*, *Glouceſter*, *Wilts*, *Somerſet*, and *Devonſhire*, poured in their goods ſo faſt, and underſold the *Scots* ſo much, as reduced them to a neceſſity of quitting their fabricks, for the greateſt part; and at this place to content themſelves with ſpinning, dying, and weaving of another ſort.

17. *Inverneſs*

Abounds in iron, and with its neceſſary concomitant, large woods of fir and oak; other parts of the ſhire are very fertile; and at the town of *Inverneſs*, there are manufactures of linen and plaids, whoſe weekly market is plentifully ſupplied with butter, cheeſe,

cheeſe, and goats milk, though all very bad, and ſhamefully naſty in their kinds; up the river is a very great ſalmon fiſhery, which, when cured, is embarked at this town, being conveniently ſituated for trade.

18. *Kincardin.*

This county is fruitful in corn, paſturage, and timber, having above five millions of fir trees, beſides vaſt numbers of many other kinds, planted in leſs than a century paſt. *Paldykirk* has an annual fair, continuing three days, where the principal commodity ſold is coarſe cloth, commonly tranſported to the *Netherlands.*

19. *Kinroſs*

Is a ſmall tract of ground, in which there is nothing remarkable, but a lough abounding with pikes, trouts, and all ſorts of water-fowl.

20. *Lanerk.*

The chief city of this ſhire is *Glaſgow*, and the beſt emporium of the Weſt of *Scotland*, though *Lanerk* is the county town; the country abounds with coals, peat, and lime-ſtone, but moſt advantageouſly with the lead mines belonging to the *Earl* of *Hopton*, near which large pieces of gold have been found after haſty ſhowers, and lapis lazuli dug up without much difficulty. *Glaſgow* is, in regard of its trade and grandeur, only inferior to *Edinburgh*, having a conſiderable number of merchants reſiding here, and no ſmall fleet of ſhips belonging to them for executing their commercial projects, as well in *America* as elſewhere. Their ſhare in the herring fiſhery brings great advantages to the city, as they have a method in their cure that makes them equal to the *Dutch* ones; here are ſome ſugar-bakehouſes, a manufacture for plaids, and another for muſlins and various linens, of which large parcels are ſent abroad.

21. *Linlithgow*, or *Weſt-Lothian.*

This county in general abounds with corn-fields, meadows, and green hills, which afford paſturage for large flocks of ſheep and other cattle; the rivers and neighbouring ſeas abound with fiſh; and here is plenty of coals, for fuel and exportation; at *Preſton Pans*, and elſewhere are made great quantities of ſalt. At *Linlithgow* is a large manufacture of linen, and the water is experienced to be of ſuch an extraordinary nature for bleeching, as to induce many people to bring their linen for whiting here, to the no ſmall advantage of the place.

22. *Nairn.*

The ſoil of this county is fruitful and rich, the lower part bearing plenty of corn, whilſt the upper parts flouriſh with paſtures fit to graze cattle for fatting and the pail; and indeed here is nothing wanting that any other part of the kingdom produces.

23. *Peebles*, or *Tweedale*,

Enjoys a temperate climate and a clear air; its mountains are clothed in a beautiful verdure that affords paſture for large flocks of ſheep, bearing an excellent wool, of which the greateſt part is ſold into *England*; the rivers abound with ſalmon, and the vallies near them are fruitful in corn and graſs. Here are ſome coal mines, with plenty of turf for fuel; and the lake called *Weſt-Water* produces ſuch quantities of eels and other fiſh, about *Auguſt*, that during a Weſt wind they ſhoot in ſuch ſhoals into a ſmall river running from the lake, as ſometimes to overthrow the people who go in to catch them.

24. *Perth*

24. *Perth*

Is very fruitful in grain, more eſpecially in that part of it called *Gowry*, which is very remarkable for its noted corn fields, as the river *Keith* is for its fine ſalmon fiſhery. *Culroſs* is noted for its trade in coals, ſalt, and girdles. The *Ochil* hills are ſaid to abound with metals and minerals, particularly with good copper, and *lapis calaminaris*, and at *Glen Lion* with lead. At *Perth*, the ſecond town in *Scotland* for dignity, is ſo conſiderable a manufacture for linen, as to ſupply all the neighbouring territory in ſome branch of it; and as the *Tay* is navigable up to the town for ſhips of good burden, they here embark vaſt quantities of it for *England*; this river alſo furniſhes the town with fine ſalmon in prodigious quantities, which is carried to *Edinburgh*, and other parts where this fiſh is wanting, beſides barrelling up large parcels for exportation, as the merchants of this place carry on a very conſiderable foreign trade.

25. *Renfrew.*

This is in general a more pleaſant than fertile county, though it furniſhes ſufficient neceſſaries for the natives, and that part bordering on the *Clyde* is very fruitful. At *Greenock* is the chief ſeat of the *Weſtern* herring fiſhery; and at *Paſly*, and for three miles above it, in the river *Whitecart*, are found many pearls eſteemed for their ſize and beauty.

26. *Roſs*

Is fertile in corn, except toward the ſhore next *Murray* firth; though it abounds with woods and paſture, which furniſhes food for its numerous herds of cattle, goats and deer. At *Loch-ew* great quantities of iron were formerly made, and a little farther North *Loch-Brien* runs into this county, and is celebrated for its noble yearly fiſhery of herrings, whoſe quantities are inconceivable, except by eye-witneſſes of them: The rivers of this county produce fine pearls, and the diſtrict of *Tayn* is a very fruitful pleaſant country.

27. *Roxburgh,*

Fruitful in corn and paſturage, abounds alſo in herds of cattle of the beſt breed in *Scotland*, both for ſize and goodneſs. *Kelſo* is a town of good trade, as are ſeveral others in this county.

28. *Selkirk*

Produces but little corn, the country being fitter for the grazing trade than the plow; and accordingly the inhabitants principally ſubſiſt by it, as they raiſe and feed great quantities of cattle, which they ſend to *England* for ſale.

29. *Stirling*, or *Striveling*

Is very fertile both in corn and graſs, which feeds and fattens large flocks of ſheep and black cattle. Its rivers very plentifully ſupply it with ſalmon, as its mines do with peat and coals; at *Stirling* there is a very conſiderable manufacture of ſerges and ſhalloons, which in make and dye are very good, and proves a great ſupport to the poor people employed in it, as they are thereby enabled to live very comfortably.

30. *Sutherland*, including *Strathnavern*

Though a northern province, is more fruitful in corn and paſturage than could be expected from its ſituation; it abounds with fiſh, fowl, ſheep, black cattle, goats, and deer;

deer; here is one ſort of bird peculiar to the country, which is called *Knag* by the natives. This ſhire abounds with lakes and ſmall rivers, in which are ſometimes found pearls of great value; as alſo in ſilver, iron, and coal mines, quarries of free-ſtone, &c. but all very much neglected: *Strathnavern* is part of the county, and being very mountainous, produces but little corn, yet is very abundant in all ſorts of cattle, as its lakes and rivers are in fiſh, more eſpecially ſalmon; they have iron alſo here, and both this and the other part of the ſhire export very conſiderable quantities of ſalt beef, hides, deer, and ſheep ſkins, tallow, butter, cheeſe, cod, ſalmon, wool, &c.

31. *Wigtoun*

Comprehends alſo the Weſt part of *Galloway*, which produces excellent wool, and briſk hardy little horſes, called after the county, *Galloways*; the rivers abound with ſalmon, and both parts having ſeveral good harbours, they might carry on a much better trade than they do, was the induſtry of the inhabitants correſpondent with the products of the country.

Beſides the thirty-one preceding ſheriffdoms, which ſend members to parliament, there are two ſtewarties, *viz. Kirkcudbright* and *Orkney*, the former being in its products ſimilar to *Wigtoun*, juſt now mentioned, (of which it is a part;) though the latter is very different, and conſiſts of the iſles of *Orkney* and *Shetland*, which being many, their ſoils are various, though in general they are fertile, notwithſtanding they lie ſo far North, and are fruitful in corn and cattle. The author of *The preſent State of* Great-Britain, ſays, that in *Pomona* (the largeſt of the *Orcades*) there ſeveral mines of good white and black lead, and that its lakes and rivulets abound with ſalmon; ſalt is made at *Sanda*, and from theſe iſlands together are yearly exported large quantities of butter, tallow, hides, barley, malt, oatmeal, fiſh, ſalted beef, pork, rabbit ſkins, otter ſkins, white ſalt, ſtuffs, ſtockings, wool, hams, quills, down, and feathers. The iſles of *Shetland* differ very much from the *Orkneys*, as they have but little corn of their own growth, ſo are obliged to import it from the others, though they have abundance of fiſh on their coaſts, and an equal plenty of cattle on their lands: They have manufactures of coarſe cloths, ſtockings, and knit gloves for their own uſe, and ſome they ſell to the *Norwegians*.

And from this deſcription of the products, and manufactures of the different ſhires may be collected, that *Scotland* furniſhes to the trade of *Great-Britain* large quantities of wool, wrought and unwrought; hemp and flax, crude and worked up into linens coarſe and fine; hollands, cambricks, muſlins, callicoes, dornick, damaſks, &c. plaids (in which they excel all nations both in fineneſs and colours) iron, copper, and lead both white and black; pearls, coral, and ſometimes ambergris; great quantities of fiſh, ſuch as whales, herring, ſalmon, cod, ling, turbots, mackarel, and ſometimes ſturgeon; among theſe may alſo be reckoned otters, as they are amphibious creatures, and produce a wool which ſerves for various uſes. *Scotland* alſo affords fuller's earth, ſome ſperma ceti (found on the coaſt of the *Orcades*) coal, marble, agate, cryſtal, &c. different ſorts of grain, cattle, butter, cheeſe, timber, &c. of which ſome are ſent to different markets, as will be remarked when I ſpeak of the imports and exports of this kingdom, which I ſhall do ſubſequent to the ſhort deſcription I have to give of the counties in *Ireland*, to which I am now led in the proſecution of my ſcheme.

IRELAND. *Ireland* is divided into four provinces, *viz. Ulſter*, *Leinſter*, *Munſter*, and *Connaught*; and theſe again ſubdivided into counties, of which *Ulſter* contains *Antrim*, *Armagh*, *Cavan*, *Down*, *Donnegal*, *Fermanagh*, *Londonderry*, *Monaghan*, and *Tyronne*; *Leinſter* conſiſts of *Catherlough*, *Dublin*, *Kildare*, *Kilkenny*, *King's County*, *Longford*, *Louth*, *Meath*, *Queen's County*, *Weſt Meath*, *Wexford*, and *Wicklow*; *Munſter* is compoſed of *Clare*, *Cork*, *Kerry*, *Limerick*, *Tipperary*, and *Waterford*; *Connaught* contains *Galway*, *Leitrim*, *Mayo*, *Roſcommon*, and *Sligo*; of all which briefly and in order.

1. *Antrim*

1. *Antrim*

Is ſufficiently fruitful, and is one of the five counties that are fully employed or embarked in making linens: its chief town *Carrickfergus*, or *Knockfergus*, is very rich, populous, and a place of good trade, being commodiouſly ſituated for it on a bay of the ſame name, and an excellent fine harbour; to which we may add *Belfaſt*, about eight miles diſtant, ſeated at the mouth of *Lagen*-Water, as it is a thriving town, and daily improving, having three hundred and ſeventy ſail of veſſels, with 9180 tons, appertaining to it in 1723.

2. *Armagh.*

This county, for richneſs and fertility of ſoil, is ſuppoſed to ſurpaſs any in *Ireland*, though being deſtitute of places of trade within itſelf, its product ſerves to ſwell the number of thoſe that integrate the commerce of its better ſituated neighbours; it is, however, fully employed in the manufacturing linens, which ſupply its want of the exporting buſineſs.

3. *Cavan*

Affords little worth regard in a work of this nature, as the ſole employ of the inhabitants is ſpinning thread for the linen manufactures in other parts.

4. *Down,*

A very fertile ſpot in general, though ſome parts are incumbered with woods and annoyed by bogs; here are ſome towns with a pretty good trade, lying on *Carrickfergus* bay, &c. but the principal employ of the natives is the linen manufacture, carried on to as great a height in this as in any other county of the kingdom.

5. *Donnegal*

Is a fine champagne county, and with many more havens than any other diſtrict in the kingdom; ſo that its ſituation for trade naturally encourages the inhabitants to improve and fall more into it, than other parts deſtitute of ſimilar advantages. *Killebegs* had ſix veſſels, with 355 tons, belonging to it ſo far back as the year 1723; and a large quantity of thread is ſpun in this county for making linens in its neighbourhood.

6. *Fermanagh,*

So like to *Queen's county*, that one deſcription may ſerve for both.

7. *Londonderry.*

A county ſomething champagne, and very fruitful in corn, cattle, &c. it has ſome places of trade, though none of ſo much conſequence as *Londonderry*, which in 1723, had fifty-eight ſhips, with 2281 tons, belonging to it, and *Colerain* thirty-four, with 796 tons: this is a part of the county very conſiderable for its linen manufactures, in which the major part of the inhabitants find a full employ.

8. *Monaghan.*

Only to be mentioned for method ſake, as it is a territory covered with hills, and theſe with woods, without any ſcite or products for trade, except what the natives procure in ſpinning thread for the linen fabricks of other parts.

9. *Tyrone.*

This is a rough and rugged county, but withal ſufficiently fruitful, though without affording any thing particular to remark in regard to trade, except its extenſive linen manufacture, which affords the natives a very comfortable ſupport.

10. *Catherlough.*

This county enjoys a diverſity of ſoil, all contributing as well to pleaſure as profit; its terrene fertility being blended with the advantageous products of the woods; and the beauties of *Ceres* and *Faunus* contributing by their contraſt to form a delightful landſkip.

11. *Dublin*

Produces corn and graſs in plenty, and conſequently cannot be deſtitute of cattle, though it is of wood, ſo that the fuel is only peat dug here, and coal brought from *Wales* and other parts of *Great-Britain.* The city of *Dublin* is the capital of *Ireland,* and eſteemed the beſt built of any one in the three kingdoms, next to *London*; it carries on a great trade, has large manufactures, and in 1723 had one thouſand eight hundred and thirty-four veſſels, with 90,758 tons, appertaining to it.

12. *Kildare,*

Is a very rich county, abounds in all the neceſſaries of life, and furniſhing ſundries for trade.

13. *Kilkenny,*

Abounds in plenty of all things, and inferior to no other part in this kingdom; the chief city, bearing the county's name, is very large and ſtrong, and the moſt populous, rich, and beſt trading inland place in *Ireland.*

14. *King's-County*

Is a ſpot not near ſo fertile as ſome others, and therefore affords but little to be ſaid in its favour.

15. *Longford,*

Though a ſmall, is a very rich and pleaſant county, abundant in products, both for the home conſumption and ſale.

16. *Louth*

Is a county abounding in forage, and otherwiſe ſufficiently fruitful, carrying on a very good trade, from the many towns it has well ſeated for commercial engagements, as *Drogheda, Dundalk, Carlingford,* &c. of which the firſt had in the aforeſaid year one hundred and eighty-five veſſels, with 4715 tons, and *Dundalk* two hundred and thirty-two ſhips, with 4302 tons, appertaining to them.

17. *Meath*

Is a county very rich, pleaſant, and populous, affording an employ for the grazier, farmer, and manufacturer, carrying on a good trade, more eſpecially from the chief town of *Trim.*

18. *Queen's-County.*

This is a poor county, full of woods and bogs, productive of very little corn, though it is ſomething more abundant in cattle, to which its whole riches are confined, with the exception of what their timber produces.

19. *Wi*

19. *Weſt-Meath*

Abounds in plenty of all things, and for fertility and populouſneſs is inferior to no county in this kingdom, which enables it to furniſh trade with ſeveral commodities.

20. *Wexford*,

Like the preceding county is very fruitful, and produces plenty of corn and graſs; it likewiſe abounds in cattle; and *Wexford*, the borough town, was formerly reckoned the chief city in all *Ireland*; and though it is not ſo now, it yet continues a place of good trade, having a very commodious haven at the mouth of the river *Urem* or *Slany*, to which belonged, in 1723, twenty-one ſhips, with 640 tons.

21. *Wicklow*

Muſt neither be counted fertile, nor barren, being of a middling nature, and conſequently its products do not greatly increaſe or improve commerce; its port, of this name, however, had appertaining to it, in 1723, twenty-one ſhips, with 799 tons.

22. *Clare*

Is a very fruitful ſoil, abounding both in tillage and paſturage; beſides which it enjoys the advantages of a commodious ſituation for trade and navigation.

23. *Cork*

Is, including *Deſmond*, the largeſt county in *Ireland*, though counted very wild and woody; it has ſeveral good trading towns, as *Youghill*, *Kinſale*, *Roſſe*, *Baltimore*, but above all, the capital of the county, *Cork*, which is a place from whence great exports are made, having a very commodious harbour, and being otherwiſe conveniently ſituated for that purpoſe; it had, in the year 1723, ſix hundred and ninety ſhips, with 36,526 tons, belonging to it; *Youghill* fifty-one ſhips, with 2153 tons; *Kinſale* forty-four ſhips, with 2214 tons; *Roſſe* twenty-ſeven ſhips, with 1591 tons; and *Baltimore* thirty-eight ſhips, with 1193 tons.

24. *Kerry*

Has its mountains generally covered with wood, and its vallies enriched with corn fields; *Dingle* is the chief town, well ſituated for trade and navigation, on a large bay of the ſame name, and the weſternmoſt of any note in all the kingdom, and had, in the above-mentioned year, appertaining to it, ſix ſhips, with 288 tons.

25. *Limerick*

Is a fertile county and well inhabited, being mountainous towards the weſt, and the reſt plain. *Limerick*, the capital, is an elegant, rich, and populous city, whoſe trade is very conſiderable; for though its diſtance from the ſea is about fifty miles, yet ſhips of burthen may come up to the very walls, and in the aforeſaid year it had belonging to it ſeventy-one veſſels, with 3443 tons.

26. *Tipperary*,

Towards the ſouth, is exceeding fruitful, though the other parts of it not ſo; its products furniſh ſomething towards trade, though it has no place well ſituated for carrying any on.

27. *Waterford*,

A moſt delightful county, whether conſidered in regard to riches or pleaſure; and *Waterford*, the chief city, and the ſecond for bigneſs in the iſland, is very wealthy, populous,

pulous, and well ſituated for trade, in which it is very conſiderably engaged; and its exports are as large in leather, butter, &c. as moſt in the kingdom; it ſtands at a good diſtance from the ſea, yet ſhips of a large burthen may come up to, and ſafely lie at the key, of which it had of its own, in 1723, one hundred and ſeventy-ſix, with 7554 tons.

23. *Galway*

Is a county very fruitful to the farmer, and not leſs advantageous to the ſhepherd; its chief city is called after the county, and is a place of great trade, being finely ſituated for carrying it on, in a harbour capable of containing a large fleet of ſhips, called the Bay of *Galway*.

29. *Leitrim*,

Though a very hilly county, produces plenty of a rank ſort of graſs, which feeds almoſt an infinite number of cattle, ſo that grazing is here the principal and indeed almoſt ſole employ.

30. *Mayo*,

A diſtrict very different from the preceding, as it is very fertile, and remarkably rich in cattle and deer, beſides being celebrated for its producing a large quantity of fine honey.

31. *Roſcommon*,

Being a plain country, is ſuited to the plow, and with very little labour becomes fruitful, and yieldeth plenty of corn.

32. *Sligo*,

Though not abounding in grain, is a very plentiful county both for breeding and feeding cattle; ſo that beſides the advantages ariſing from the fattening them, the fleece and the pail proclaim the riches of the grazing and dairy trade. *Sligo* had in the year 1723, eighteen ſhips, with 880 tons, belonging to its port.

From the preceding account of the counties, may be collected, that the products and commodities of *Ireland* are, cattle, hides, tallow, ſuet, great quantities of butter and cheeſe, wood, ſalt, honey, wax, furs, hemp, linen and woollen cloth, frizes, vaſt ſtore of wool, coarſe rugs, pipeſtaves, hoops, ſalmon, herrings, pilchards, lead, tin, and iron, of all which I ſhall remark what ſerves for exportation, when I come to ſpeak of the foreign trade of this kingdom in its proper place; but ſhall, previous thereto, treat of the general traffick of *Great Britain*, in the method I formerly propoſed, *viz.* by dividing it into the home and foreign; though in this ſome difficulty occurs, as they are too much blended to admit of an eaſy and nice ſeparation. Our home trade, which is certainly the greateſt in *Europe*, being conſiderably increaſed by our importation of many foreign commodities, as wines, and brandies, oranges, lemons, raiſins, almonds, figs, ſpices, anchovies, capers, and olives, all conſumed within land, and moſtly by a retail trade; raw and thrown ſilk, linen and cotton yarn, *Spaniſh* wool, &c. all manufactured here; materials for dying, ſuch as woad, madder, ſumach, orchil, indigo, and cochineal; oil, both edible and for cleanſing our woollens, &c. Theſe, and many more imported commodities, are mixed with our products and manufactures to the ſupply of our tradeſmen's ſhops, and the conſtituting that one immenſe article called the *home trade*. I might here expatiate on the ſubject; and add, that all thoſe goods uſed in our fabricks, do not only paſs through the hands of the weaver to that of the ſhop-keeper, as raw ſilks are firſt dyed, ſpun, and thrown, before they are woven, and ſo loſe their ſpecies to become an *Engliſh* manufacture; cottons paſs pretty near the ſame transformation; and almoſt all theſe conſumed amongſt us.

But

But the principal branch of our home trade, and in which an infinite number of hands are employed, is our woollen manufacture, whose importance will be demonstrated, by explaining the many different steps taken towards its perfection; for though on a transient view it seems soon and easily performed, yet the *apparatus*, rightly regarded, will be found to be very considerable, and almost equal to the manufacture itself, as the materials must be differently prepared, and pass through so many hands before they come to the finisher, and after him to the tradesman.

The wool and oil have been already mentioned as the great principles of the manufacture in general, as these are brought by different channels to the artisan, and indeed pass a long way in the ordinary channel of trade, before they meet at the clothier's house.

The best oil for this purpose comes from *Gallipoli*, and most of the imported wool from *Ireland* and *Spain*; the quantity of that from *Turkey* and *Barbary* being but small; though the principal fund of this manufacture is the produce of our own sheep. This wool takes a great many different turns through many hands, and appears in a variety of shapes; suffers several operations and changes, before it arrives at the clothier's; and in these various alterations, or mutations of its species, it may justly be said to be for some time the employ of different tradesmen, and thereby considerably to augment our home trade.

The wool is first taken from the sheep's back, either by the shearer, farmer, or fellmonger, and generally sold to the staplers, who are a considerable set of tradesmen scattered over the kingdom in order to make these purchases, and who afterwards convey it to the first part of its manufacture, by selling it for combing and carding. This operation is succeeded by the next, that of spinning; though previous hereto, an occasional branch of business intervenes, I mean that of carriage, which is far from being inconsiderable, as none of the wool is spun where it grows; and thus it must be sorted, oiled, combed, carded, spun, and otherwise prepared, before it becomes fit for the loom, which I mention to show the greatness of this business, though the whole must not be called a home trade, as it furnishes a principal branch of our exports to all parts of the world.

Another part of our home trade is that inconceivable branch of land and sea carriage; the process of the coal trade from the mine to the consumer: The portage of butter, cheese, and all other commodities, from place to place, but more especially of corn, malt, and meal is prodigious; and though this is neither buying or selling, making or manufacturing, planting or reaping, yet it must be reckoned a part of trade, as carried on by those who are justly called tradesmen; and were it possible to calculate the immense sums of money which this business annually produces, the number of men, cattle, and ships that it constantly employs, with the consequentially necessary retainers of ship-carpenters, wheel-wrights, &c. my reader might form some idea of the vastness of this commerce, and the importance of the people who carry it on.

Besides which, our country furnishes for home consumption, as well as exportation, many things too tedious to be enumerated in the limits I have prescribed myself, so should now commence my account of our foreign trade: But as its advantages to *England* have been contested, by men even of genius and parts, and an extended trade by them denied to be beneficial to us, I shall endeavour to prove the contrary, and to remove any doubt that may still remain with some people about it; though I should have thought the successful carrying it on about two centuries, should have rendered this needless. The author of *Ways and Means* has taken notice of this proposition, and being more equal to the task of replying than I can presume to be, I shall join his sentiments to my own on the subject, as I think they carry conviction with them.

The cavillers against commerce seem to do it out of a bigotted zeal for the landed interest, asserting, that our own native product is both sufficient for our support at home, and to defend us against our enemies from abroad; they imagine, and therein do not err, that our own soil plentifully supplies us with the common wants and necessaries for life, such as food or raiment; they think, that extra of what we consume at home, our fishery, and the exportation of our woollens, tin, lead, leather, &c. may fetch us such goods from abroad, as are of absolute use; and from these considerations are always warm in what regards the land, but more careless and indifferent in the con-

cerns

cerns of trade, than is conſiſtent with the welfare, and perhaps compatible with the ſafety of the kingdom.

If the following particulars are duly conſidered and attended to, it will plainly appear, whether we are able to ſubſiſt by our own native ſtrength or not; as firſt, it ſhould be ſtrictly examined what is the real value of the fiſh we cure, either at home, or in our plantations; and what our woollen manufactures, tin, lead, leather, &c. may really yield us in the markets abroad: For though the annual exportation of theſe commodities is a certain wealth to the nation, yet a deduction muſt be made from the profits, for the neceſſary import of the materials for building and rigging of ſhips, *Spaniſh* wool to improve our finer ſort of drapery, raw ſilk, dying drugs, ſalt-petre, ſalt for our fiſhery, and many other commodities, without which ſeveral of our manufactures could not be carried on; and beſides theſe, our luxury and depravity of manners have introduced among us the uſe of many things from abroad, as wine, oil, fruits, ſpices, fine linens, ſilks, jewels, &c. which it would be difficult now to paſs without, cuſtom becoming a ſecond nature. It is true, a reſtraint might be laid by ſumptuary laws, but as theſe have been ſo long diſcontinued, they are become almoſt ſtrangers to our conſtitution, and could not be revived without murmurs and repinings; ſo that the proof of the advantages ariſing from commerce would not be difficult, or that theſe advantages are not to be ſlighted as immaterial to the national welfare.

I will allow that a rich ſoil may not only nouriſh its inhabitants, but enable them with the overplus to purchaſe a little foreign luxury, provided they be moderate in their appetites, and a ſmall ſhare will ſatisfy and content them; ancient frugality muſt be reſtored, rents be admitted in kind, and landlords contented to live among their tenants.

I could add much more in ſupport of the argument propoſed, but muſt content myſelf with having offered the few preceding remarks in its favour, and ſhall now paſs forward to my intended account of our foreign trade;

And I begin firſt with *France*.

Of the Commerce between Great Britain *and France.*

NO commercial ſubject whatever has undergone ſo much inveſtigation, ſo ſtrict a ſcrutiny, nor ſuch ſevere cenſures as the trading intercourſe between *France* and *Great-Britain*. The contention laſted upwards of one hundred and fifty years, and has at length terminated in a treaty of commerce, an event no one commercial writer would have ventured to predict; and which the editor of this work, alone, preſumed to adviſe as a political meaſure of the firſt importance, if practicable; at the ſame time, thinking it highly improbable, from the prejudices ſubſiſting in both kingdoms againſt each other, and the firm perſuaſion of the ſubjects of *Britain*, that no plan of commerce beneficial to them could be propoſed. On the other hand, the French government ſhowed no deſire to enter into any negotiation of the kind, whilſt a conſiderable clandeſtine trade was carried on from their coaſts to ours, in thoſe valuable articles, teas, wines, brandies, laces and cambrics, prodigious quantities of each being ſmuggled into *Great-Britain* and *Ireland*, to the great detriment of the public revenue, and of the trade and manufactures of theſe kingdoms.

But when the wiſe meaſures adopted by the *Britiſh* government in lowering the duties upon the importation of teas, and the regulations reſpecting wines and ſpirits began to take effect to ſuch a degree as nearly to ſuppreſs the chief branches of this illicit trade; the miniſtry of France began to think ſeriouſly of a treaty of commerce with *Great-Britain*. Political cauſes, which we cannot enter into in this place, likewiſe contributed to change the ſyſtem of commerce for the reciprocal benefit of both countries.

From the year 1663 to 1778, we read of nothing but heavy complaints from all our commercial writers, concerning the loſſes ſuſtained by *Great-Britain* by the lawful and unlawful trade with France; the balance of which in ſome years, during times of profound peace, was ſtated to amount to more than 1,000,000*l.* ſterling, againſt us, independent

dependent of the ſpecie carried out of the kingdom, to ſupport *Engliſh* families reſiding in *France* and occaſionally viſiting *Paris*.

The great alteration therefore which has been effected by the following treaty of commerce, redounded to the honour of the *Britiſh* miniſtry under whoſe adminiſtration it was concluded; and it is earneſtly to be wiſhed it may be renewed at the expiration of the term ſtipulated. At preſent indeed, the body of the people in France conſider it as too favourable to *Britain*; but we hope the more enlarged ideas of policy and commerce which their *new* government has introduced, will be the means of continuing the friendly ſentiments now entertained by the moderate and reflecting part of the inhabitants of both countries for each other; and lay the foundation for a permanent peace of very long duration, which muſt be much more for the intereſt and proſperity of theſe once rival nations, than thoſe repeated wars, moſt of them ſpringing from commercial cauſes, which ſo often diſturbed the repoſe of Europe, and exhauſted the treaſures of the contending powers; not to mention the inhuman effuſions of chriſtian blood, in direct contradiction to the mild principles of that religion which the rules of both countries profeſſed to believe and follow, and in open violation of the moſt ſolemn *treaties*, profanely made, *in the name of the holy, bleſſed, and undivided* Trinity, ſigned, ſealed and ratified by chriſtian ſovereigns; and declared to be *perpetual*.

Hitherto the ſubſequent treaty has met with a better fate, and therefore it is with pleaſure we lay before our readers an authentic copy.

HARVARD LAW SCHOOL LIBRARY.

Treaty of COMMERCE *and* NAVIGATION, *between his* Britannic *Majeſty, and the Moſt Chriſtian King, ſigned at* Verſailles, *the* 26*th of* September 1786.

HIS Britannic majeſty, and his moſt Chriſtian majeſty, being equally animated with the deſire not only of conſolidating the good harmony which actually ſubſiſts between them, but alſo of extending the happy effects thereof to their reſpective ſubjects, have thought that the moſt efficacious means for obtaining thoſe objects, conformably to the 18th article of the treaty of peace, ſigned the 6th of *September* 1783, would be to adopt a ſyſtem of commerce on the baſis of reciprocity and mutual convenience; which, by diſcontinuing the prohibitions and prohibitory duties which have exiſted for almoſt a century between the two nations, might produce the moſt ſolid advantages on both ſides, to the national productions and induſtry, and put an end to *contraband* trade, no leſs injurious to the public revenue, than to that lawful commerce which is alone intitled to protection; for this end, their ſaid majeſties have named for their commiſſaries and plenipotentiaries, to wit, the king of *Great-Britain*, *William Eden*, Eſq. privy counſellor in *Great-Britain* and *Ireland*, member of the *Britiſh* parliament, and his envoy extraordinary and miniſter plenipotentiary to his moſt Chriſtian majeſty; and the moſt Chriſtian king, the Sieur *Joſeph Matthias Gerrard de Rayneval*, knight, counſellor of ſtate, knight of the royal order of *Charles* III. who, after having exchanged their reſpective full powers, have agreed upon the following articles.

ARTICLE I. It is agreed and concluded between the moſt ſerene and moſt potent king of *Great-Britain*, and the moſt ſerene and moſt potent, the moſt Chriſtian king, that there ſhall be a reciprocal and entirely perfect liberty of navigation and commerce between the ſubjects of each party, in all and every the kingdoms, ſtates, provinces, and territories, ſubject to their majeſties in *Europe*, for all and ſingular kinds of goods, in thoſe places, upon the conditions, and in ſuch manner and form as is ſettled and adjuſted in the following articles.

ART. II. For the future ſecurity of commerce and friendſhip, between the ſubjects of their ſaid majeſties, and to the end, that this good correſpondence may be preſerved from all interruption and diſturbances; it is concluded and agreed that if at any time there ſhould ariſe any miſunderſtanding, breach of friendſhip, and rupture between the crowns of their majeſties, which God forbid! which rupture ſhall not be deemed to exiſt, until their calling or ſending home of their reſpective ambaſſadors or miniſters, the

the ſubjects of each of the two parties reſiding in the dominions of the other, ſhall have the privilege of remaining and continuing their trade therein, without any manner of diſturbance, ſo long as they behave peaceably, and commit no offence againſt the laws and ordinances; and in caſe their conduct ſhould render them ſuſpected, and the reſpective governments ſhould be obliged to order them to remove, the term of twelve months ſhall be allowed them for that purpoſe, in order that they may remove with their effects and property, whether entruſted to individuals, or to the ſtate. At the ſame time, it is to be underſtood that this favour is not to be extended to thoſe who ſhall act contrary to the eſtabliſhed laws.

Art. III. It is likewiſe agreed and concluded that the ſubjects and inhabitants of the kingdoms, provinces, and dominions of their majeſties ſhall exerciſe no act of hoſtility, or violence againſt each other, either by ſea or by land, or in rivers, ſtreams, ports or havens, under any colour or pretence whatſoever, ſo that the ſubjects of either party ſhall receive no patent, commiſſion, or inſtruction for arming and acting at ſea, as privateers; nor letters of repriſal as they are called, from any princes or ſtates, enemies to the other party; nor by virtue, or under colour of ſuch patents, commiſſions, or repriſals, ſhall they diſturb, infeſt, or any way prejudice or damage the aforeſaid ſubjects and inhabitants of the king of *Great-Britain*, or of the moſt Chriſtian king; neither ſhall they arm ſhips in ſuch manner as is above ſaid, or go out to ſea therewith. To which end, as often as it is requeſted by either party, ſtrict and expreſs prohibitions ſhall be renewed and publiſhed in all the territories, counties, and dominions of each party whereſoever, that no one ſhall in any wiſe uſe ſuch commiſſions or letters of repriſal, under the ſevereſt puniſhment that can be inflicted on the tranſgreſſors, beſides being liable to make full reſtitution and ſatisfaction to thoſe to whom they have done any damage; neither ſhall any letters of repriſal be hereafter granted by either of the ſaid high contracting parties, to the prejudice or detriment of the ſubjects of the other, except only in ſuch caſe wherein juſtice is denied or delayed; which denial or delay of juſtice ſhall not be regarded as verified, unleſs the petitions of the perſon, who deſires the ſaid letters of repriſal, be communicated to the miniſter reſiding there, on the part of the prince againſt whoſe ſubjects they are to be granted, that within the ſpace of four months, or ſooner, if it be poſſible, he may manifeſt the contrary, or procure the ſatisfaction which may be juſtly due.

Art. IV. The ſubjects and inhabitants of the reſpective dominions of the two ſovereigns ſhall have liberty, freely and ſecurely, without licence or paſſport, general or ſpecial, by land or by ſea, or any other way, to enter into the kingdoms, dominions, provinces, countries, iſlands, cities, villages, towns walled or unwalled, fortified or unfortified, ports, or territories whatſoever, of either ſovereign, ſituated in *Europe*, and to return from thence, to remain there, or to paſs through the ſame, and therein to buy and purchaſe as they pleaſe, all things neceſſary for their ſubſiſtence and uſe, and they ſhall mutually be treated with all kindneſs and favour. Provided, however, that in all theſe matters they behave and conduct themſelves conformably to the laws and ſtatutes, and live with each other in a friendly and peaceable manner, and promote reciprocal concord by maintaining a mutual and good underſtanding.

Art. V. The ſubjects of each of their ſaid majeſties may have leave and licence to come with their ſhips, as alſo with the merchandizes and goods on board the ſame, the trade and importation whereof are not prohibited by the laws of either kingdom, and to enter into the countries, dominions, cities, ports, places, and rivers of either party, ſituated in *Europe*, to reſort thereto, and to remain and reſide there, without any limitation of time; alſo to hire horſes, or to lodge with other perſons, and to buy all lawful kinds of merchandizes, where they think fit, either from the firſt maker or ſeller, or in any other manner, whether in the public market for the ſale of merchandizes, or in fairs, or wherever ſuch merchandizes are manufactured or ſold. They may likewiſe depoſit and keep in their magazines and warehouſes, the merchandize brought from other parts, and afterwards expoſe the ſame to ſale, without being in any wiſe obliged, unleſs willingly and of their own accord, to bring the ſaid merchandizes to the marts and fairs. Neither are they to be burthened with any impoſitions or duties on account of the ſaid freedom of trade, or for any other cauſe whatſoever, except thoſe which are to be paid for their ſhips and merchandizes, conformably to the regulations of the

preſent

preſent treaty, or thoſe to which the ſubjects of the two contracting parties ſhall themſelves be liable. And they ſhall have free leave to remove themſelves, as alſo their wives, children and ſervants, together with their merchandizes, property, goods, or effects, whether bought or imported, wherever they ſhall think fit, out of either kingdom, by land and by ſea, on the rivers and freſh waters, after diſcharging the uſual duties; any law, privilege, grant, immunities or cuſtoms, to the contrary thereof in any wiſe notwithſtanding. In matters of religion, the ſubjects of the two crowns ſhall enjoy perfect liberty. They ſhall not be compelled to attend divine ſervice, whether in the churches or elſewhere; but on the contrary, they ſhall be permitted, without any moleſtation, to perform the exerciſes of their religion privately in their own houſes, and in their own way. Liberty ſhall not be refuſed to bury the ſubjects of either kingdom who die in the territories of the other, in convenient places to be appointed for that purpoſe; nor ſhall the funerals or ſepulchres of the deceaſed be in any wiſe diſturbed. The laws and ſtatutes of each kingdom ſhall remain in full force and vigour, and ſhall be duly put into execution, whether they relate to commerce and navigation, or to any other right, thoſe caſes only excepted, concerning which it is otherwiſe determined in the articles of the preſent treaty.

ART. VI. The two high contracting parties have thought proper to ſettle the duties on certain goods and merchandizes, in order to fix invariably the footing on which the trade therein ſhall be eſtabliſhed between the two nations. In conſequence of which they have agreed upon the following tariff, *viz.*

1ſt. The wines of *France*, imported directly from *France* into *Great-Britain*, ſhall, in no caſe, pay any higher duties than thoſe which the wines of *Portugal* now pay. The wines of *France*, imported directly from *France* into *Ireland*, ſhall pay no higher duties than thoſe which they now pay.

2d. The vinegars of *France*, inſtead of *ſixty ſeven pounds five ſhillings and three pence; and twelve twentieths of a penny ſterling, per ton*, which they now pay, ſhall not for the future pay in *Great-Britain* any higher duties than *thirty-two pounds eighteen ſhillings and ten pence, and ſixteen twentieths of a penny ſterling, per ton.*

3d. The brandies of *France, inſtead of nine ſhillings and ſix pence, and twelve twentieths of a penny ſterling*, ſhall for the future, pay in *Great-Britain*, only *ſeven ſhillings per gallon*, making four quarts *Engliſh* meaſure.

4th. Oil of olives, coming directly from *France*, ſhall for the future, pay no higher duties than are now paid for the ſame, from the moſt favoured nations.

5th. Beer ſhall pay reciprocally a duty of *thirty per cent. ad valorem.*

6th. The duties on hardware, cutlery, cabinet-ware and turnery, and alſo all works, both heavy and light, of iron, ſteel, copper, and braſs, ſhall be claſſed; and the higheſt duty ſhall not exceed *ten per cent. ad valorem.*

7th. All ſorts of cottons manufactured in the dominions of the two ſovereigns in *Europe*, and alſo woollens, whether knit or wove, including hoſiery, ſhall pay, in both countries, an import duty of *twelve per cent. ad valorem*; all manufactures of cotton or wool, mixed with ſilk excepted, which ſhall remain prohibited on both ſides.

8th. Cambricks and lawns ſhall pay, in both countries, an import duty of *five ſhillings*, or *ſix livres Tournois, per* demy-piece of *ſeven yards and three quarters*, Engliſh meaſure; and linens made of flax or hemp, manufactured in the dominions of the two ſovereigns in *Europe*, ſhall pay no higher duties either in *Great-Britain* or *France*, than linens manufactured in *Holland* or *Flanders*, imported into *Great-Britain*, now pay. And linen made of flax or hemp, manufactured in *Ireland* or *France*, ſhall reciprocally pay no higher duties than linens manufactured in *Holland*, imported into *Ireland* now pay.

9th. Sadlery ſhall reciprocally pay an import duty of *fifteen per cent. ad valorem.*

10th. Cauzes of all ſorts ſhall reciprocally pay *ten per cent. ad valorem.*

11th. Millenery made up of muſlin, lawn, cambrick, or gauze of every kind, or of any other article admitted under the preſent tariff, ſhall pay reciprocally a duty of *twelve per cent. ad valorem*; and if any articles ſhall be uſed therein, which are not ſpecified in the tariff, they ſhall pay no higher duties than thoſe paid for the ſame articles by the moſt favoured nations.

12th. Porcelain, earthen-ware, and pottery, ſhall pay reciprocally *twelve per cent. ad valorem.*

13th. Plate-glaſs, and glaſs-ware in general ſhall be admitted, on each ſide, paying a duty of *twelve per cent. ad valorem.*

His *Britannic* majeſty reſerves the right of countervailing by additional duties on the under-mentioned merchandizes, the internal duties actually impoſed upon the manufactures, or the impoſt duties which are charged on the raw materials; namely, on all linens or cottons, ſtained or painted, on beer, glaſs-ware, and iron.

And his moſt *Chriſtian* majeſty alſo reſerves the right of doing the ſame, with regard to the following merchandizes; namely, cottons, iron, and beer.

And for the better ſecuring the due collection of the duties payable, *ad valorem*, which are ſpecified in the above tariff, the ſaid contracting parties will concert with each other, as well the form of the declarations to be made, as alſo the proper means of preventing fraud, with reſpect to the real value of the ſaid goods and merchandizes.

But if it ſhall hereafter appear, that any miſtakes have inadvertently been made in the above tariff, contrary to the principles on which it is founded, the two ſovereigns will concert, with good faith, upon the means of rectifying them.

Art. VII. The duties above ſpecified are not to be altered but by mutual conſent; and the merchandizes not above ſpecified ſhall pay, in the dominions of the two ſovereigns, the import and export duties payable in each of the ſaid dominions, by the moſt favoured *European* nations, at the time the preſent treaty bears date; and the ſhips belonging to the ſubjects of the ſaid dominions, ſhall alſo reſpectively enjoy therein all the privileges and advantages which are granted to thoſe of the moſt favoured *European* nations.

And it being the intention of the two high contracting parties, that their reſpective ſubjects ſhould be in the dominions of each other upon a footing as advantageous as thoſe of other *European* nations; they agree, that in caſe they ſhall hereafter grant any additional advantages in navigation or trade, to any other *European* nations, they will reciprocally allow their ſaid ſubjects to participate therein; without prejudice, however, to the advantages which they reſerve, viz. *France* in favour of *Spain*, in conſequence of the 24th article of the family compact, ſigned the 10th of *May*, 1761; and *England* according to what ſhe has practiſed in conformity to, and in conſequence of the convention of 1703, between *England* and *Portugal*.

And to the end that every perſon may know, with certainty, the ſtate of the aforeſaid impoſts, cuſtoms, import, and export duties, whatever they may be, it is agreed that tariffs, indicating the impoſts, cuſtoms, and eſtabliſhed duties, ſhall be affixed in public places, as well in *Rouen*, and the other trading cities of *France*, as in *London*, and the other trading cities under the dominion of the king of *Great-Britain*; that recourſe may be had to them whenever any difference ſhall ariſe concerning ſuch impoſts, cuſtoms, and duties, which ſhall not be levied otherwiſe than in conformity to what is clearly expreſſed in the ſaid tariffs, and according to their natural conſtruction. And if any officer, or other perſon in his name, ſhall, under any pretence, publickly or privately, directly or indirectly, demand, or take of a merchant, or of any other perſon, any ſum of money, or any thing elſe, on account of duties, impoſts, ſearch, or compenſation, although it be under the name of a free gift, or under any other pretence, more or otherwiſe than what is above preſcribed; in ſuch caſe, the ſaid officer, or his deputy, if he be accuſed and convicted of the ſame before a competent judge, in the place where the crime was committed, ſhall give full ſatisfaction to the injured party, and ſhall ſuffer the penalty preſcribed by the laws.

Art. VIII. No merchandize exported from the countries, reſpectively, under the dominion of their majeſties, ſhall hereafter be ſubject to be inſpected or confiſcated, under any pretence of fraud or defect in making or working them, or of any other imperfections whatſoever; but abſolute freedom ſhall be allowed to the buyer and ſeller, to bargain and fix the price for the ſame, as they ſhall ſee good; any law, ſtatute, edict, proclamation, privilege, grant, or cuſtom to the contrary notwithſtanding.

Art. IX.

ART. IX. Whereas ſeveral kind of merchandizes, which are uſually contained in caſks, cheſts, or other caſes, and for which the duties are paid by weight, will be exported from and imported into *France* by *Britiſh* ſubjects; it is agreed, that in ſuch caſes, the aforeſaid duties ſhall be demanded only according to the real weight of the merchandizes; and the weight of the caſks, cheſts, and other caſes whatever, ſhall be deducted in the ſame manner as has been, and is now practiſed in *England*.

ART. X. It is further agreed, that if any miſtake or error ſhall be committed by any maſter of a ſhip, his interpreter or factor, or by any other perſon employed by him, in making her entry or declaration of her cargo, neither the ſhip nor the cargo ſhall be ſubject, for ſuch defect, to confiſcation; but it ſhall be lawful for the proprietors to take back again ſuch goods as were omitted in the entry or declaration of the maſter of the ſhip, paying only the accuſtomed duties, according to the placart, provided always that there be no manifeſt appearance of fraud. Neither ſhall the merchants, or the maſters of ſhips, or the merchandize, be ſubject to any penalty, by reaſon of ſuch omiſſion, in caſe the goods omitted in the declaration ſhall not have been landed before the declaration has been made.

ART. XI. In caſe either of the two high contracting parties ſhall think proper to eſtabliſh prohibitions, or to augment the import duties upon any goods or merchandize of the growth or manufacture of the other, which are not ſpecified in the tariff, ſuch prohibition or augmentations ſhall be general, and ſhall comprehend the like goods and merchandizes of the moſt favoured *European* nations, as well as thoſe of either ſtate; and in caſe either of the two contracting parties ſhall revoke the prohibitions, or diminiſh the duties in favour of any other *European* nation, upon any goods or merchandize of its growth or manufacture, whether on importation or exportation, ſuch revocations or diminutions ſhall be extended to the ſubjects of the other party; on condition that the latter ſhall grant to the ſubjects of the former, the importation and exportation of the like goods and merchandizes under the ſame duties; the caſes reſerved in the 6th article of the preſent treaty always excepted.

ART. XII. And foraſmuch as a certain uſage, not authoriſed by any law, has formerly obtained in divers parts of *Great-Britain* and *France*, by which *French* ſubjects have paid in *England* a kind of capitation tax, called, in the language of that country, head-money; and *Engliſh* ſubjects a like duty in *France*, called *argent de chef*; it is agreed, that the ſaid impoſt ſhall not be demanded for the future, on either ſide, neither under the ancient name, nor under any other name whatſoever.

ART. XIII. If either of the high contracting parties has granted, or ſhall grant any bounties for encouraging the exportation of any articles, being of the growth, produce, or manufacture of his dominions, the other party ſhall be allowed to add to the duties already impoſed by virtue of the preſent treaty, on the ſaid goods and merchandize, imported into his dominions, ſuch an import duty as ſhall be equivalent to the ſaid bounty. But this ſtipulation is not to extend to the caſes of reſtitutions of duties and impoſts, called *drawbacks*, which are allowed upon exportation.

ART. XIV. The advantages granted by the preſent treaty, to the ſubjects of his *Britannic* majeſty ſhall take effect, as far as relates to the kingdom of *Great-Britain*, as ſoon as laws ſhall be paſſed there, for ſecuring to the ſubjects of his moſt Chriſtian majeſty the reciprocal enjoyment of the advantages which are granted to them by the preſent treaty.

And the advantages granted by all theſe articles, except the tariff, ſhall take effect, with regard to the kingdom of *Ireland*, as ſoon as laws ſhall be paſſed there, for ſecuring to the ſubjects of his moſt Chriſtian majeſty, the reciprocal enjoyment of the advantages which are granted to them by this treaty; and in like manner, the advantages granted by the tariff ſhall take effect, in what relates to that kingdom, as ſoon as laws ſhall be paſſed there, for giving effect to the ſaid tariff.

ART. XV. It is agreed, that ſhips belonging to his Britannic majeſty's ſubjects, arriving in the dominions of his moſt Chriſtian majeſty, from the ports of *Great-Britain*, or *Ireland*, or from any other foreign port, ſhall not pay freight duty, or any other like duty. In the ſame manner *French* ſhips ſhall be exempted in the dominions of his *Britannic* majeſty, from the duty of five ſhillings, and from every other ſimilar duty or charge.

ART. XVI. It ſhall not be lawful for any foreign privateers, not being ſubjects of either crown, who have commiſſions from any other prince or ſtate, in enmity with either nation, to arm their ſhips in the ports of either of the ſaid two kingdoms, to ſell what they have taken, or in any other manner whatever to exchange the ſame; neither ſhall they be allowed even to purchaſe victuals, except ſuch as ſhall be neceſſary for their going to the neareſt port of that prince from whom they have obtained commiſſions.

ART. XVII. When any diſpute ſhall ariſe between any commander of a ſhip and his ſeamen, in the ports of either kingdom, concerning wages due to the ſaid ſeamen, or other civil cauſes whatever, the magiſtrate of the place ſhall require no more from the perſon accuſed, than that he gave to the accuſer a declaration in writing, witneſſed by the magiſtrate, whereby he ſhall be bound to anſwer that matter before a competent judge in his own country; which being done, it ſhall not be lawful for the ſeamen to deſert their ſhip, or to hinder the commander from proſecuting his voyage. It ſhall moreover be lawful for the merchants in the places of their abode, or elſewhere, to keep books of their accounts and affairs, as they ſhall ſee fit, and to have an intercourſe of letters, in ſuch language and idiom as they ſhall chuſe, without any moleſtation or ſearch whatſoever. But if it ſhould happen to be neceſſary for them to produce their books of accounts for deciding any diſpute or controverſy, in ſuch caſe they ſhall be obliged to bring into court the entire books or writings, but ſo as the judge may not have liberty to take cognizance of any other articles in the ſaid books than ſuch as ſhall relate to the affair in queſtion, or ſuch as ſhall be neceſſary to give credit to the ſaid books; neither ſhall it be lawful, under any pretence, to take the ſaid books, or writings forcibly out of the hands of the owners, or to retain them, the caſe of bankruptcy only excepted. Nor ſhall the ſubjects of the king of *Great-Britain* be obliged to write their accounts, letters, or other inſtruments relating to trade on ſtampt paper, except their day-book, which, that it may be produced as evidence in any law-ſuit, ought, according to the laws which all perſons trading in *France* are to obſerve, to be indorſed and atteſted *gratis* by the judge under his own hand.

ART. XVIII. It is further agreed and concluded, that all merchants, commanders of ſhips, and others, the ſubjects of the king of *Great-Britain*, in all the dominions of his moſt Chriſtian majeſty in *Europe*, ſhall have full liberty to manage their own affairs themſelves, or to commit them to the management of whomſoever they pleaſe; nor ſhall they be obliged to employ any interpreter or broker, nor to pay them any ſalary, unleſs they ſhall chuſe to employ them. Moreover, maſters of ſhips ſhall not be obliged in loading and unloading their ſhips, to make uſe of thoſe perſons who may be appointed by public authority for that purpoſe, either at *Bourdeaux*, or elſewhere; but it ſhall be entirely free for them to load or unload their ſhips by themſelves, or to make uſe of ſuch perſon or perſons in lading or unlading the ſame as they ſhall think fit, without the payment of any reward to any other, whomſoever; neither ſhall they be forced to unlade into other ſhips, or to receive into their own, any merchandize whatever, or to wait for their lading any longer than they pleaſe. And all the ſubjects of the moſt Chriſtian king ſhall reciprocally have and enjoy the ſame privileges and liberties, in all the dominions of his *Britannic* majeſty in *Europe*.

ART. XIX. The ſhips of either party being laden, ſailing along the coaſts of the other, and being forced by ſtorm into the havens or ports, or making land there in any other manner whatever, ſhall not be obliged to unlade their goods or any part thereof, or to pay any duty, unleſs they, of their own accord, unlade their goods there, and ſell ſome part thereof. But it ſhall be lawful, permiſſion having been firſt obtained from thoſe who have the direction of maritime affairs, to unlade and ſell a ſmall part of their cargo, merely for the end of purchaſing neceſſaries, either for victualling or refitting the ſhip; and in that caſe, the whole lading ſhall not be ſubject to pay the duties, but that ſmall part only, which ſhall have been taken out and ſold.

ART. XX. It ſhall be lawful for all the ſubjects of the king of *Great-Britain*, and the moſt Chriſtian king, to ſail with their ſhips, with perfect ſecurity and liberty, no diſtinction being made who are proprietors of the merchandizes laden thereon, from any port whatever, to the countries which are now, or ſhall be hereafter at war with the king of *Great-Britain*, or the moſt Chriſtian king. It ſhall likewiſe be lawful for the aforeſaid

aforeſaid ſubjects, to ſail and traffick with their ſhips and merchandizes, with the ſame liberty and ſecurity, from the countries, ports, and places of thoſe who are enemies of both, or of either party, without any oppoſition or diſturbance whatſoever, and to paſs directly not only from the places of the enemy aforementioned to neutral places, but alſo from one place belonging to an enemy, to another place belonging to an enemy, whether they be under the juriſdiction of the ſame, or of ſeveral princes. And as it has been ſtipulated concerning ſhips and goods, that every thing ſhall be deemed free, which ſhall be found on board the ſhips belonging to the ſubjects of the reſpective kingdoms, although the whole lading, or part thereof, ſhould belong to the enemies of their majeſties, contraband goods being always excepted, on the ſtopping of which, ſuch proceedings ſhall be had as are conformable to the ſpirit of the following articles; it is likewiſe agreed, that the ſame liberty be extended to perſons who are on board a free ſhip, to the end that, although they be enemies to both, or to either party, they may not be taken out of ſuch free ſhips, unleſs they are ſoldiers, actually in the ſervice of the enemies, and on their voyage for the purpoſe of being employed in a military capacity, in their fleets or armies.

ART. XXI. This liberty of navigation and commerce ſhall extend to all kinds of merchandizes, excepting thoſe only which are ſpecified in the following article, and which are deſcribed under the name of contraband.

ART. XXII. Under this name of contraband, or prohibited goods, ſhall be comprehended arms, cannon, harquebuſſes, mortars, petards, bombs, grenades, ſauciſſes, carcaſſes, carriages for cannon, muſket-reſts, bandoleers, gun-powder, match, ſalt-petre, ball, pikes, ſwords, head-pieces, helmets, cutlaſſes, halberts, javelins, holſters, belts, horſes, and harneſs, and all other like kind of arms and warlike implements, fit for the uſe of troops.

ART. XXIII. Theſe merchandizes which follow ſhall not be reckoned among contraband goods, that is to ſay, all ſorts of cloth, and all other manufactures of wool, flax, ſilk, cotton, or any other materials, all kinds of wearing apparel, together with the articles of which they are uſually made, gold, ſilver, coined or uncoined, tin, iron, lead, copper, braſs, coals, as alſo wheat and barley, and any other kind of corn and pulſe, tobacco, and all kinds of ſpices, ſalted and ſmoaked fleſh, ſalted fiſh, cheeſe and butter, beer, oils, wines, ſugar, all ſorts of ſalt, and of proviſions which ſerve for ſuſtenance and food to mankind; alſo all kinds of cotton, cordage, cables, ſails, ſail-cloth, hemp, tallow, pitch, tar and roſin, anchors, and any parts of anchors, ſhip-maſts, planks, timber of all kinds of trees, and all other things proper either for building or repairing ſhips. Nor ſhall any other goods whatever, which have not been worked into the form of any inſtrument, or furniture for warlike uſe, by land or by ſea, be reputed contraband, much leſs ſuch as have been already wrought or made up for any other purpoſe. All which things ſhall be deemed goods not contraband, as likewiſe all others which are not comprehended, and particularly deſcribed in the preceding article; ſo that they may be freely carried by the ſubjects of both kingdoms, even to places belonging to an enemy, excepting only ſuch places as are beſieged, blocked up, or inveſted.

ART. XXIV. To the end that all manner of diſſentions and quarrels may be avoided and prevented on both ſides, it is agreed, that in caſe either of their majeſties ſhould be engaged in a war, the ſhips and veſſels belonging to the ſubjects of the other ſhall be furniſhed with ſea-letters, or paſſports, expreſſing the name, property, and bulk of the ſhip, as alſo the name and place of abode of the maſter or commander of the ſaid ſhip, that it may appear thereby, that the ſhip really and truly belongs to the ſubjects of one of the ſaid princes; which paſſports ſhall be made out and granted, according to the form annexed to the preſent treaty: they ſhall likewiſe be renewed every year, if the ſhip happens to return home within the ſpace of a year. It is alſo agreed, that ſuch ſhips when laden are to be provided not only with paſſports as abovementioned, but alſo with certificates containing the ſeveral particulars of the cargo, the place from whence the ſhip ſailed, and whither ſhe is bound, that ſo it may be known whether ſhe carries away any of the prohibited or contraband goods ſpecified in the 22d article of this treaty; which certificate ſhall be prepared by the officer of the place from whence the ſhip ſhall ſet ſail, in the accuſtomed form. And if any one ſhall think fit

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to expreſs in the ſaid certificates the perſon to whom the goods belong, he may freely do ſo.

ART. XXV. The ſhips belonging to the ſubjects and inhabitants of the reſpective kingdoms, coming to any of the coaſts of either of them, but without being willing to enter into port, or being entered, yet not willing to land their cargoes, or to break bulk, ſhall not be obliged to give an account of their lading, unleſs they are ſuſpected, upon ſure evidence, of carrying prohibited goods, called contraband, to the enemies of either of the two high contracting parties.

ART. XXVI. In caſe the ſhips belonging to the ſaid ſubjects or inhabitants of the reſpective dominions of their moſt ſerene majeſties, either on the coaſt, or on the high ſea, ſhall meet with any men of war belonging to their moſt ſerene majeſties, or with privateers; the ſaid men of war and privateers, for preventing any inconveniences, are to remain out of cannon-ſhot, and to ſend their boats to the merchant-ſhip which may be met with, and ſhall enter her to the number of two or three men only, to whom the maſter or commander of ſuch ſhip or veſſel ſhall ſhew his paſſport, containing the proof of the property of the ſhip, made out according to the form annexed to this preſent treaty; and the ſhip which ſhall have exhibited the ſame, ſhall have liberty to continue her voyage, and it ſhall be wholly unlawful any way to moleſt or ſearch her, or to chaſe or compel her to alter her courſe.

ART. XXVII. The merchant ſhips belonging to the ſubjects of either of the two high contracting parties, which intend to go to a port at enmity with the other ſovereign, concerning whoſe voyage and the ſort of goods on board, there may be juſt cauſe of ſuſpicion, ſhall be obliged to exhibit, as well on the high ſeas, as in the ports and havens, not only her paſſports, but alſo her certificates, expreſſing that the goods are not of the kind which are contraband, as ſpecified in the 22d article of this treaty.

ART. XXVIII. If, on exhibiting the above-mentioned certificates, containing a liſt of the cargo, the other party ſhould diſcover any goods of that kind which are declared contraband, or prohibited by the 22d article of this treaty, and which are deſigned for a port ſubject to his enemies, it ſhall be unlawful to break up or open the hatches, cheſts, caſks, bales, or other veſſels found on board ſuch ſhips, or to remove even the ſmalleſt parcel of the goods, whether the ſaid ſhip belongs to the ſubjects of the king of *Great-Britain*, or of the moſt Chriſtian king, unleſs the lading be brought on ſhore, in the preſence of the officers of the court of admiralty, and an inventory made by them of the ſaid goods; nor ſhall it be lawful to ſell, exchange, or alienate the ſame in any manner, unleſs after due and lawful proceſs ſhall have been had againſt ſuch prohibited goods, and the judges of the admiralty, reſpectively ſhall, by ſentence pronounced, have confiſcated the ſame; ſaving always as well the ſhip itſelf, as the other goods found therein, which by this treaty are to be accounted free: neither may they be detained on pretence of their being mixed with prohibited goods, much leſs ſhall they be confiſcated as lawful prize; and if, when only part of the cargo ſhall conſiſt of contraband goods, the maſter of the ſhip ſhall agree, conſent, and offer to deliver them to the captor who has diſcovered them, in ſuch caſe the captor having received thoſe goods, as lawful prize, ſhall forthwith releaſe the ſhip, and not hinder her, by any means, from proſecuting her voyage to the place of her deſtination.

ART. XXIX. On the contrary it is agreed, that whatever ſhall be found to be laden by the ſubjects and inhabitants of either party, on any ſhip belonging to the enemies of the other, although it be not contraband goods, ſhall be confiſcated in the ſame manner as if it belonged to the enemy himſelf; except thoſe goods and merchandizes which were put on board ſuch ſhip before the declaration of war, or the general order for repriſals, or even after ſuch declaration, if it were done within the times following; that is to ſay, if they were put on board ſuch ſhip in any port or place within the ſpace of *two* months after ſuch declaration, or order for repriſals, between *Archangel*, *St. Peterſburgh*, and the *Scilly* iſlands, and between the ſaid iſlands and the city of *Gibraltar*; of ten weeks in the *Mediterranean* ſea; and of eight months in any other country or place in the world; ſo that the goods of the ſubjects of either prince, whether they be contraband or otherwiſe, which, as aforeſaid, were put on board any ſhip belonging to an enemy before the war, or after the declaration of the ſame, within the time and limits above-

abovementioned, ſhall no ways be liable to confiſcation, but ſhall well and truly be reſtored, without delay, to the proprietors demanding the ſame; provided nevertheleſs, that if the ſaid merchandizes be contraband, it ſhall not be any ways lawful to carry them afterwards to the ports belonging to the enemy.

ART. XXX. And that more abundant care may be taken for the ſecurity of the reſpective ſubjects of their moſt ſerene majeſties, to prevent their ſuffering any injury by the men of war or privateers of either party, all the commanders of the ſhips of the king of *Great-Britain*, and of the moſt Chriſtian king, and all their ſubjects ſhall be forbid doing any damage to thoſe of the other party, or committing any outrage againſt them; and if they act to the contrary, they ſhall be puniſhed, and ſhall moreover be bound in their perſons and eſtates, to make ſatisfaction and reparation for all damages, and the intereſt thereof, of what nature ſoever.

ART. XXXI. For this cauſe, all commanders of privateers, before they receive their patents or ſpecial commiſſions, ſhall hereafter be obliged to give, before a competent judge, ſufficient ſecurity by good bail, who are reſponſible men, and have no intereſt in the ſaid ſhip, each of whom ſhall be bound in the whole for the ſum of *thirty-ſix thouſand livres Tournois*, or *fifteen hundred pounds ſterling*; or if ſuch ſhips be provided with above one hundred and fifty ſeamen and ſoldiers, for the ſum of *ſeventy-two thouſand livres Tournois* or *three thouſand pounds ſterling*, that they will make entire ſatisfaction for all damages and injuries whatſoever, which they, or their officers, or others in their ſervice, may commit during their cruize, contrary to the tenor of this preſent treaty, or the edicts made in conſequence thereof by their moſt ſerene majeſties, under penalty likewiſe of having their patents, and ſpecial commiſſions revoked and annulled.

ART. XXXII. Their ſaid majeſties being willing mutually to treat, in their dominions, the ſubjects of each other as favourably as if they were their own ſubjects, will give ſuch orders as ſhall be neceſſary and effectual, that the judgments and decrees concerning prizes in the courts of admiralty be given conformably to the rules of juſtice and equity, and to the ſtipulations of this treaty, by judges who are above all ſuſpicion; and who have no manner of intereſt in the cauſe in diſpute.

ART. XXXIII. And when the quality of the ſhip, goods, and maſter ſhall ſufficiently appear, from ſuch paſſports and certificates, it ſhall not be lawful for the commanders of men of war to exact any further proof under any pretext whatſoever. But if any merchant ſhip ſhall not be provided with ſuch paſſports and certificates, then it may be examined by a proper judge, but in ſuch manner as, if it be found, from other proofs and documents, that it truly belongs to the ſubjects of one of the ſovereigns, and does not contain any contraband goods, deſigned to be carried to the enemy of the other, it ſhall not be liable to confiſcation, but ſhall be releaſed, together with its cargo, in order to proceed on its voyage.

If the maſter of the ſhip named in the paſſports ſhould happen to die, or be removed by any other cauſe, and another put in his place, the ſhip and goods laden thereon, ſhall nevertheleſs be equally ſecure, and the paſſports ſhall remain in full force.

ART. XXXIV. It is further provided and agreed, that the ſhips of either of the two nations, retaken by the privateers of the other, ſhall be reſtored to the former owner, if they have not been in the power of the enemy for the ſpace of *four and twenty* hours, ſubject to the payment, by the ſaid owner, of one *third* of the value of the ſhip re-taken, and of its cargo, guns, and apparel; which third part ſhall be amicably adjuſted by the parties concerned: but if not, and in caſe they ſhould diſagree, they ſhall make application to the officers of the admiralty of the place where the privateer which retook the captured veſſel ſhall have carried her.

If the ſhip re-taken has been in the power of the enemy above *four and twenty* hours, ſhe ſhall wholly belong to the privateer which retook her.

In caſe of a ſhip being re-taken by any man of war belonging to his *Britannic* majeſty, or to his moſt Chriſtian majeſty, it ſhall be reſtored to the former owner, on payment of the *thirtieth* part of the value of ſuch ſhip, and of its cargo, guns, and apparel, if it was re-taken within the *four and twenty* hours; and the *tenth* part, if it was re-taken after the four and twenty hours; which ſum ſhall be diſtributed as a reward, amongſt the

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crews of the ſhips which ſhall have re-taken ſuch prize. The valuation of the *thirtieths* and *tenth* parts above-mentioned ſhall be ſettled conformably to the regulations in the beginning of this article.

ART. XXXV. Whenſoever the ambaſſadors of either of their ſaid majeſties, or other their miniſters having a public character, and reſiding at the court of the other prince, ſhall complain of the injuſtice of the ſentences which have been given, their majeſties ſhall reciprocally cauſe the ſame to be reviſed and re-examined in their councils, unleſs their councils ſhould already have decided thereupon, that it may appear, with certainty, whether the directions and proviſions preſcribed in this treaty have been followed and obſerved. Their majeſties ſhall likewiſe take care that this matter be effectually provided for, and that juſtice be done to every complainant within the ſpace of *three months*. However, before or after judgment given, and pending the reviſion thereof, it ſhall not be lawful to ſell the goods in diſpute, or to unlade them, unleſs with the conſent of the perſons concerned, for preventing any kind of loſs; and laws ſhall be enacted on both ſides for the execution of the preſent article.

ART. XXXVI. If any differences ſhall ariſe reſpecting the legality of prizes, ſo that a judicial deciſion ſhould become neceſſary; the judge ſhall direct the effects to be unladen, an inventory and appraiſement to be made thereof, and ſecurity to be required reſpectively from the captor for paying the coſts, in caſe the ſhip ſhould not be declared lawful prize; and from the claimant for paying the value of the prize, in caſe it ſhould be declared lawful; which ſecurities being given by both parties, the prize ſhall be delivered up to the claimant. But if the claimant ſhould refuſe to give ſufficient ſecurity, the judge ſhall direct the prize to be delivered to the captor, after having received from him good and ſufficient ſecurity for paying the full value of the ſaid prize, in caſe it ſhould be adjudged illegal. Nor ſhall the execution of the ſentence of the judge be ſuſpended by reaſon of any appeal, when the party againſt whom ſuch appeal ſhall be brought, whether claimant or captor, ſhall have given ſufficient ſecurity for reſtoring the ſhip or effects, or the value of ſuch ſhip or effects, to the appellant, in caſe judgment ſhould be given in his favour.

ART. XXXVII. In caſe any ſhips of war or merchantmen, forced by ſtorms or other accidents, be driven on rocks or ſhelves, on the coaſts of either of the high contracting parties, and ſhould there be daſhed to pieces and ſhipwrecked; all ſuch parts of the ſaid ſhips, or of the furniture or apparel thereof, as alſo of the goods and merchandizes as ſhall be ſaved, or the produce thereof, ſhall be faithfully reſtored, upon the ſame being claimed by the proprietors, or their factors, duly authorized, paying only the expences incurred in the preſervation thereof, according to the rate of ſalvage ſettled on both ſides; ſaving at the ſame time, the rights and cuſtoms of each nation, the abolition or modification of which ſhall however be treated upon, in the caſes where they ſhall be contrary to the ſtipulations of the preſent article; and their majeſties will mutually interpoſe their authority, that ſuch of their ſubjects, as ſhall be ſo inhuman as to take advantage of any ſuch misfortune, may be ſeverely puniſhed.

ART. XXXVIII. It ſhall be free for the ſubjects of each party to employ ſuch advocates, attornies, notaries, ſolicitors, and factors as they ſhall think fit; to which end the ſaid advocates, and others above-mentioned, ſhall be appointed by the ordinary judges, if it be needful, and the judges be thereunto required.

ART. XXXIX. And for the greater ſecurity and liberty of commerce and navigation, it is further agreed, that both the king of *Great-Britain*, and the moſt Chriſtian king ſhall not only refuſe to receive any pirates or ſea-rovers whatſoever into any of their haveus, ports, cities or towns, or permit any of their ſubjects, citizens or inhabitants, on either part to receive or protect them in their ports, to harbour them in their houſes, or to aſſiſt them in any manner whatſoever; but further they ſhall cauſe all ſuch pirates, and ſea-rovers, and all ſuch perſons who ſhall receive, conceal, or aſſiſt them, to be brought to condign puniſhment, for a terror and example to others. And all their ſhips, with the goods or merchandizes taken by them, and brought into the ports of either kingdom, ſhall be ſeized as far as they can be diſcovered, and ſhall be reſtored to the owners, or the factors duly authorized or deputed by them in writing, proper evidence being firſt given in the court of admiralty, for proving the property, even in caſe ſuch effects ſhould have paſſed into other hands by ſale, if it be proved that the buyers

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knew, or might have known, that they had been piratically taken. And generally all ſhips and merchandizes of what nature ſoever, which may be taken on the high ſeas, ſhall be brought into ſome port of either kingdom, and delivered into the cuſtody of the officers of that port, that they may be reſtored entire to the true proprietor, as ſoon as due and ſufficient proof ſhall have been made concerning the property thereof.

ART. XL. It ſhall be lawful, as well for the ſhips of war of their majeſties, as for privateers belonging to their ſubjects, to carry whitherſoever they pleaſe, the ſhips and goods taken from their enemies, without being obliged to pay any fee to the officers of the admiralty, or to any judges whatever; nor ſhall the ſaid prizes, when they arrive and enter the ports of their ſaid majeſties, be detained or ſeized; neither ſhall the ſearchers, or other officers of thoſe places, viſit or take cognizance of the validity of ſuch prizes; but they ſhall be at liberty to hoiſt ſail at any time, to depart, and to carry their prizes to the place mentioned in the commiſſions or patents, which the commanders of ſuch ſhips of war ſhall be obliged to ſhew; on the contrary, no ſhelter or refuge ſhall be given in their ports to ſuch as have made prize upon the ſubjects of either of their majeſties; but if forced by ſtreſs of weather, or the danger of the ſea, to enter therein, particular care ſhall be taken to haſten their departure, and to cauſe them to retire from thence as ſoon as poſſible, as far as it is not repugnant to former treaties made in this reſpect with other ſovereigns or ſtates.

ART. XLI. Neither of their ſaid majeſties ſhall permit the ſhips or goods belonging to the ſubjects of the other, to be taken within cannon ſhot of the coaſts, or in the ports, or rivers of the dominions by ſhips of war, or others having commiſſion from any prince, republic, or city whatſoever, but in caſe it ſhould ſo happen, both parties ſhall employ their united force to obtain reparation of the damage thereby occaſioned.

ART. XLII. But if it ſhall appear that the captor made uſe of any kind of torture upon the maſter of the ſhip, the crew, or others who ſhall be on board any ſhip belonging to the ſubjects of the other party, in ſuch caſe, not only the ſhip itſelf, together with the perſons, merchandizes, and goods whatſoever, ſhall be forthwith releaſed, without any delay, and ſet entirely free, but alſo ſuch as ſhall be convicted of ſo enormous a crime, together with their accomplices, ſhall ſuffer the moſt ſevere puniſhment ſuitable to their offences, this the king of *Great-Britain* and the moſt Chriſtian king mutually engage ſhall be obſerved, without any reſpect of perſons whatſoever.

ART. XLIII. Their majeſties ſhall reſpectively be at liberty, for the advantage of their ſubjects trading to the kingdoms and dominions of either of them, to appoint therein national conſuls, who ſhall enjoy the right, immunity, and liberty belonging to them, by reaſon of their duties and their functions; and places ſhall hereafter be agreed upon, where the ſaid conſuls ſhall be eſtabliſhed, as well as the nature and extent of their functions. The convention relative to this point ſhall be concluded immediately after the ſignature of the preſent treaty, of which it ſhall be deemed to conſtitute a part.

ART. XLIV. It is alſo agreed, that in whatever caſes relates to the lading and unlading of ſhips; the ſafety of merchandize, goods and effects, the ſucceſſion to perſonal eſtates, as well as the protection of individuals, and their perſonal liberty, as alſo the adminiſtration of juſtice, the ſubjects of the two high contracting parties ſhall enjoy in their reſpective dominions the ſame privileges, liberties, and rights, as the moſt favoured nations.

ART. XLV. If hereafter it ſhall happen through inadvertency, or otherwiſe, that any infraction or contraventions of the preſent treaty ſhould be committed on either ſide, the friendſhip and good underſtanding ſhall not immediately thereupon be interrupted; but this treaty ſhall ſubſiſt in all its force, and proper remedies ſhall be procured for removing the inconveniencies, as likewiſe for the reparation of the contraventions; and if the ſubjects of either kingdom ſhall be found guilty thereof, they only ſhall be puniſhed and ſeverely chaſtiſed.

ART. XLVI. His *Britannic* majeſty and his moſt Chriſtian majeſty have reſerved the right of reviſing and re-examining the ſeveral ſtipulations of this treaty, after the term of *twelve* years, to be computed from the day of paſſing laws for its execution in *Great-*

Britain and *Ireland* reſpectively; to propoſe and make ſuch alterations as the times and circumſtances may have rendered proper or neceſſary for the commercial intereſts of their reſpective ſubjects: and this reviſion is to be completed in the ſpace of *twelve* months; after which term the preſent treaty ſhall be of no effect, but in that event, the good harmony and friendly correſpondence between the two nations ſhall not ſuffer the leaſt diminution.

ART. XLVII. The preſent treaty ſhall be ratified and confirmed by his *Britannic* majeſty, and by his moſt Chriſtian majeſty, in two months, or ſooner, if it can be done, after the exchange of ſignatures between the plenipotentiaries.

In witneſs whereof, we the underſigned commiſſaries and plenipotentiaries of the king of *Great-Britain* and the moſt Chriſtian king, have ſigned the preſent treaty with our hands, and have ſet thereto the ſeals of our arms. Done at *Verſailles* the 26th of *September*, 1786.

W. Eden. (L. S.)
Gerard de Rayneval. (L. S.)

FORM *of the* PASSPORTS *and* SEA-LETTERS which are *to be granted by the reſpective Admiralties of the Dominions of the two high contracting Parties to the Ships and Veſſels ſailing from thence, purſuant to the 24th Article of the preſent Treaty.*

N. N. To all who ſhall ſee theſe preſents, *greeting*; Be it known that we have granted licence to *N.* maſter or commander of the ſhip *N.* belonging to *N.* of the port of *N.* burthen tons, or thereabouts, now lying in the port or haven of *N.* to ſail to *N.* laden with *N.* the ſaid ſhip having been examined before their departure, in the uſual manner, by the officers of the place appointed for that purpoſe. And the ſaid *N.* or ſuch other perſon as ſhall happen to ſucceed him, ſhall produce this licence in every port or haven which he may enter with his ſhip, to the officers of the place, and ſhall give a true account to them of what ſhall have paſſed or happened during his voyage; and he ſhall carry the colours, arms, and enſigns of *N.* during his voyage.

In witneſs whereof we have ſigned theſe preſents, and ſet the ſeal of our arms thereto, and cauſed the ſame to be counterſigned by *N.* at day of in the year, &c. &c.

No perſon converſant in mercantile affairs can poſſibly read the foregoing prolix treaty, without preſaging what muſt follow; many of the articles being drawn up in *vague*, and indefinite terms, requiring explanation and comments; accordingly, it had not been long ratified and confirmed by the reſpective ſovereigns, and by laws enacted in *Great-Britain* and *Ireland*, for the purpoſe of carrying it into effectual execution, before complaints, diſagreements, and even open diſguſt expreſſed by ſome of the trading cities of *France*, particularly *Rouen*, where it was firſt publiſhed, threatened its total overthrow; happily, however, by the good conduct of the miniſters at the head of the commercial departments of both nations, an explanation took place the following year, in the form of a convention, copy of which is hereunto annexed.

CONVENTION between his Britannic *Majeſty and the Moſt Chriſtian King, ſigned at* Verſailles, *the* 15*th of* January, 1787.

THE king of *Great-Britain*, and the moſt Chriſtian king, being willing, in conformity to the 6th and 43d articles of the treaty of navigation and commerce, ſigned at *Verſailles* the 26th of *September*, 1786, to explain and ſettle certain points which had been reſerved; their *Britannic* and moſt Chriſtian majeſties, always diſpoſed more particularly to confirm the good underſtanding in which they are happily united, have named for that purpoſe their reſpective plenipotentiaries, *to wit*, on the part of his *Britannic* majeſty, *William Eden*, eſq. privy-counſellor in *Great-Britain* and *Ireland*, member of the *Britiſh* parliament, and his envoy extraordinary and miniſter plenipotentiary

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to his moſt Chriſtian majeſty, and on the part of his moſt Chriſtian majeſty, the count *de Vergennes*, miniſter and ſecretary of ſtate for the department of foreign affairs, and chief of the royal council of finances; who, after having communicated to each other their reſpective full powers, have agreed upon the following articles.

ART. I. Their majeſties having ſtipulated in the 6th article of the ſaid treaty, "that the duties on hard-ware, cutlery, cabinet-ware, and turnery; and on all other works, both heavy and light, of iron, ſteel, copper and braſs, ſhall be claſſed; and that the higheſt duty ſhall not exceed *ten per cent. ad valorem*," it is agreed that cabinet-ware, and turnery, and every thing that is included under thoſe denominations, as alſo muſical inſtruments, ſhall pay *ten per cent. ad valorem*.

All articles made of iron or ſteel, pure or mixed, or worked or mounted with other ſubſtances, not exceeding in value, *ſixty livres Tournois*, or fifty ſhillings *per* quintal, ſhall pay only *five per cent. ad valorem*; and all other wares, as buttons, buckles, knives, ſciſſars, and all the different articles included under the deſcription of hard-ware and cutlery, as alſo all other works of iron, ſteel, copper, and braſs, pure or mixed, or worked or mounted with other ſubſtances, ſhall pay *ten per cent. ad valorem*.

If either of the two ſovereigns ſhould thing proper to admit the ſaid articles, or only ſome of them, from any other nation, by reaſon of their utility, at a lower duty, the ſubjects of the other ſovereign ſhall be allowed to participate in ſuch diminution, in order that no foreign nation may enjoy, in this reſpect, any preference to their diſadvantage.

The works of iron, ſteel, copper, and braſs above-mentioned, are not to be underſtood to extend to bar iron, or pig iron, or, in general, to any kind of iron, ſteel, copper or braſs, in the ſtate of the raw material.

ART. II. Their majeſties having alſo ſtipulated in the 6th article, "that for the better ſecuring the due collection of the duties payable *ad valorem*, which are ſpecified in the tariff, they will concert with each other the form of the declarations to be made, and the proper means of preventing fraud, with reſpect to the real value of the goods and merchandizes: It is agreed that each declaration ſhall be given in writing, ſigned by the merchant, owner, or factor who anſwers for the merchandizes at their entry, which declaration ſhall contain an exact liſt of the ſaid merchandizes, and of their packages, of the marks, numbers, and cyphers, and of the contents of each bale or caſe, and ſhall certify that they are of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the kingdom from whence they are imported, and ſhall alſo expreſs the true and real value of the ſaid merchandizes, in order that the duties may be paid in conſequence thereof. That the officers of the cuſtom-houſe where the declaration may be made, ſhall be at liberty to make ſuch examination as they ſhall think proper of the ſaid merchandizes, upon their being landed, not only for the purpoſe of verifying the facts alledged in the ſaid declaration, that the merchandizes are of the produce of the country therein mentioned, and that the ſtatement of their value and quantity is exact, but alſo that of preventing the clandeſtine introduction of other merchandizes in the ſame bales or caſes: provided nevertheleſs that ſuch examinations ſhall be made with every poſſible attention to the convenience of the traders, and to the preſervation of the ſaid merchandizes.

In caſe the officers of the cuſtoms ſhould not be ſatisfied with the valuation made of the merchandizes in the ſaid declaration, they ſhall be at liberty, with the conſent of the principal officer of the cuſtoms of the port, or of ſuch other officer as ſhall be appointed for that purpoſe, to take the ſaid merchandizes according to the valuation made by the declaration, allowing to the merchant or owner an overplus of *ten per cent.* and refunding to him the duties he may have paid for the ſaid merchandizes. In which caſe, the whole amount ſhall be paid without delay, by the cuſtom-houſe of the port, if the value of the effects in queſtion ſhall not exceed *four hundred and eighty livres Tournois*, or *twenty* pounds ſterling; and within *fifteen* days at lateſt if their value ſhall exceed that ſum.

And if doubts ſhould happen to ariſe, either reſpecting the value of ſuch merchandizes, or the country of which they are the produce, the officers of the cuſtoms at the port ſhall come to a determination thereupon, with all poſſible diſpatch; and no greater ſpace of time ſhall be employed for that purpoſe, in any caſe, than eight days,

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in the ports where the officers who have the principal direction of the cuſtoms reſide, and fifteen days in any other port whatſoever.

It is ſuppoſed and underſtood that the merchandizes admitted by the preſent treaty, ſhall be reſpectively of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the dominions of the two ſovereigns in *Europe*.

To oblige the traders to be accurate in the declarations required by the preſent article, as alſo to prevent any doubt that might ariſe on that part of the 10th article of the ſaid treaty, which provides, "that if any of the effects are omitted in the declaration delivered by the maſter of the ſhip, they ſhall not be liable to confiſcation, unleſs there be a manifeſt appearance of fraud," it is underſtood, that in ſuch caſe, the ſaid effects ſhall be confiſcated, unleſs ſatisfactory proof be given to the officers of the cuſtoms, that there was not any intention of fraud.

ART. III. In order to prevent the introduction of callicoes manufactured in the *Eaſt Indies*, or in other countries, as if they had been manufactured in the reſpective dominions of the two ſovereigns in *Europe*; it is agreed that the callicoes manufactured in the ſaid dominions for exportation from one country to the other reſpectively, ſhall have at the two ends of each piece, a particular *mark* woven in the piece, to be ſettled in concert by the two governments; of which mark the reſpective governments ſhall give nine months previous notice to the manufacturers, and the ſaid mark ſhall be altered from time to time, as the caſe may require. It is further agreed, that until the ſaid precaution can be put in execution, the ſaid callicoes mutually exported ſhall be accompanied by a certificate of the officers of the cuſtoms, or of ſuch other officer as ſhall be appointed for that purpoſe, declaring that they were fabricated in the country from whence they were exported, and alſo that they are furniſhed with the marks already preſcribed in the reſpective countries, to diſtinguiſh ſuch callicoes from thoſe which come from other countries.

ART. IV. In ſettling the duties upon cambricks and lawns, it is underſtood that the breadth ſhould not exceed for the cambricks, *ſeven-eighths* of a yard, *Engliſh* meaſure, about three quarters of an ell of *France*, and for the lawns one yard and a quarter, *Engliſh* meaſure, one ell of *France*; and if any hereafter ſhall be made of a greater breadth than what is above-mentioned, they ſhall pay a duty of *ten per cent. ad valorem*.

ART. V. It is alſo agreed that the ſtipulations in the 18th article of the treaty ſhall not be conſtrued to derogate from the privileges, regulations, and uſages already eſtabliſhed in the cities or ports of the reſpective dominions of the two ſovereigns; and further, that the 15th article of the ſaid treaty ſhall be conſtrued to relate only to ſhips ſuſpected of carrying, in time of war, to the enemies of either of the high contracting parties, any prohibited articles, denominated contraband; and the ſaid article is not to hinder the examinations of the officers of the cuſtoms, for the purpoſe of preventing illicit trade in the reſpective dominions.

ART. VI. Their majeſties having ſtipulated by the 43d article of the ſaid treaty, that the nature and extent of the functions of the conſuls ſhould be determined, "and that a convention relative to this point ſhould be concluded immediately after the ſignature of the preſent treaty, of which it ſhould be deemed to conſtitute a part," It is agreed that the ſaid ulterior convention ſhall be ſettled within the ſpace of two months; and that, in the mean time, the conſuls-general, conſuls, and vice-conſuls ſhall conform to the uſages which are now obſerved, relative to the conſulſhip, in the reſpective dominions of the two ſovereigns; and that they ſhall enjoy all the privileges, rights and immunities belonging to their office, and which are allowed to the conſuls-general, conſuls, and vice-conſuls of the moſt favoured nations.

ART. VII. It ſhall be lawful for the ſubjects of his *Britannic* majeſty to proſecute their debtors in *France*, for the recovery of debts contracted in the dominions of his ſaid majeſty, or elſewhere, in *Europe*, and there to bring actions againſt them in conformity to the practice of law in uſe in the kingdom; provided that there ſhall be the like uſage in favour of *French* ſubjects, in the *European* dominions of his *Britannic* majeſty.

ART. VIII. The articles of the preſent convention ſhall be ratified and confirmed by his *Britannic* majeſty, and by his moſt Chriſtian majeſty, in one month, or ſooner, if it can be done, after the exchange of ſignatures between the plenipotentiaries.

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In witneſs whereof, we the miniſters plenipotentiary have ſigned the preſent convention, and have cauſed the ſeals of our arms to be ſet thereto.

Done at *Verſailles* the 15th of *January*, 1787.

W. Eden. (L. S.)
Gravier de Vergennes. (L. S.)

In conformity to the ſaid treaty and convention, the *Britiſh* parliament paſſed an act for conſolidating certain duties of import, payable at the cuſtom-houſe, under various denominations of old and new ſubſidies, &c. &c. &c. &c. into one ſimple rate, either by the piece, by weight, or *ad valorem*; which regulations will be given under the head of CUSTOMS, reſerved, in this edition, for the laſt article, that every, the moſt recent regulation made by parliament or the miniſtry, to the very moment of ſending the final ſheets to the preſs, may, for the benefit of our merchants and traders, be included.

Of the Commerce between Great-Britain *and* Holland.

I AM now going to open a very beneficial branch of commerce, and ſhall take the ſame method to inveſtigate the advantages or diſadvantages ariſing from it, as I have done with the preceding; not knowing of any truer method for diſcovering them, than what the cuſtom-houſe entries afford, which have hitherto been my guide through this intricate maze of buſineſs; though I ſhall not here particularize the different articles as I did in the foregoing.

Before the *Dutch* war; *viz.* from *Michaelmas* 1662 to *Michaelmas* 1663, our imports from *Holland* exceeded our exports there 386,160*l.* 4*s.* and from 1668 to 1669 the balance in our diſfavour was again 323,636*l.* 1*s.* And I do not find any account how matters ſtood between us from 1669 to 1696; but from *Chriſtmas* 1699, to the ſame time in 1704, the eſtimate of exports exceeded our imports by 7,618,668*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.* ¾. From which accounts may be obſerved, that in the years 1663 and 1669, our dealings with the *States* were inconſiderable to what they were after the beginning of the firſt war, and have continued to be ever ſince, as well in number and variety of commodities as in the value. For in the firſt years above-mentioned, our exports thither were confined to only forty-five articles of rated goods, whereas in the laſt year, *viz.* 1704, they were increaſed to at leaſt a hundred and twenty or a hundred and thirty; and ſo proportionably in thoſe paying *ad valorem*, without reckoning the out-ports, whoſe cuſtoms, Dr. *Davenant* ſays, bear proportion to thoſe of *London*, as 1,268,095*l.* is to 346,081*l.* which would add to the above account near two millions more for the five years; and the ſaid gentleman, ſtill bringing the calculation lower, *viz.* from 1698 to 1705, remarks, that the exceſs on our ſide has been ſome years a million and a half, but by a medium taken off theſe ſeven years 1,388,102*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* ½. *per annum*, which, according to the common notion of theſe things, is ſo much money got clear of the nation. But the Doctor diſſents from this too generally received opinion, and ſuppoſes that nothing can be more fallacious than to conclude, that becauſe a country takes off more of our commodities than we do of their's, that our dealings with that country are always beneficial to us, though prejudicial to them, and that when this happens, there is a conſtant ſuperlucration on our ſide; but his obſervation is with this reſtriction, that our goods thus exported ſerve for the tranſportation trade to thoſe who take them from us, and not for a ſupport of luxury and voluptuouſneſs. For he grants, as every one muſt, that if they are conſumed where they are firſt carried, they muſt prove a dead loſs to their new proprietors; the *Dutch* are in the firſt caſe, where our products and manufactures, plantation and *Eaſt-India* goods, furniſh materials for a great part of their trade with other nations, by which they are ſo far from being ſufferers, that, on the contrary, the more they take from us, the more they enlarge their univerſal traffick, and conſequently encreaſe their riches; and *extra* of theſe reaſons, it would be abſurd to imagine, that if *Holland* was ſo great a loſer yearly as the balance of trade amounted to, that they either would, or indeed could continue it, as

they

they have for ſo long done; nay, if they were in any ſhape ſufferers by it, they are too politick a nation to proceed in a bad courſe; for this would be a glaring inſtance of an imprudence which that circumſpect people are never guilty of; the contrary is therefore apparent, and their motives for continuing the trade proceed from the advantages they reap by it.

But Sir *William Temple*'s ſentiments on this ſubject are ſo finely expreſſed, in his obſervations upon the *United Provinces*, p. 231. cap. 6. of the 5th edition, that I could not paſs them by without tranſcribing: "The vulgar miſtake, ſays he, that importa-"tion of foreign wares, if purchaſed with native commodities, and not with money, "does not make a nation poorer, is but what every man that gives himſelf leiſure to "think muſt immediately rectify, by finding out, that upon the end of an account "between a nation, and all they deal with abroad, whatever the exportation wants in "value to balance that of the importation, muſt of neceſſity be made up with ready "money.

"By this we find out the foundation of the riches of *Holland*, as of their trade, by "the circumſtances already rehearſed. For never any country traded ſo much and "conſumed ſo little; they buy infinitely, but it is to ſell again, either upon improve-"ment of the commodity, or at a better market. They are the great maſters of the "*Indian* ſpices, and of the *Perſian* ſilks; but wear plain woollen, and feed upon their "own fiſh and roots. Nay they ſell the fineſt of their own cloth to *France*, and buy "coarſe out of *England* for their own wear. They ſend abroad the beſt of their own "butter into all parts, and buy the cheapeſt out of *Ireland*, or the north of *England*, for "their own uſe. In fine, they furniſh infinite luxury which they never practiſe; "and traffick in pleaſures they never taſte."

The principal articles of our exports to *Holland* are, woollens of ſeveral ſorts, lead, wrought braſs and iron, melaſſes, cotton, printed linens, quickſilver, wrought ſilk, butter, morkins, rice, copperas, allum, pimento, tin, tobacco, ſugars, gold and ſilver coin and bullion, drugs, and *Eaſt-India* goods; beſides which, our ſmaller exports are ſkins, woods, leather, glue, wool, wrought plate, gloves, hats of ſeveral ſorts, watches, earthen-ware, garters, bellows, cheeſe, catlings, lantern leaves, rape cakes, haberdaſhery, *Scots* pearls, pewter, elephant's teeth, glaſs, &c. And the principal imports from thence are linens, ſilks, threads, ſpicery, incles, battery, ſtock-fiſh, whale-fins, madder, hemp, flax, rheniſh wine, ſafflower, paper, bugles, and iron wire. The leſſer imports are ſnuff, wainſcot, *Ruſſia* mats, ſmalts, argol, ſeeds, packthread, metal prepared, ſteel, ſpa-water, wine, quilts, hair of ſeveral ſorts, broken glaſs, ſtone pots, bulruſhes, brick-ſtones, terras, quern-ſtones, twiſt, indigo, verdigris, weed aſhes, cinnabar, ſpelter, oker, pencils, *Geneva* hones, iron, plates, &c. all which we ſuffer to be imported and conſumed amongſt us for the ſame reaſons that we prohibit the merchandize of *France*, *viz.* becauſe theſe latter take ſo little from us, whilſt the *Dutch*, by the large extractions they make, pay much more to the rents of our lands and the labour of our people, than we do to their's. And it is certain, that the *United Provinces* are the greateſt of all our foreign markets; and the moſt likely to continue ſo; as the products of their country are not any thing near ſufficient to feed or cloth their inhabitants; ſo that it is not in the power of induſtry or art to free them from a dependance for both on their neighbours; whilſt thoſe princes, who govern a more extended country, may, as moſt of them do, daily improve in growths and manufactures. It is true, *France* has for ſome years paſt interfered with us in this trade, though I believe very little to our prejudice; and I think it may be eſteemed on as good a footing now, as it was when the calculations I have quoted were made; and muſt remain ſo, at leaſt in general, as many of the principal goods which conſtitute that branch of commerce can only be ſupplied by us, and ſome of them are as much demanded for *France* as they are for *Holland*.

Of the Trade between Great-Britain *and* Germany.

OUR commerce with this country will appear to be but little when its vaſt extent and populouſneſs are conſidered; as Dr. *Davenant* makes the medium of a ſeven years' dealing with it, *viz.* from *Chriſtmas* 1698 to 1705, to be in exports 838,791*l.* and imports

ports 677,521*l. per ann.* though indeed he accounts for the ſmallneſs of it in a very reaſonable manner, by acquainting us, that the *Dutch* ſupply that people now with thoſe fine cloths, ſtuffs, ſays, ſerges, &c. manufactured here, which our merchants uſed formerly to export to *Hamburgh*, and other parts of the *German* empire, otherwiſe our dealings there would be certainly much more conſiderable than they are, and increaſe our advantage by augmenting the employ of our ſhipping in their carriage; and this would certainly have occurred, as the importation of ſo large a quantity of *German* linens muſt have been anſwered by an adequate quantity of our woollen manufactures, had not we been intercepted in that traffick by our *Flemiſh* neighbours, with goods of our own manufacturing, taken immediately from the premiſes; and this in part proves that *Holland* is no ſufferer in the overbalance we ſeemingly have againſt them in our mutual dealings.

It is true, our late improvements in the linen fabricks have ſupplanted the *Germans* in ſome part of their's, ſince the before-mentioned calculation; but on the other hand, this branch of buſineſs muſt have roſe in their favour, and it has gone on ſinking in that of *France's*, and is certainly rendered more beneficial to us both by the alteration; our imports of linen being repaid by an export of woollens, and therefore the increaſe of one is conſequently the augmentation of the other. Our exports there, are cloths, baiſe, ſtuffs, frize, flannels, kerſeys, hats, hoſe, doub. dozens, logwood, pipes, cochineal, wrought iron and braſs, haberdaſhery, ſilk mixed, ſilk wrought and unwrought, ſugar, and ditto refined, painters' colours, turners' wood, wrought plate, leather, printed linen, callicoes, and other *India* goods; rice, ginger, pimento, pepper, tobacco, ditto cut, drugs, coffee, allum, pewter, cotton, wool, lead, litharge, tin, apothecaries' ſtuff, copperas, orchal, chalk, glaſs, glue, lantern leaves, ſilver coin, coney wool, fuſtick, blankets, cabinet ware, &c. And we import from thence, linens, ſpa and Bourn water, *Ruſſia* mats, rags, ſmalts, white copperas, melting pots, pearl, weed and potaſhes, fenugreek, ſturgeon, canvaſs, broken glaſs, hartſhorns, drugs, flax, tow, quills, briſtles, &c.

Of Great-Britain's *Commerce with* Spain.

I NOW go from the *northern* to the *ſouthern* regions, in order to give an account of our trade with this kingdom, being the next of importance to thoſe already mentioned; and I wiſh I could ſay it ſtill continued in that flouriſhing and advantageous condition it was formerly carried on; but an aggregate number of events have happened within theſe fifty years, or ſince the emperor *Charles* II's reign, to alter the nature and manner of it, by its being loaded with higher and additional duties than it was in that prince's time; and the introduction of *French* commodities more encouraged, ſince a monarch of the houſe of *Bourbon* ſat on the throne. But what has given a ſtill greater blow to our ſaid trade, is his ſetting up a multiplicity of fabricks, for the manufacturing ſuch goods as the *Spaniards* were formerly ſupplied with principally from us: For though the favouring thoſe from *France* undoubtedly hurts us, I cannot think it did in the article of our *Colcheſter* baiſe, as the *Britiſh merchant* ſeems particularly to intimate; for theſe ſtand as a remarkable inſtance of the invaluable quality of that fabrick, which hitherto no nation has been able to imitate; and Mr. *King* ſeems to be under another miſtake in regard to the value of theſe baiſe, when he ſuppoſes them once to have roſe from ſeventeen to twenty-four pence the *Flemiſh* ell, as they are never bought by meaſure, but by the piece; it being the *Bocking* baiſe, made indeed at *Colcheſter* as well as at that place, only that are ſold by meaſure, and are only fit for the *Portugal* market, whilſt the *Colcheſter* baiſe are ſolely vendible in *Spain*; and the fineſt of them are ſtill in almoſt as much eſteem as ever in that country, though the poverty of the people diſabled them from going dreſſed in the ſame manner their moſt affluent condition permitted them, ſo that the generality are now obliged to content themſelves with the products of their own looms, ſet up in *Arragon*, &c.

His Catholick majeſty *Philip* V. began before his death to encourage the manufactories of cloth, which had for many years been carried on in his kingdom, though to very little purpoſe, till the duke de *Ripperda*, then prime miniſter, revived the eſtabliſhments, and improved them by introducing a great many clothiers from his own country, *Holland*, to whom his majeſty continued his protection,

rection, notwithſtanding the ſaid nobleman afterwards fell into diſgrace. And, in order the better to promote his intentions, he granted the fabricators many privileges, and to animate them to an increaſe and improvement, he wore them himſelf, clothed his troops with them, and prohibited the importation of any from abroad, which mandate was for ſome years obſerved with rigour; and though I never heard it was repealed, yet our cloths are now, and have been for ſome years paſt, admitted to an entry at *Cadiz*, as well as other ſorts of woollens that were included in the prohibition; but the quantity is ſmall in reſpect to what it formerly was, and this commerce has entirely ceaſed in moſt other parts of *Spain*, where the diſpatch formerly was very conſiderable; and the principal part of what is now introduced there, as well of cloth as other woollens, ſerves for their tranſport trade to their *American* colonies, with the exception of our fine baiſe, beſt *Sandford* ells, and a few other fine goods, inimitable, as I before obſerved, by the *French*, which are ſtill uſed and worn by the *Spaniards* in *Old Spain*.

Don *Ferdinand* VI. ſtrictly followed his father's ſteps, and greatly improved on his ſchemes and maxims; ſo that manufactures of various ſorts are now ſettled in *Spain*, whereas his father only left that of cloth in being; and this prince, being leſs influenced by *French* counſels, had naturally the good of his country more at heart.

I ſhould now proceed to give an account of the preſent ſtate of our trade with that country; but previous thereto, I hope it will be agreeable to my readers, that I inform them on what footing our treaties with that crown have placed us, as ſome of them are in very few hands, though the knowledge of them may prove both inſtructive and advantageous.

The baſis on which the ſeveral treaties of commerce ſubſiſting between *Great-Britain* and *Spain* are founded, is that concluded between the two crowns at *Madrid*, on the $\frac{13}{23}$ of *May*, 1667; and as this is indeed the ſubſtance of all the ſubſequent ones, I ſhall juſt give the heads of the articles immediately relative to trade.

Article IV. Stipulates a free trade of commerce to the ſubjects on both ſides, as well by land as ſea, &c.

Art. V. Agrees that no cuſtoms ſhall be paid in either kingdom by the ſubjects of the other, but ſuch as the natives pay.

Art. VI. Tables or liſts of the duties ſhall be put up at the doors of the cuſtom-houſes, &c. that merchants may know what they have to pay, and not be impoſed on.

Art. VII. Permits the *Engliſh* freely to import all kind of goods, without being enforced to declare to whom, and for what price they ſell them; nor ſhall they be moleſted for the errors of maſters or others, in the entry of the ſaid goods, nor obliged to pay duties for more than they land; and prize goods ſhall be eſteemed as *Engliſh*.

Art. VIII. Grants leave for the *Engliſh* freely to carry *Eaſt-India* goods into *Spain*, and that they ſhall have all the privileges granted to the *Dutch* by the treaty of *Munſter*, 1648.

Art. IX. And the privileges granted to the *Engliſh* reſiding in *Andaluſia*, 1645, to be general to all that nation, reſiding or trading in any places whatſoever within his Catholic majeſty's dominions.

Art. X. No ſhips appertaining to the *Engliſh*, navigating in the king of *Spain*'s dominions, ſhall be viſited by the judge of contraband, or any other officer; nor ſhall any ſoldiers or armed men be put aboard them; nor ſhall the cuſtom-houſe officers of either party ſearch any ſhip, until they have landed all their cargo, or ſuch part of it as they intend; but in the interim officers may be put aboard, not exceeding three, to ſee that no merchandize be landed without paying duties, but this without any expence to the ſhip. And when the maſter ſhall declare his intention of landing his whole cargo, and ſhall have made his entry accordingly, and afterwards other goods unentered are found aboard, eight working days ſhall be allowed to work, to commence from the firſt day of delivering, to the end that the concealed goods may be entered, and confiſcation prevented; and if in the time limited, the entry be not made, then the unentered goods only ſhall be confiſcated, and no other puniſhment inflicted.

Art. XI. Agrees, that neither party ſhall be obliged to regiſter or pay cuſtoms for any other goods than thoſe they ſhall unlade.

Art. XII.

ART. XII. Settles, that when those goods which are landed and have paid customs, are afterwards carried to some other parts in the same dominions, they shall pay no new duties.

ART. XIII. All ships may enter freely in any port or road of either prince, and depart when they please, without paying any duties for their cargoes, provided they do not break bulk.

ART. XIV. In case the ships belonging to the subjects of either party shall be met by men of war or privateers appertaining to the other party, these shall send their boat aboard the merchant ship, and be satisfied with examining his passports, without coming within gunshot.

ART. XV. If any prohibited goods shall be exported from either of the kingdoms, by the respective subjects of the one or the other party, only such goods shall be confiscated, without any further punishment, except the delinquent shall carry out of his *Britannic* majesty's dominions, the proper coin, wool, or fullers-earth; or shall carry out of the dominions of the said king of *Spain*, any gold and silver, wrought or unwrought; in either of which cases, the laws of the respective countries are to take place.

ART. XVII. No merchant, pilot, master of a ship, mariner, ships, or merchandise, shall be embargoed or detained, by any general or particular order whatsoever.

ART. XVIII. Merchants and subjects, of the one and the other king, may use all kinds of fire-arms for their defence, according to the custom of the place.

ART. XIX. The captains, officers, and mariners, of the ships belonging to either party, may not commence an action for their wages, nor may be received under any pretext whatsoever, into the service or protection of either king; but if any controversy happen between merchants and masters of ships, or between masters and mariners, the composing thereof shall be left to the consul of the nation; though he who shall not submit to this arbitrament, may appeal to the ordinary justice of the place.

ART. XXI, XXXII, and XXIII. Allow freedom of trade to places in amity or neutrality with either party, that they shall not be disturbed therein, and that in this case, if any contraband goods be found in them, they only shall be confiscated, and no other.

ART. XXIV. Shews what are contraband goods, which I have already described in a former part of this work.

ART. XXVI. All goods belonging to the subjects of either party, which shall be found laden on the ships of enemies, shall be confiscated.

ART. XXVII. The consuls which shall hereafter reside in any of the king of *Spain*'s dominions, or the *Spanish* consul residing in *England*, shall have, and exercise the same power and authority in the execution of his office, as any other consul hath formerly had.

ART. XXVIII. Secures the subjects on either side from being molested or disturbed on account of their religion, so long as they give no public scandal or offence.

ART. XXIX. All merchandise shall be paid for in both countries only in such coin as shall be agreed for.

ART. XXX. And all merchants, factors, &c. of both nations shall enjoy their houses, warehouses, &c. during the time for which they have hired them, without any impediment.

ART. XXXI. The subjects of the said confederate kings shall employ those advocates, proctors, &c. that they shall think fit; and they shall not be constrained to shew their books and papers, if it be not to give evidence, for the avoiding controversies and law suits, neither shall they be embargoed, detained, or taken out of their hands upon any pretence whatsoever, and they may keep their said books and accounts in whatever language they please.

ART. XXXII. In case the estate of any person shall be sequestred or seized on by any court of justice, within the dominions of either party, and any estate or debt happen to lie in the hands of the delinquents, belonging *bona fide* to the subjects of the other, the said estate or debts shall not be confiscated, but restored to the true owners.

ART. XXXIII. The estates of those who die in either country respectively shall be preserved for the lawful heirs of the deceased.

ART. XXXIV. The goods and eſtates of his *Britannic* majeſty's ſubjects, who ſhall die in *Spain*, without making their wills, ſhall be put into inventory, with their papers, writings, and books of account, by the conſul, or other public miniſter, to be kept for the proprietors and creditors; and neither the *Cruzada*, nor any other judicatory whatſoever, ſhall intermeddle therein; which alſo in like caſe ſhall be obſerved in *England*, towards the ſubjects of the king of *Spain*.

ART. XXXV. That a decent and convenient burial-place ſhall be granted and appointed, to bury the dead bodies of the *Britiſh* ſubjects who ſhall die in *Spain*.

ART. XXXVI. If any difference hereafter happen between their *Britannic* and Catholic majeſties, ſix months' ſpace ſhall be allowed their reſpective ſubjects to withdraw their effects, without giving them in that time any moleſtation or trouble, or retaining their goods or perſons.

ART. XXXVIII. The *Engliſh* and *Spaniards* to have reciprocally all privileges granted, or to be granted, to any other ſtranger.

Subſequent to the foregoing treaty many others have ſince been made, eſpecially after the laſt long war, at *Utrecht*, the 13th of *July*, and 9th of *December*, 1713, and another on the 14th of *December*, 1715, which laſt being ſcarce, and conſequently not eaſy to be obtained, I here inſert it *verbatim*, as it is not long.

Treaty of Commerce between Great-Britain *and* Spain, *concluded at* Madrid, *the 14th of* December, 1715.

WHEREAS ſince the treaties of peace and commerce lately concluded at *Utrecht*, the 13th of *July*, and the 9th of *December*, 1713, between his Catholic majeſty, and her late majeſty the queen of *Great-Britain*, of glorious memory, there remained ſtill ſome differences about trade and the courſe thereof; and his Catholic majeſty and the king of *Great-Britain*, being inclined to maintain and cultivate a firm and inviolable peace and friendſhip, in order to attain to this good end, they have by their two miniſters, underwritten, mutually and duly qualified, cauſed the following articles to be concluded and ſigned.

I. The *Britiſh* ſubjects ſhall not be obliged to pay higher or other duties, for goods coming in, or going out of the ſeveral ports of his Catholic majeſty, than thoſe they paid for the ſame goods in king *Charles* II.'s time, ſettled by ſchedules and ordonnances of the ſaid king, or his predeceſſors: And although the *gracias*, commonly called *pie del farda*, be not grounded on any royal ordonnance, nevertheleſs his Catholic majeſty declares, wills, and ordains, that it be obſerved, now and hereafter, as an inviolable law; which duties ſhall be exacted and raiſed, now and for the future, with the ſame advantages and favours to the ſaid ſubjects.

II. His majeſty confirms the treaty made by the *Britiſh* ſubjects, with the magiſtrates of *St. Andero* in the year 1700.

III. His Catholic majeſty permits the ſaid ſubjects to gather ſalt in the iſle of *Tortugas*, they having enjoyed this liberty in the reign of king *Charles* the ſecond, without interruption.

IV. The ſaid ſubjects ſhall pay no where any higher, or other duties, than thoſe paid by the ſubjects of his Catholic majeſty in the ſame places.

V. The ſaid ſubjects ſhall enjoy all the rights, privileges, franchiſes, exemptions, and immunities whatever, which they enjoyed before the laſt war, by virtue of the royal ſchedules or ordonances, and by the articles of the treaty of peace and commerce made at *Madrid* in 1667, which is hereby fully confirmed; and the ſaid ſubjects ſhall be uſed in *Spain*, in the ſame manner as the moſt favoured nation, and conſequently all nations ſhall pay the ſame duties on wool and other merchandiſes coming in and going out by ſea. And all the rights, privileges, franchiſes, exemptions and immunities, that ſhall be granted and allowed to the ſaid ſubjects, the like ſhall be granted, obſerved, and permitted to the ſubjects of *Spain*, in the kingdoms of his majeſty the king of *Great-Britain*.

VI. And

VI. And as innovations may have been made in trade, his Catholic majeſty promiſes on his part to uſe his utmoſt endeavours to aboliſh them, and for the future to cauſe them to be avoided: In like manner the king of *Great-Britain* promiſes to uſe all poſſible endeavours to aboliſh all innovations on his part, and for the future to cauſe them by all means to be avoided.

VII. The treaty of commerce made at *Utrecht*, the 9th of *December*, 1713, ſhall continue in force, except the articles that ſhall be found contrary to what is this day concluded and ſigned, which ſhall be aboliſhed and rendered of no force, and eſpecially the three articles, commonly called explanatory; and theſe preſents ſhall be approved, ratified, and changed on each ſide, within the ſpace of ſix weeks, or ſooner, if poſſible. In witneſs whereof, and by virtue of our full powers, we have ſigned theſe preſents at *Madrid*, the 14th of *December*, in the year 1715.

(L. S.) *M. de Bedmar.*
(L. S.) *George Bubb.*

After this treaty, affairs of ſtate and new embroils have occaſioned the making ſeveral others ſince the rupture in 1718, though they all proved ineffectual to prevent the war in 1739, which being now happily over, it is to be hoped the peace that has ſucceeded will remain eſtabliſhed for a long term, and her chearful ſmiles lull both nations into a forgetfulneſs of the paſt troubles and diſtreſſes, that war brings with it, more eſpecially to the mercantile part of them; and as the treaty concluded on this occaſion at *Madrid*, the 5th of *October*, N. S. 1750, not only ſettled the peace in general, but alſo in particular the diſputes depending between the two crowns, in regard to the *Aſſiento* contract; and as it is the laſt, and conſequently of moſt importance for my readers' government, I ſhall give them the articles of it, and with them finiſh this topick.

WHEREAS by the XVIth article of the treaty of *Aix-la-Chapelle*, it has been agreed between their *Britannic* and Catholic majeſties, that the treaty of the *Aſſiento* for the commerce of negroes, and the article of the annual ſhip, for the four years of non-enjoyment, ſhould be confirmed to *Great-Britain*, upon the ſame foot, and upon the ſame condition, as they ought to have been executed before the late war; and their reſpective ambaſſadors of their ſaid majeſties having agreed, by a declaration ſigned between them on the $\frac{12}{23}$ *June*, 1748, to regulate at a proper time and place, by a negociation between miniſters, named on each ſide for that purpoſe, the equivalent which *Spain* ſhould give in conſideration of the non-enjoyment of the years of the ſaid *Aſſiento* of negroes, and of the annual ſhip, granted to *Great-Britain*, by the Xth article of the preliminaries ſigned at *Aix-la-Chapelle*, on the $\frac{13}{24}$ *April*, 1748.

Their *Britannic* and Catholic majeſties, in order to fulfil the ſaid engagement of their reſpective miniſters, and to ſtrengthen and perfect more and more a ſolid and laſting harmony between the two crowns, have agreed to make the preſent particular treaty between themſelves, without the intervention or participation of any third power; ſo that each of the contracting parties acquires by virtue of the ceſſions which that party makes, a right of compenſation from the other reciprocally: And they have named their miniſters plenipotentiaries for that purpoſe, *viz.* his *Britannic* majeſty, *Benjamin Keene*, Eſq. and his Catholic majeſty, Don *Joſeph de Carvajal and Lancaſter*; who, after having examined the points in queſtion, have agreed on the following articles:

ARTICLE I. His *Britannic* majeſty yields to his Catholic majeſty, his right to the enjoyment of the *Aſſiento* of negroes, and the annual ſhip, during the four years ſtipulated by the XVIth article of the treaty of *Aix-la-Chapelle*.

ART. II. His *Britannic* majeſty, in conſideration of a compenſation of 10,000*l.* ſterling, which his Catholic majeſty promiſes and engages to cauſe to be paid either at *Madrid* or *London*, to the royal *Aſſiento* company, within the term of three months at lateſt, to be reckoned from the day of ſigning this treaty, yields to his Catholic majeſty all that may be due to the ſaid company for balance of accounts; or ariſing in any manner whatſoever from the ſaid *Aſſiento*; ſo that the ſaid compenſation ſhall be eſteemed and looked upon as a full and entire ſatisfaction on the part of his Catholic majeſty, and ſhall extinguiſh from this preſent time, *for the future and for ever*, all right, pretenſion, or demand, which might be formed in conſequence of the ſaid *Aſſiento* or annual ſhip, directly

directly or indirectly, on the part of his *Britannic* majesty, or on that of the said company.

ART. III. The Catholic king yields to his *Britannic* majesty all his pretensions or demands in consequence of the said *Assiento* and annual ship, as well with regard to the articles already liquidated, as to those which may be easy or difficult to liquidate; so that no mention can ever be made of them hereafter on either side.

ART. IV. His Catholic majesty consents that the *British* subjects shall not be bound to pay higher or other duties, or upon other evaluations for goods, which they shall carry into, or out of the different ports of his Catholic majesty, than those paid on the same goods in the time of *Charles* the second, king of *Spain*, settled by the schedules and ordonnances of that king, or those of his predecessors. And although the favour or allowance called *pie del fardo* be not founded upon any royal ordonnance, nevertheless his Catholic majesty declares, wills, and ordains that it shall be observed now, and for the future, as an inviolable law; and all the above-mentioned duties shall be exacted and levied, now and for the future, with the same advantages and favours to the said subjects.

ART. V. His Catholic majesty allows the said subjects to take and gather salt in the island of *Tortugas*, without any hindrance whatsoever, as they did in the time of *Charles* the second.

ART. VI. His Catholic majesty consents that the said subjects shall not pay any where higher, or other duties, than those which his own subjects pay in the same place.

ART. VII. His Catholic majesty grants, that the said subjects shall enjoy all the rights, privileges, franchises, exemptions, and immunities whatsoever, which they enjoyed before the last war, by virtue of schedules or royal ordonnances, and by the articles of the treaty of peace and commerce made at *Madrid* in 1667; and the said subjects shall be treated in *Spain*, in the same manner as the most favoured nation, and consequently, no nation shall pay less duties upon wool and other merchandises, which they shall bring into, or carry out of *Spain* by land, than the said subjects shall pay upon the same merchandizes, which they shall bring in or carry out by sea; and all the rights, privileges, franchises, exemptions, and immunities, which shall be granted or permitted to any nation whatever, shall also be granted and permitted to the said subjects; and his *Britannic* majesty consents that the same be granted and permitted to the subjects of *Spain* in his *Britannic* majesty's dominions.

ART. VIII. His *Catholic* majesty promises to use all possible endeavours on his part, to abolish all innovations which may have been introduced into commerce, and to have them forborn for the future. His *Britannic* majesty likewise promises to use all possible endeavours to abolish all innovations, and to forbear them for the future.

ART. IX. Their *Britannic* and *Catholic* majesties confirm by the present treaty the treaty of *Aix-la-Chapelle*, and all the other treaties therein confirmed, in all their articles and clauses, excepting those which have been derogated from by the present treaty: As likewise the treaty of commerce, concluded at *Utrecht* in 1713; those articles excepted, which are contrary to the present treaty, which shall be abolished and of no force; and namely the three articles of the said treaty of *Utrecht*, commonly called *explanatory*.

ART. X. All the reciprocal differences, rights, demands, and pretensions, which may have subsisted between the two crowns of *Great Britain* and *Spain*, in which no other nation whatever has any part, interest or right of intervention, being thus accommodated and extinguished by this particular treaty; the two said most serene kings engage themselves mutually to the punctual execution of this treaty of reciprocal compensation, which shall be approved and ratified by their said majesties, and the ratifications exchanged in the term of six weeks, to be reckoned from the day of their signing, or sooner, if it can be done.

In witness whereof, &c.

These treaties are confirmed by the second article of the definitive treaty of peace, signed at *Paris*, *February* 10th, 1763.

Our

Our exports now to *Spain*, including the *Canary* iſlands, are long, ſhort, and *Spaniſh* cloth, ſtuffs, baiſe, hats, perpets, ſilk and worſted hoſe, butter, cheeſe, leather, wrought iron, braſs, bell metal, linens plain and printed, pewter, tin, lead, ſhot, copper, ſail cloth, haberdaſhery wares, clock work and watches, ſhoes, wrought ſilk, wrought plate, gunpowder, cordage, logwood, brazilleto, ſilk mixed, and ſewing ſilk, glaſs, copperas, prints, train oil, toys, cabinet and ſhip-chandlery wares, wax, lantern leaves, flax, fans, wheat, beans, barley meal; thread, tobacco, canvas, cambricks, lawns, bed-ticks, ſugar, drugs, pimento, pepper, ſpice, ſtaves, brimſtone, deer ſkins, *Eaſt-India* goods, &c.

The imports from thence are wine, almonds, anniſeed, cumminſeeds, ſoap, oil, ſilk, before the extraction was prohibited, iron, wool, indigo, figs, raiſins, oranges, and orange juice, lemons, cheſnuts, ſmall-nuts, pomegranates, olives, ſaffron, barilla, kelp, kid-ſkins, capers, umber, anchovies, ſponges, wrought ſilk, cochineal, cork, whiſk brooms, and, formerly, brandies, which I believe may pretty near balance that trade, *extra* of the corn and meal, which have lately been very conſiderable, and I think muſt be regarded as a balance in our favour; but theſe being only accidental articles, are not to be reckoned as ſtaple commodities, nor placed on the credit ſide in this account of commerce, at leaſt in ſuch large quantities, as a loſt harveſt in that and the neighbouring territories obliged them to call for; I ſay, ſuppoſing their dearth to happen when an equal calamity has befel the other ſouthern countries; for when they can be ſupplied from *Sicily*, *Sardinia*, *Naples*, *Turkey*, *Barbary*, or the *Eccleſiaſtical ſtate*, they always prefer thoſe ſolid grains before our's, as well on account of its yielding more flour, as becauſe their mills are ſet for grinding hard corn, which muſt be altered when a ſoft ſort is to ſupply the deficiency. I have not mentioned among the preceding imports, the article of plate, which is no ſmall one, and I think is a certain indication of the balance of that trade being in our favour; and would certainly be much more ſo, were the cuſtoms on our goods collected in *Spain* according to the preceding treaties, which include and inforce the ſchedules granted the *Engliſh* by ſeveral ſucceſſive monarchs. But to ſhew that they are levied on a much higher valuation, and very differently from what is therein ſtipulated and agreed, I here add an account of the impoſts on merchandiſe, drawn up at *Cadiz*, the 17th of *February*, 1750, by a gentleman, whoſe capacity in mercantile affairs is exceeded by few, and this induces me alſo to ſubjoin his ſentiments, which pleaſe to take in his own words.

Particulars of the Impoſts on Merchandiſe entered in this Cuſtom-houſe.

GOODS according to their different ſpecies pay 11, 5, 10, or 4 *per cent.* Almoxarifaſgo goods charged with 11 *per cent.* Almoxarifaſgo pay duties as follows:

Branches.			Decimals.
N°. 1	11	*per cent.* with $\frac{1}{4}$ in plate, which is $\frac{1}{8}$ part more	0,12375
2	2	*per cent.* called *dos unos*, as foregoing	0,0225
3	2	*per cent.* called *Boſillo de la Reyna*, as above	0,0225
4	$1\frac{1}{2}$	*per cent.* with a premium of 5 *per cent.*	0,01575
5	$1\frac{1}{4}$	*per cent.*	0,0125
6	4	*per cent.* called 1°. 2°. 3°. 4°. *uno de Alcavala*	0,04
7	$1\frac{1}{2}$	*per cent.* called *Donativo antiguo de la Cuidad y Fortification*	0,01500
		Amount of the duties before the year 1686, being $25\frac{1}{3}$ *per cent.*	0,252
8	$1\frac{1}{3}$	*per cent.* with a premium of 5 *per cent. conſulado y longa*	0,014
		Amount of the duties upon the acceſſion of king *Philip* V. being $26\frac{3}{5}$ *per cent.*	0,266
9	$1\frac{1}{2}$	*per cent.* called *Donativo moderno de la Cuidad*	0,015
		Amount of the duties before the late war, being $28\frac{1}{10}$ *per cent.*	0,281
10	2	*per cent.* called *Sanidad*	0,02
		Amount of the duties actually levied, being $30\frac{1}{10}$ *per cent.*	0,301

When

When the Almoxarifaſgo is 5 *per cent.* the duties are as follows:

5 *per cent.* with the quarter part in plate, which is $\frac{1}{8}$ part more	0,05625
N°. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, branches afore-mentioned added	0,12825
$4\frac{1}{2}$ *per cent.* additional alcavala on this article	0,045
Amount of the duties before the year 1686 being $22\frac{9}{20}$ *per cent.*	0,2295
N°. 8, above-mentioned added	0,014
Amount of the duties upon the acceſſion of king *Philip*, being $24\frac{7}{20}$ *per cent.*	0,2435
N°. 9, above-mentioned added	0,015
Amount of the duties before the late war, being $25\frac{17}{20}$ *per cent.*	0,2585
N°. 10, above-mentioned, added	0,02
Amount of the duties actually levied, being $27\frac{85}{100}$ *per cent.*	0,2785

Goods charged with 10 *per cent.* Almoxarifaſgo paid in the afore-mentioned manner, before the acceſſion of the late king *Philip*, $29\frac{975}{1000}$ *per cent.* and before the late war, $31\frac{475}{1000}$ *per cent.* and they muſt now pay $33\frac{475}{1000}$ *per cent.*

Goods charged with 4 *per cent.* Almoxarifaſgo, paid before the acceſſion of king *Philip* $21\frac{225}{1000}$ *per cent.* and $24\frac{725}{1000}$ *per cent.* before the late war, and actually pay $26\frac{725}{1000}$ *per cent.*

In order to comprehend the calculation of theſe duties, here is a ſmall ſpecimen of the model of the *Spaniſh* book of rates, as it ſtood before the late war, and the innovations made in the valuation of ſome articles of your manufacture.

5 Anaſcotsblancos la Pieza	6000	40	White hunſcoats, they are now rated at	7000
5 Dichos negros la Pieza	5000	40	Black ditto	6000
11 Bayetas de *Ingalaterra*	10000	$\frac{1}{3}$	Baiſe	12000
10 Curtidos de *Irlanda* cada une	680	$\frac{1}{3}$	*Iriſh* hides	1496
11 Duroys la Pieza	2000	40	Duroys	3000
11 Pannos finos de *Ingalaterra* la Pieza	24,000	40	Fine *Engliſh* cloths, Var. now rated at	1768 each
11 Dichos entre finos	17,000	40	Second cloths	816 ditto
11 Dhos Comunes	14,000	40	*Yorkſhire* cloths	510 ditto

The firſt column ſpecifies the almoxarifaſgo, the ſecond the ſpecies of goods, the third the value, rate, or aforo, as called here, the fourth the abatement *per cent.* or gracia, called *pie de fardo.* Beſides that gracia, there is an abatement of 25 *per cent.* allowed by the king, called *la quarta tabla.* The duties are thus calculated, *viz.*

100 pieces white hunſcoats entered in this cuſtom-houſe, 40 deducted for the gracia, being 40 *per cent.* as afore-mentioned, 60 pieces valued according to the aforo, or rate above-mentioned, at 6000 maravedis, make 390,000, from which ſum deducting 90,000, or the $\frac{1}{4}$ part for la quarta tabla, there remains 270,000 maravedis. As the almoxarifaſgo is 5 *per cent.* and all the branches appertaining to it as afore-mentioned, amounting to $25\frac{85}{100}$ *per cent.* before the late war, therefore 270,000 at $25\frac{85}{100}$ *per cent.* are mars. 69,795, which at 64 mars, the value of each real plate, are R. pla. 1090 $\frac{35}{64}$, the full amount of the duties on 100 pieces of white hunſcoats. But at preſent the aforo or valuation of white hunſcoats is at 7000 maravedis, whence 60×7000=420,000—105,000 the quarta tabla=315,300 at $27\frac{85}{100}$, the actual duties *per cent.* are 87,727,5 mars. at 64 are R. pl. $1370\frac{475}{640}$ the amount of the duties 100 pieces white hunſcoats muſt now pay. The difference is, R. pl. $280\frac{125}{640}$ they now pay more than was levied before the late war, which is near $25\frac{3}{4}$ *per cent.* augmentations on the duties then eſtabliſhed.

In the treaty of commerce between the crowns of *Great-Britain* and *Spain*, concluded at *Madrid* the $\frac{13}{23}$ *May*, 1667, the ſchedules and immunities granted to the *Britiſh* ſubjects trading to theſe ports are, I think, inſerted. If a new treaty be attempted, the ſaid ſchedules

ſchedules may be inſerted therein verbatim, to enforce the execution. The view of the *Britiſh* court, in the treaty concluded at *Utrecht* in 1713, ſeemed to be, that their merchandiſe ſhould not pay more duties than 10 *per cent.* on their real value, to be aſcertained in a new book of rates, which was mutually agreed between the two courts to be formed. But the biſhop, [I ſuppoſe the biſhop of *Briſtol*, who was then ambaſſador and plenipotentiary, is here meant,] did not underſtand duties; for the expreſſion in the ſaid treaty, *But it is to be underſtood that this is not to extend to the* albavalas, cientos, and *millones*, deſtroyed the whole purport of the treaty, and rendered the forming a new book of rates quite uſeleſs. The merchants verſed and knowing in the nature of the duties, did therefore ſolicit that the cuſtoms and aforos ſhould remain on the ſame footing they were upon in king *Charles* II.'s time, though ſome articles were over-rated, which was accordingly executed by the treaty of *Madrid*, 1715. Since the late war the duties are augmented as afore-mentioned, and what is much more grievous, the aforo or valuation of the merchandiſe is greatly increaſed; wherefore our conſul at the head of this factory applied to our ambaſſador at *Madrid*, to ſolicit, if ſeemingly to him convenient, that the goods ſhould be diſpatched in the cuſtom-houſes in like manner as they were before the war: Nothing favourable has reſulted, for the goods are charged upon the extravagant new footing. If the aforo or valuation of a few articles of the *Britiſh* products was leſſened, and the innovations, introduced ſince the war, were aboliſhed, the propoſed end of the *Britiſh* court, to pay no more than 10 *per cent.* on the real value of the goods, may be accompliſhed, although no alteration be made in reducing or aboliſhing any branch of the duties actually levied: Which appears to me to be the eaſieſt method, as an attempt to ſtrike off any of the branches of the duties might be powerfully reſiſted by thoſe to whom they were appropriated, or the managers thereof. Some inſtances are offered to make this matter more plain. A piece of baiſe, upon a medium of the value of the quality for this market, ſhipped in *London*, will not coſt, including the charges, above 3*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.* which is equal to fifteen ducats, or a hundred and ſixty five reals plate; each piece was rated before the war at 10,000 maravedis; the gracia $\frac{1}{8}$, and $\frac{1}{4}$ for the quarta tabla, being deducted, and the duties at $28\frac{1}{10}$ *per cent.* as they then ſtood, being charged, each piece paid R. pl. $22\frac{5}{11}$ which is $13\frac{1}{2}$ *per cent.* on the real value. Yet a piece of baiſe is now rated at 12,000 mars. and the actual duties of $30\frac{1}{10}$ being charged, after deducting the gracias, each piece muſt now pay R. pl. $28\frac{7}{22}$ which exceeds 17 *per cent.* on the real value. Whereas if the aforo of baiſe was at 7000 mars. then each piece would pay as the duties now ſtand, R. pl. $16\frac{57}{88}$, or only 10 *per cent.* on the real value. In like manner other goods may be valued according to their regular and common coſt put aboard, and not at the price they are regularly ſold for; becauſe the duties and charges on the ſale make a part of the price of ſale. If this idea be approved, a table for the rates of all goods imported from his majeſty's dominions may eaſily be framed, and formed ſo that the duties ſhall not exceed 10 *per cent.* on the real value. The following is a ſpecimen of ſuch a table, *viz.*

Almoxarifaſgo	Goods	the Aforo	the Gracia.
11	Baiſe, each piece	70000	$\frac{1}{3}$
11	Long ells, each piece	2900	40
11	Fine cloths, each piece	24000	40 as before the war.
11	Second cloths, ditto	17000	40 as before the war.
11	*Yorkſhire* cloth, ditto	10000	40
11	Eſtamenas, each piece	6000	40 as before the war.
5	Broad camlets, ditto	5000	40
5	Hunſcoats, each piece	5000	40
10	Hides, each	680	$\frac{1}{2}$ as before the war.

Merceries according to invoice, &c.

Of the Trade between Great-Britain *and* Portugal.

OUR trade with this kingdom is generally eſteemed of great value; and the importance of it to both nations being very conſiderable, therefore ought to be cultivated by them with mutual ardour; as the *Portugueſe* take off a large quantity of our native commodities, and we in return conſume a greater one of their's than all the nations in *Europe* put together; though that people appear in ſome meaſure inſenſible of the advantages ariſing to them from this commerce, and ſeem to have forgot the little diſpatch they had for their wines, the greateſt product of their country, when peace and low duties made thoſe of *France* to be the general conſumption.

The *Engliſh* factory at *Liſbon* publiſhed a memorial in the month of *July* 1729, by which it appears, and ſeemingly beyond contradiction, that the balance of trade with that kingdom was againſt us; and as I have no reaſon to think there has been any favourable alteration in it ſince, I ſhall give my reader a copy of the ſaid memorial, as it was communicated to me by one of the gentlemen principally concerned in drawing it up, with the remarks made by that conſiderable and judicious body of traders on it.

An Eſtimate of the yearly Conſumption in the Portugueſe *Dominions of the Commodities which are of the Growth and Manufactures of the* Engliſh *Dominions, calculated by the annual Sales of the Merchants reſiding in* Liſbon, *and by the beſt Information taken from them and from other Parts.*

Sales in *Liſbon*, computed by ſeveral *Engliſh* and other merchants' houſes ſettled there		1,620,000,000
Sales in *Porto*		600,000,000
Sales in *Coimbra* and *Fiegueira*		120,000,000
Sales in *Madeira*, and the other iſlands, about		100,000,000
Bacalhoa, fifty thouſand quintals, at 4000 Rs.		200,000,000
		2640,000,000
Duties paid for cuſtoms might be reckoned at 15 *per cent.* on the ſales	496,000,000	
Small charges in and out the cuſtom-houſe, and at the ſale 1 *per cent.*	26,400,000	
Port charges, conſulage excepted, of all the *Engliſh* ſhips, expences of the captains and ſailors, and of all the *Engliſh* in *Portugal*, at a moderate computation	50,000,000	
		572,400,000
Remains net to the *Britiſh* nation		2,067,600,000

An *eſtimate* on the yearly conſumption by the *Engliſh*, of the product of the *Portugueſe* dominions, calculated by the exportation from them to *Great-Britain*, *Ireland*, and the *Engliſh* poſſeſſions in *America*.

WINES.

From *Liſbon*	3000 pipes, white, at	40000	120,000,000
	2000 ditto, red	50000	100,000,000
From *Oporto*	25000 ditto,	50000	1,250,000,000
From *Figueira*	1500 ditto,	45000	67,500,000
From *Madeira*	10000 ditto,	28000	280,000,000
	41500 pipes.		1,817,500,000

Brought

Brought forward	1,817,500,000
Oils from *Liſbon*, *Oporto*, and *Algarve*, 2000 pipes, at 4000	80,000,000
Figs, almonds, raiſins, brooms, canes, ſhumach, cork, &c. from *Algarve*	20,000,000
50000 cheſts of fruit, from *Liſbon*, *Oporto*, &c. at 3000 Rs.	150,000,000
4000 moys of ſalt from *Liſbon*, *St. Uval*, &c. at 1400 Rs.	56,000,000
The exportation by the *Engliſh*, for their own conſumption of the *Portugueſe* commodities, annually amounts to	2,123,500,000
The net proceeds belonging to the *Engliſh*, of the conſumption of their commodities in the *Portugueſe* dominions as above, amounts to	2,067,600,000
Conſequently the balance in favour of *Portugal*, and loſt by *England*, is	55,900,000
	2,123,500,000
Portugal loſes by her trade, with the ſeveral other nations from whom ſhe receives commodities, *extra* of the *Engliſh*, as will be ſhown in an eſtimate, when I come to treat thereof	2,964,000,000
The *Engliſh* pay for the balance of their trade with *Portugal* as *per* the above eſtimate	55,900,000
	2,908,100,000

Part of which goes directly to *Italy*, and the reſt, moſtly, by the way of *England*, on account of the conveniency of the exchange, and of ſhipping.

By the preceding eſtimate, made favourable to the *Engliſh* trade, as the conſumption of their commodities is ſet down rather more than leſs, and their exportation of the *Portugueſe* products as moderately computed as is poſſible both in quantity and price, it plainly appears,

1ſt. That the balance of trade between *Great-Britain* and *Portugal*, is in favour of *Portugal*, who annually gains by the ſame, and the *Engliſh* loſe Rs. 55,900,000.

2dly. That conſequently that trade cannot occaſion the extraction of gold from *Portugal*, ſince the liquid produce of all the commodities conſumed there, is not ſufficient to pay for thoſe which they take from *Portugal*.

3dly. That therefore the gold, which annually goes from thence, is to pay other foreign nations the balance of their trade; ſince the *Portugueſe* cannot pay them in the product of their own country much above the quarter part of the value of what they conſume of thoſe foreign ones.

4thly. That the king of *Portugal* receives every year a very conſiderable ſum from the duties on the *Engliſh* trade, which are much higher in proportion than thoſe on the commodities of other nations, being on the importation Rs. 396,000,000, and on the exportation 212,350,000, which amounts annually to R. 608,350,000.

Beſides theſe truths ſo clearly demonſtrated, there are many others which well deſerve to be conſidered; ſuch are the following:

No nation, beſides the *Engliſh*, take off the *Portugueſe* wines, nor can be ſuppoſed ever to do it, ſince thoſe who want this commodity are ſupplied much better from *France*, and from other parts, and at more moderate prices; and as *England* reduce the duties on the *French* wines to an equality with thoſe on the *Portugueſe*, this branch of trade, which is ſo advantageous to them as to amount yearly to above a million eight hundred thouſand mil-reis, paid them in ready money, by the *Engliſh*, would be entirely loſt to them: The ſame thing, a little more or leſs, is evident with reſpect to other fruits, ſince the *Engliſh* take off above ten times the quantity which all other nations together do.

And though this branch of trade is much leſs conſiderable, yet it amounts by the eſtimate to 170,000,000 reis, and being, the ſame with their wines, the growth of their country, that whole ſum which the *Engliſh* pay for it is juſt ſo much gain to *Portugal*.

It is remarkable that, notwithſtanding the conſiderable ſum of money, which the commodities exported by the *Engliſh* amount to, they are never indebted to the *Portugueſe*, paying them always ready money; whereas on the contrary, theſe laſt are always indebted to the *Engliſh*; and this truth naturally leads to the following conſiderations: That *Portugal* has always in poſſeſſion a very large ſtock belonging to the *Engliſh*, which, conſidering the nature of the ſales in this country, and the cuſtom and method of the ſhopkeeper's payments, may ſafely be computed, allowance being made for what is ſold for ready money, to amount to above the import of one year's ſales, ſo that by a moderate computation the *Engliſh* have conſtantly a dead ſtock in *Portugal*, conſiſting of goods in the cuſtom-houſe and their warehouſes, and in debts outſtanding, of 2,500,000,000 reis or upwards. The *Engliſh* certainly furniſh the *Portugueſe* with the moſt uſeful and neceſſary goods, their own corn for the preſent excepted, and at ſuch moderate prices as no other nation can afford to do. If at this time they bring them none of their corn, there being a ſcarcity of it, they have done it formerly, and no doubt will do it again when they can ſpare it; and ſince *Portugal* cannot ſubſiſt without a conſtant ſupply of that commodity from abroad, ſhould there happen to be a bad harveſt in *Spain*, or a rupture between thoſe two crowns, the *Engliſh*, by the power of their navy, and the quantity of their trading ſhips, are the only nation which can at all times effectually furniſh and ſecure what foreign corn is neceſſary to *Portugal*.

To the above remarks on the trade of *Portugal*, I ſhall take the liberty to add the following of my own, as conſequential to thoſe ſo juſtly made by the merchants there. And,

1ſt. If they are ſuch as may be relied on, Mr. *King*'s calculations on that commerce muſt have been very erroneous, or it muſt have been greatly altered in the few intervening years, between his eſtimate and the *Liſbon* merchants; as he ſuppoſes, in his dedication, P. 3. Vol. III. that our exports to *Portugal* were then increaſed from about 300,000*l.* a year to near a million and a half, whereas by the preceding eſtimate it may be ſeen, that in the year 1729, the net produce of every thing ſold in that kingdom did amount to but little more than one half of the foregoing ſum.

2dly. But if Mr. *King*'s calculations are right, as I am inclined to believe, when I conſider they were made by ſome gentlemen eminent both for their capacities and honour, I muſt conclude ſo great a difference in ſo ſhort a ſpace muſt have proceeded from large quantities of our woollens, &c. being carried into *Portugal*, with the view of introducing them afterwards, through that channel, into *Spain*; and I cannot otherwiſe account for the diſparity between two eſtimates made by different ſets of gentlemen, equally to be credited and relied on.

It is, however, certain, that our trade with that kingdom was in the laſt century almoſt deſtroyed by the encouragement given to manufactures of their own; though indeed the blow came from hence at firſt; as one *Courteen*, an *Iriſhman*, and a ſervant in the then queen of *England*'s family, afterwards queen dowager, carried over in the year 1681 ſeveral clothiers and baiſe-makers into *Portugal*, who immediately began to exerciſe their profeſſions, particularly at *Port Alegre* and *Covillhan*, though with various ſucceſs, as the latter were ſoon diſmiſſed, on its being found that the ſtaple of their wool was too ſhort for the manufacturing of baiſe, but the others were continued, and brought the fabrick of their cloths to ſuch perfection, that in *June* or *July* of 1684, among ſome ſumptuary laws then made, his *Portugueſe* majeſty prohibited the importation of any foreign ones, which continued in force, till by the treaty of 1703 with that crown, it was agreed to reſcind the prohibitory decree, and permit the free importation of all woollens, as before the making it; which the ſubſequent abſtract of the ſaid treaty will demonſtrate.

Art. I. His ſacred majeſty of *Portugal* promiſes, both in his own name, and that of his ſucceſſors, to admit for ever hereafter into *Portugal*, the woollen cloths, and the reſt of the woollen manufactures of *Britain*, as was accuſtomed till they were prohibited by the laws; nevertheleſs upon this condition;

Art. II. That is to ſay, that her ſacred royal majeſty of *Great-Britain* ſhall, in her own name, and that of her ſucceſſors, be obliged for ever hereafter, to admit the wines of the growth of *Portugal* into *Britain*; ſo that at no time, whether there ſhall be peace or war between the kingdoms of *Britain* and *France*, any thing more ſhall be demanded for

for theſe wines, by the name of cuſtom or duty, or by whatſoever other title, directly or indirectly, whether they ſhall be imported into *Great-Britain* in pipes or hogſheads, or other caſks, than what ſhall be demanded for the like quantity or meaſure of *French* wine, deducting or abating a third part of the cuſtom or duty. But if at any time this deduction, or abatement of cuſtoms, which is to be made as aforeſaid, ſhall in any manner be attempted and prejudiced, it ſhall be juſt and lawful for his ſacred royal majeſty of *Portugal* again to prohibit the woollen cloths, and the reſt of the *Britiſh* woollen manufactures.

ART. III. The moſt excellent lords the plenipotentiaries promiſe, that their above-named maſters ſhall ratify this treaty.

(L. S.) *John Methuen.*

In conſequence of this treaty, our woollens have ever ſince been currently admitted into *Portugal*, and we now ſend there, cloths of all ſorts, baiſe, perpets, ſtuffs, hats, hoſe, &c. We ſend likewiſe iron, wrought braſs, lead, pewter, ſhot, ſtained paper, and other ſtationary wares, ſail cloth, linen, glaſs, earthen and cabinet wares, gun-flints, toys, millinery and turnery wares, painters' colours, butter and cheeſe, gunpowder, cordage, wrought and mixed ſilk, clock-work and watches, garters, haberdaſhery ware, all ſorts of corn and meal, wrought plate, lantern leaves, leather, logwood, copperas, apothecaries' ſtuffs, drugs, glue, rice, bees-wax, &c. And our imports from thence are thoſe mentioned in the laſt quoted eſtimate.

Great-Britain's *Trade with* Italy, *including under this Denomination* Venice, Naples, *and* Sicily, Genoa, Leghorn, Ancona, *&c.*

THE above-mentioned cities are of all the maritime ones of *Italy* the moſt conſiderable, that carry on the moſt extenſive trade, and where the greateſt number of ſhips arrive.

Turin, *Milan*, *Florence*, *Bologna*, *Modena*, *Reggio*, *Parma*, and *Lucca*, are alſo deeply engaged in commerce, but as they are ſituated within land, they are obliged to value on the aſſiſtance of the maritime ones for carrying it on; and as the commodities ſent from hence to them are in a manner alike to all, I have joined them together, and intend to treat on the *Italian* trade, as if the whole had been one kingdom, and not ſubject to ſeparate princes.

I have always heard the trade of *Italy* reckoned at a million and a half to two millions ſterling *per annum*; thoſe that made it moſt, have not exceeded the laſt ſum, and thoſe who have made it leaſt, have never put it under the former, and occaſionally it may be much more, as in the laſt war, and according as their harveſts prove good or bad.

Our exports to *Italy* are, all ſorts of cloths and other woollens, hats, hoſe, ſilk, mixed and wrought, horological works and watches, gunpowder, leather, pewter, braſs, tin, lead, ſhot, cochineal, coney wool, coals, refined clay and muſcovada ſugars, redwood, logwood, brazil wood, litharge of lead, lantern leaves, butter, cheeſe, coffee, bugles, tobacco, ginger, jeſuits-bark, indigo, pepper, pimento, rhubarb, ſarſaparilla, and other drugs, china ware, callicoes, and other *India* goods, glaſs and earthen ware, pipes, wrought plate, and, when their harveſt fails, corn; herrings, ſalmon, pilchards, ſtock-fiſh, poorjack, &c. And in return, *Venice*, and that ſtate, ſends us currants, hemp, brimſtone, glaſs beads of different ſorts and ſizes, many drugs, ſometimes rice, oil, &c. *Naples* remits here large quantities of *Belvidere* and *Lipari* fruit, oil, brimſtone, manna from *Calabria*, argol, eſſences, &c. And from *Palermo*, the capital of *Sicily*, and *Meſſina*, a place of ſtill greater trade there, we receive chiefly ſilks, ſalt, ſome wine, argol, cantharides, juice of liquorice, ſhumach, manna, and hemp. *Genoa* makes returns principally in paper, velvets, damaſks, tabbies, and brocades, though not ſo much of either ſpecies as formerly, oil, marble, roch allum, lemons, eſſences, and perfumes, vermicelli, rice, coral, cotton, &c. From *Leghorn* we receive oil of *Gallipoli* and *Florence*, wine, ſoap, ſtraw hats, cotton, and cotton yarn, goats hair, and ſkins, ſhumach, brimſtone, cream of tartar, valonia, marble, anchovies, ſoap, galls, juniper berries, olives, coral,

and

and coral beads, verdigris, argol, drugs, silks thrown and raw, &c. all which occasion a circulation in trade, well worthy our attention and regard, more especially as it leaves a considerable balance in our favour.

Of the Trade carried on by Great-Britain *with* Turkey *and* Barbary.

THE *Turkey* trade is carried on by a company of merchants, incorporated by queen *Elizabeth*, under the title of the *Levant*, or *Turkey* company, and whose charter was confirmed by her successor, king *James* I. with the addition of many new privileges, and a form of polity observed ever since. This company is of a very particular institution, as the members are not obliged to contribute any thing to a general fund, so that it may more properly be termed a simple association, of which the partners have nothing in common but their charter and government, every one trading on his own stock, though obliged to submit to the regulations of the company, and contribute his share of the necessary expences about it.

The troubles of the kingdom under *Oliver Cromwell* gave rise to no small ones in this company, as many members were thrust in, unqualified in the manner that the charters of queen *Elizabeth* and king *James* required; but on the restoration king *Charles* endeavoured to re-establish its *quondam* reputation.

His charter was dated the 2d of *April*, 1662, and contains, besides the confirmation of that granted by king *James*, many new articles about their polity, or the amendment of it.

The company is established in a body politick, capable of making laws for their government, with a seal, under the name of the *governor and company of* English *merchants trading to the* Levant *seas*.

The number of its members is not fixed, as every one properly qualified may be admitted, though they are generally about three hundred.

The principal qualification for admittance is, being a merchant, and not a tradesman or retailer, bred either under a father, or by serving a regular apprenticeship to some other. Those who desire to become an associate, must pay the company twenty-five pounds sterling if they are under twenty-five years of age, and double that sum if they are above; and must swear, on their admission, to send no goods to *Turkey* but on their own accounts, and to consign them only to such as belong to the company or their factors.

The company is governed by itself, and determines affairs by a plurality of voices, in which the merchant trading for 1000*l.* has an equal vote with him that trades for an hundred times as much; and for its better management, there is a court settled in *London*, consisting of the governor, sub-governor, and twelve assistants, who ought all to live in the city or suburbs; there is also a deputy-governor in all the towns and ports of *England*, where any members of the said company reside.

It is this assembly at *London* who send the ships, and regulate the tariff for the prices, which the *European* goods carried to *Turkey* are to be sold at, as well as the quality of those to be brought back; it also raises the taxes on the said merchandises, when the necessary presents, or other common expenses in regard of this trade require it.

It presents the ambassador to the throne for approbation; and also nominates the consuls of *Smyrna* and *Constantinople*, whose pensions the company pays, therefore never permit either these latter, or the former to raise any contributions on ships or goods under the pretext of being to defray the expenses of some necessary gift or other extraordinary charges, and by this means avoid the disorders which other nations not governed by such wholesome laws, fall into, to the no small detriment of their commerce.

The company also nominate and pay their principal officers, such as the minister, secretary, chancellor, interpreters, and janissaries; and this to the end that they shall not raise or impose any new sum on the merchants' ships, or goods.

In extraordinary cases, the consuls, and even the ambassador himself, have recourse to two deputies of the company, who reside on the spot; or if the affair be very important, they assemble the whole nation, who regulate and determine the presents that are

are to be given, the voyage to be made, and every other circumſtance neceſſary to be treated of; and in conformity to the reſolutions then taken, the deputies order the treaſurer to ſupply the money, goods, or *European* curioſities agreed on; and this treaſurer is eſtabliſhed by the company, and his caſh ariſes from the taxes and impoſts, which they themſelves have thought proper to lay on goods to diſcharge the common expenſes of the aſſociation.

It is true, however, that the ambaſſador and conſuls may act alone on all theſe occaſions; but beſides its being a tacit clauſe in the penſions paid them, to do nothing without the deputies' advice, they chooſe rather to conform to this rule than otherwiſe, for their own diſcharge.

The places reſerved to this company for their trade, are the States of the Republick of *Venice*, in its gulf, thoſe of *Raguſa*, and all the grand ſignor's dominions; the ports of the *Levant* and *Mediterranean*, excepting thoſe of *Carthagena*, *Alicant*, *Denia*, *Valencia*, *Barcelona*, *Marſeilles*, *Toulon*, *Genoa*, *Leghorn*, *Civita*, *Vecchia*, *Palermo*, *Meſſina*, *Malta*, *Majorca*, *Minorca*, *Corſica*, and all other ports and places of commerce on the coaſts of *France*, *Spain*, and *Italy*. And the fine for thoſe caught in trade, and not members in the company, is 20 *per cent.* on the value of the lading ſo taken.

By the act of 26 *Geo.* II. any ſubject of *Great-Britain* may be admitted a member of this company, on requeſting it of the governor or deputy-governor, within thirty days after making ſuch requeſt, and paying twenty pounds, and taking an oath to be faithful to his majeſty and the company.

This trade to be carried on in *Britiſh* and plantation built ſhips only, navigated according to laws; and the goods may be conſigned to any freemen of the company, their ſons, or apprentices, being his majeſty's chriſtian ſubjects.

No goods or merchandiſes, coming from the *Levant* without a clean bill of health, and liable to retain the infection of the plague, ſhall be landed in *Great-Britain* or *Ireland*, or in the Iſles of *Guernſey*, *Jerſey*, *Alderney*, *Sark*, or *Man*, unleſs it ſhall appear to the ſatisfaction of his majeſty, his heirs, or ſucceſſors, or of his or their privy-council, that ſuch goods have been ſufficiently opened and aired in the *lazarets* of *Malta*, *Ancona*, *Venice*, *Meſſina*, *Leghorn*, *Genoa*, and *Marſeilles*, or one of them.

Great complaints having been made of the decay of the *Turkey* trade during the late war begun in 1756, by the importation of *French* cloth into *Turkey*, the following act paſſed, which was to be in force no longer than the continuance of the war:

The preamble ſets forth, that the importation of the woollen broad-cloath of the manufacture of *France* into any places within the *Levant* ſeas, by *Britiſh* ſubjects, is not only a diſcouragement and prejudice to the woollen manufactures of *Great-Britain*, but is alſo a means of affording relief to the enemy, and thereby enabling them to carry on the war; to prevent ſuch deſtructive commerce for the future, it is enacted, that no woollen goods of the manufacture of *France* ſhall be carried into any place in the *Levant* ſeas by any ſubjects of this realm. 32 *Geo.* II.

No woollen goods of this kingdom ſhall be imported within the limits of the company's charter, except directly from this kingdom by a *Britiſh* ſubject, unleſs the importer ſhall produce to the ambaſſador, conſul, or vice-conſul, or other proper officer appointed by the company at the place where ſuch goods ſhall be imported, a certificate upon oath from the exporter or ſhipper at the laſt place of exportation, that the ſame were brought or received from *Great-Britain*; and in ſuch certificate ſhall be deſcribed the name of the ſhip and maſter, and the time when the goods were imported into ſuch laſt lading port from *Great-Britain*; which certificate ſhall be atteſted by the *Britiſh* conſul or perſon acting in his abſence, reſiding at ſuch laſt lading port; and the ſhipper ſhall alſo produce the bill of lading from *Great-Britain*; and the conſul ſhall take notice in ſuch atteſtation of ſuch bill being produced to him.

The conſul, &c. upon granting ſuch certificate, is to enter a duplicate thereof in a book which is to be ſigned by the ſhipper of the goods, he taking the oath required before making out ſuch certificate, which book is to be received as final evidence in all diſputes reſpecting certificates, and may be examined *gratis*.

Where the conſul, &c. ſhall receive information upon oath, ſetting forth good reaſon to ſuſpect the authenticity of the certificate, he is to ſignify the ſame to the importer, and take ſecurity in double the value of the goods, which becomes forfeited if it ſhall

appear

appear no ſuch certificate was granted; ſuch ſecurity to be aſſigned to the informer for his ſole benefit.

As often as any ſuch objection ſhall be made to the certificate, the conſul, &c. is to tranſmit notice thereof to the conſul where ſuch diſputed certificate ſhall be alledged to have been granted, requiring an atteſtation under his hand and ſeal, whether ſuch certificate was granted by him; which atteſtation the conſul is to tranſmit by the firſt opportunity; and upon receipt thereof is to be laid before the importer: If the certificate be thereby verified, the ſecurity ſhall be immediately cancelled; but if not, the penalty to be levied by diſtreſs and ſale of goods, and be applied as before directed.

All woollen goods without ſuch certificate, except imported directly from *England*, ſhall be deemed *French*; and his majeſty's ambaſſador, &c. is required to confiſcate the ſame.

Every merchant, &c. being a ſubject of *Great-Britain*, or reſiding under the protection of the *Britiſh* ambaſſador, &c. within the limits of the company's charter, ſhall, before the exportation of any goods, make oath before the ſaid ambaſſador, &c. that the ſame were not purchaſed with the produce of, or taken in barter for, the woollen manufactures of *France*.

Every perſon who ſhall import into *Great-Britain* any goods of the growth or manufacture of *Turkey*, within the limits of the company's charter, ſhall make the ſame oath before the commiſſioners of the cuſtoms, &c. except ſuch goods as ſhall have been condemned as lawful prize.

If any certificate ſhall be loſt, the maſter of the veſſel muſt make oath before the *Engliſh* conſul, &c. of the purport of ſuch certificate, of the loſs of it, and that it hath not been diſpoſed of to any perſons whatſoever; and the ſaid maſter, or the conſignee of the ſaid goods, is alſo to give ſecurity, in the penalty of double the value of the goods, for procuring a duplicate of the certificate: thereupon the conſul, &c. ſhall grant a licence for importing the goods.

But prize goods, condemned, of any country whatſoever, may be imported, on producing a copy of the ſentence of condemnation, ſigned by the perſon who condemned the ſame.

To prevent raw ſilk, mohair, yarn, &c. from being imported into this kingdom, purchaſed by the woollen manufacturers of *France*, and imported from *Leghorn* and other places in *Italy*, contrary to the act of navigation, &c. it is enacted, that if any raw ſilk or mohair yarn, or any ſhip or veſſel bringing the ſame into *England*, *Ireland*, *Wales*, the iſlands of *Guernſey* or *Jerſey*, or town of *Berwick* upon *Tweed*, ſhall be ſeized as forfeited by any acts of parliament, the perſon who ſhall make the ſeizure may not releaſe or abandon the ſame, or delay to proceed to judgement for the condemnation thereof, without firſt acquainting, in writing, the governor, deputy-governor, treaſurer, or huſband of the ſaid company, or their ſecretary, of ſuch his intention, and delivering at the ſame time a copy of the ſchedule of ſuch ſeizure: And in caſe the ſaid governor and company, or any committee thereof, ſhall within ſeven days after give bond, or offer to give bond, under the common ſeal of their corporation, in the penal ſum of 1000*l.* with condition for indemnifying ſuch officer, &c. againſt all coſts and charges, in caſe ſuch ſhip or goods ſhall not be adjudged forfeited; then ſuch officer, &c. ſhall not voluntarily abandon ſuch ſeizure without the conſent of the ſaid company or ſome committee thereof; but ſhall proceed to judgment concerning the legality thereof.

Any member of the company ſhall be admitted to give evidence, either for the plaintiff, relator, or defendant upon the trial.

The commerce of this company is undoubtedly a very beneficial one to this nation; as may be ſeen by the following curious calculation taken from the *Britiſh merchant*, and there quoted with a view to inſtruct the reader in the whole proceſs of the cloth manufacture, from its commencement to its conſumption; and to ſhow the advantages ariſing from the *Turkey* trade, by its taking off ſo large a ſhare of our woollens, and thereby contributing proportionably to the ſubſiſtence of our people.

A clothier

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
A clothier buys at market fifty packs of wool, picked and ſorted, at 10*l.* *per* pack	500	0	0
With which wool he makes 100 broad cloths, and the manufacture thereof in carding, ſpinning, weaving, milking, dreſſing, &c. as they are uſually brought to, and ſold white at *Blackwell-Hall*, will amount to about the firſt coſt of the wool	500	0	0
So that theſe 100 cloths are ſold by the clothier to the merchant at 10*l.* *per* cloth	1000	0	0
And the merchant pays for the dying of the ſaid 100 cloths, *viz.* one third part in grain colours, at 7*l.* and two thirds in ordinary colours, at 30*s.* *per* cloth	333	6	8
Alſo for ſetting, drawing, preſſing, packing, &c. 15*s.* *per* cloth	75	0	0
The ſaid 100 cloths will coſt the merchant 14*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* *per* cloth on board, which amounts to	1408	6	8
And to repay him their coſts and charges here and abroad, with a bare allowance for inſurance, and the intereſt of his money, they cannot purchaſe leſs, I ſhould think, than twenty-two great pounds of *ſherbaffee* or *Perſia* fine raw ſilk, for every cloth. Thus he probably receives for the ſaid 100 cloths, 2200 pounds wt. of the ſaid raw ſilk.			
Now, if the half part of this ſilk is wrought up in plain coloured tabbies, the manufacturers will receive 13*s.* 7*d.* *per lb.*	747	1	8
And if the other half part is wrought up into rich flowered ſilks brocaded, the manufacturers will receive 1*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.* *per lb.*	2186	5	0
And the additional charge of dying, ſuppoſe but of $\frac{1}{8}$ part of the ſaid ſilk, into grain colours at 9*s.* *per lb.*	123	15	0
Then the coſts and charges of 100 woollen cloths, ſhipped from *London* to *Turkey*, and the manufacture of the raw ſilk brought from thence, in return thereof, muſt amount to	4465	8	4
The freight of the ſaid 100 cloths, and of the ſaid 2200*lb.* of raw ſilk is computed at	40	12	6
Her majeſty's cuſtoms on the ſaid 2200*lb.* of raw ſilk is	156	15	0
Engliſh factors' commiſſions abroad on the ſale of the cloth, and on inveſting the returns in ſilk, aforeſaid, computed at	100	0	0
It is hereby repreſented to the view of every reader, that every 2200*l.* wt. of raw ſilk imported from *Turkey*, and manufactured here for our conſumption, without paying any thing to the merchants' or mercers' gain, pays to the landholders, the labourers, and the crown, the ſum of	4762	15	10

If any thing is to be added for the mercers' or merchants' gain, and we may depend upon it they will not be at the trouble of driving their trades for nothing, we may very well affirm, that the whole coſt of this manufacture for conſumption cannot be leſs than the ſum of 5000*l.* So that 2200 pound weight of *Turkey* raw ſilk manufactured here, pays the ſum of 5000*l.* to the ſubſiſtence of our own people.

This account takes the returns upon 100 cloths exported to *Turkey*, and makes them pay 5000*l.* to the ſubſiſtence of our people. But we have exported annually two hundred times as many cloths for *Turkey*, and receive for about half that quantity of cloth, the ſame kind of returns in raw ſilk for our own conſumption; and conſequently our own conſumption of *Turkey* ſilk, paid for the ſubſiſtence of our own people the ſum of 500,000*l.* *per annum*, beſides what is paid by the other half of trade; but if the conſumption of 5000*l.* value of *Turkey* ſilk manufactured pays 500*l.* to the landed intereſt for the wool that is exported to *Turkey* in manufacture, then the annual conſumption of 500,000*l.* value of that ſilk muſt pay 50,000*l.* *per annum* to the landed intereſt.

And yet this is not all that the landed intereſt receives annually by means of this half part of the *Turkey* trade; the crown and the ſubjects, who receive nine times as much for cuſtoms and labour, pay perhaps a ninth part what they receive to the landed intereſt for clothes and proviſion; by which means the conſumption of *Turkey* ſilk, manufactured

factured in *England* either directly or indirectly, pays a fifth part of its whole value to the landed intereſt, that is, it pays directly one tenth part of the value of the ſilk by the woollen manufacture exported, and as much more by enabling the people to purchaſe neceſſary clothes and proviſions, of which much more than a tenth part is paid to the landed intereſt.

It will be objected here, that the 10*l.* above-mentioned upon a pack of wool, is not paid to the landed intereſt, ſince a part of it is paid to the ſhepherd's wages, and a part to the labour of picking and ſorting this wool: It is very true; but then conſidering how much of the product of the land is exported to purchaſe dying goods, the tenth part of the price of the whole ſilk manufacture may be well ſaid to be paid for the product of the landed intereſt.

It is therefore evident, that of every 5000*l.* value of manufacture from *Turkey* ſilk, 500*l.* is paid for the manufacturing of the *Engliſh* wool that is ſent abroad, 333*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* to the charge and labour of dying 75*l.* to other labour beſtowed on that manufacture, 747*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* for manufacturing one half of our returns, and 2186*l.* 5*s.* of the other, beſides 123*l.* 15*s.* for dying the ſame in grain colours; add to this the freight of 40*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* beſides the charges to factors abroad, and merchants and mercers at home, and it will appear that near 4000 of every 5000*l.* value, or that near 400,000 of every 500,000*l.* value of *Turkey* ſilk wrought in *England*, is paid to the labour of the people beſtowed upon it; and I think this enough to ſhow, that ſuch a trade ought to be carefully preſerved, and that it claims a ſhare in the regard of every gentleman in *England*.

This calculation, though made only on one particular of the *Levant* company's exports, may be adapted to any other branch of it, or indeed to any other trade where the returns are improved to the increaſe of our manufactures, and employ of our people.

Our exports for *Turkey* are cloths, ſerges, and other woollens, tin, lead, pepper, cochineal, indigo, iron and glaſs-ware, leather, ſugar, &c. which I have here computed at near half a million yearly; and though Mr. *Savary* in his time complains that the *French*, by their ill management in their dying and manufacturing their cloth, had loſt the greateſt part of the conſiderable trade they before had in thoſe parts, which he ſays the *Engliſh* had ſecured, yet Mr. *King* takes notice many years after, that from a trifling commerce the *French* carried on, they in the year 1713 at laſt equalled us, and I fear have once more ſurpaſſed us in the *Levant* traffick; ſo that I cannot imagine our *Turkey* company do now export near the value above-mentioned.

The returns we have from thence, are raw ſilk, grogam yarn, cotton, and cotton yarn, wool, goats hair, coffee, dying goods, drugs, gall, &c.

Of Great-Britain's *Trade to* Africa.

THIS trade, like the preceding, has for many years paſt been carried on by a company with an excluſive charter, granted at firſt by king *Charles* II. the 18th of December 1661, in favour of his brother *James*, then duke of *York* and *Albany* for the term of a thouſand years, with full power to trade all over the weſtern coaſt of *Africk*, from the port of *Sallee* in South *Barbary*, to the Cape of *Good-Hope*; but theſe letters patent were afterwards revoked by his majeſty, with the duke's conſent, and regranted in 1663, by a freſh charter, which, in conſideration of the many illuſtrious perſons engaged in it, had ſeveral new privileges added, and divers regulations made, beſides thoſe before eſtabliſhed for its government.

Its principal aſſociates were queen *Catharine* of *Portugal*, then his majeſty's conſort, queen *Mary* of *France*, his mother, the afore-mentioned duke of *York*, *Henrietta Maria*, ducheſs of *Orleans*, his ſiſter, prince *Rupert*, and moſt of the prime nobility of *England*; the reſt of the concerned, charged with the direction of the company's affairs, were choſen from among the principal merchants of *London*, more eſpecially thoſe who had carried on that trade which the company were now put in poſſeſſion of. And that a

proper

proper title might be given to this illuſtrious aſſociation, correſpondent to the dignity of its conſtituents, it was called the *Royal African Company*; and the following privileges were granted it, and compoſed its charter.

I. That *it* ſhould be erected into a body politick, both in name and effect, and in this quality ſhould be capable in law, to have, get, acquire, ſolicit, receive, poſſeſs, and enjoy, all manors, lands, hereditaments. rents, liberties, privileges, &c. which any other of his *Britannic* majeſty's ſubjects might till then poſſeſs and enjoy.

II. That *it* ſhould have a common ſeal, of which the impreſſion on one ſide ſhould be an eſcutcheon bearing an elephant, with two negroes for ſupporters, and on the other ſide his majeſty's portrait.

III. For *its* government there ſhall yearly be choſen, by a plurality of the perſons named in the charter, and other adventurers intereſted in the company, a governor, deputy, and ſub-governor, with twenty-four or thirty-ſix aſſiſtants, at their election, or as they ſhall think proper.

IV. That the governor and his deputy, with ſeven of the twenty-four, or thirteen of the thirty-ſix aſſiſtants, are authorized to take on them the care and management of the company's affairs, whether for buying or ſelling the goods and merchandiſe proper to be ſent to *Africk*, or that ſhall come from thence; or in fitting out ſhips, making ſettlements, and chooſing factors neceſſary for the well governing their trade.

V. The governor, ſub-governor, and aſſiſtants, when elected, ſhall take the oaths, before the then lord chancellor, keeper of the ſeals, or lord treaſurer, except the governor be of the royal family, in which caſe he ſhall be exempt from the ſaid oath.

VI. It ſhall be permitted to the ſaid governor and aſſiſtants, to hold courts and meetings whenever they think proper, and a competent number being ſo aſſembled, may make, ordain, conſtitute, and eſtabliſh laws, ordinances, and regulations, for the government of their company; and after making, to revoke and diſannul them, in order to form others more convenient; and to impoſe and inflict penalties on the violators of them, either by fines or impriſonment, provided that the laws and penalties are juſt, and agreeable to the laws of *England*.

VII. The partners and adventurers may grant and transfer all or any part of the ſtock which they ſhall have in the company to whomſoever they pleaſe, provided the ſaid ceſſions and transfers be made in full court, and regiſtered.

VIII. That the company may put to ſea, ſuch and as many ſhips as they ſhall judge convenient for their trade, and furniſh them with artillery, ammunition, and other warlike ſtores for their defence.

IX. That the company ſhall have the poſſeſſion and property of all the gold and ſilver mines that are, or ſhall be found, in all the extent of their grant; and that *it* only ſhall deal there, excluſive of all other *Engliſh* traders, in all merchandiſe, the growth of the ſaid countries, as well as in the traffick of the negroes.

X. That it may equip ſuch, and as many veſſels as it pleaſes to ſend on diſcoveries; more particularly of thoſe places that are hereby granted, and to make the neceſſary ſettlements.

XI. That the ſaid company ſhall, nevertheleſs, pay all the cuſtoms, ſubſidies, and impoſts, that are due and payable, as well on the exports of goods and merchandiſe ſent to *Africk*, as on thoſe that ſhall be imported from thence.

XII. That only the company's ſhips, or thoſe to whom the governor and aſſiſtants ſhall give permiſſion in writing, may trade in *Africk* within the limits before preſcribed, or bring any of thoſe merchandiſes to *England*, under penalty of ſeizure and confiſcation of the ſaid ſhips and goods, &c.

XIII. That the factors, maſters of ſhips, ſailors, and members of the ſaid company, may not trade ſecretly, or otherwiſe, for their own account, in any of the ſaid parts; nor import into *England* any merchandiſes, on the ſame penalties of ſeizure and confiſcation as above.

XIV. His *Britannic* majeſty reſerves to himſelf and ſucceſſors, a liberty of coming in, at any time when he ſhall think proper, as ſharer in the company's adventures, upon joining and bringing in a proportionable fund to that already made by the other partners; in which caſe they ſhall be admitted to have a part in the profits and

loſſes that it ſhall acquire or ſuffer, in proportion to the ſums that they ſhall have brought in.

XV. The company, or its governors and aſſiſtants, may nominate captains and governors, to command in the colonies that ſhall be eſtabliſhed in the extent of *its* grant; to which governors and captains, his majeſty grants power to command the military forces that ſhall be there; to muſter them, and to do and execute all that is permitted by the laws of arms; either without, for the defence of the ſaid colonies againſt any foreign invaſion; or within to appeaſe any domeſtic troubles and ſeditions.

XVI. That to explain what has been ſaid in the IXth article concerning the gold mines, his majeſty reſerves to himſelf, his heirs, and ſucceſſors, two thirds of the ſaid mines, on ſupplying two thirds of all the charges that ſhall occur, for the working and tranſporting of the ſaid gold; the other third remaining in property to the company, on contributing likewiſe *its* one third to the expences.

XVII. The company ſhall have the enjoyment of all the privileges of the city of *London*, as full as any other company of merchants, eſtabliſhed by letters patent of his *Britannic* majeſty, or his predeceſſors, may or can enjoy.

XVIII. In fine, his majeſty ordains, as well for himſelf as for his heirs and ſucceſſors, that all admirals, vice-admirals, generals, commandants, captains, juſtices of the peace, comptrollers, collectors, ſearchers, and all other officers and miniſters whatſoever, that they may be aiding and aſſiſting to the adventurers in the *Royal African Company*, their factors and agents, whenſoever they ſhall be required; his ſaid majeſty intending, that all contained in the preſent charter and letters patent ſhall have its full effect, and that whatſoever may have been omitted, or leſs clearly explained than his majeſty intended, ſhall be ſupplied or interpreted in favour of the ſaid company.

This charter of *Charles* II. of 1663, was afterwards confirmed by new letters patent of the ſame king, under the date of the 27th of *September*, 1673; which were followed two years afterwards by a proclamation, in which his majeſty orders the execution of the article by which was granted to the company an excluſive privilege, upon all the coaſts of *Africk*, prohibiting all his ſubjects, that were not members of it, to trade there.

In fine, neither the letters patent, nor the proclamation, having been ſufficient to hinder the interlopers from diſturbing the company's trade, *it* had recourſe to the protection of *James* II. whom *it* had the honour to ſee twice among the number of *its* aſſociates; from whom *it* obtained, in the firſt year of his reign, a new and more ſevere proclamation, to exclude all the *Engliſh* who were not members of the company, or that ſhould not have obtained *its* permiſſion, from all trade on the coaſts of *Africk*; which laſt proclamation was on the firſt of *April*, 1685.

In conſequence of theſe grants, the company commenced, and carried on a conſiderable trade; but the vaſt charges they were at, in building and ſupporting their fortifications, and their great expence in maintaining and ſalarying their factors and troops, the frequent embroils and altercations they have had with different nations about their commerce, and knavery of ſome, and miſmanagement of others of their dependents, obliged them frequently to ſolicit a national aſſiſtance, and, being greatly in debt, at laſt to petition parliament for relief, who having taken the ſtate of their caſe into conſideration, determined on making a new company, *for extending and improving the trade to* Africa; which they did by the following act:

The preamble ſets forth, that the trade to and from *Africa*, being very advantageous to *Great-Britain*, and neceſſary for the ſupplying the plantations, and colonies belonging thereto, with a ſufficient number of negroes, at reaſonable rates, ought for that purpoſe to be free and open to all his majeſty's ſubjects: *It is therefore enacted*, that it ſhall be lawful for all the king's ſubjects to trade to and from any place in *Africa*, between the port of *Sallee* in ſouth *Barbary*, and the cape of *Good-Hope*, without any reſtraint whatſoever, ſave as herein after expreſſed. 23 *Geo.* II. P. 547.

All his majeſty's ſubjects who ſhall trade to and from *Africa*, between cape *Blanco* and the cape of *Good-Hope*, ſhall for ever hereafter be deemed a body corporate and politick, in name and in deed, by the name of *The Company of Merchants trading to* Africa, and by the ſame name ſhall have perpetual ſucceſſion, and a common ſeal; and may ſue and be ſued,

ſued, and do any other act, which any body corporate or politick, as ſuch, may lawfully do. 23 *Geo.* II. P. 548.

All the *Britiſh* forts, ſettlements, and factories, on the coaſt of *Africa*, beginning at cape *Blanco*, and extending from thence to the cape of *Good-Hope*, incluſive, and all other the regions, ports, &c. comprehending within the ſaid limits, which are now claimed by, or in the poſſeſſion of, *the Royal* African *Company of* England, or which may hereafter be in the poſſeſſion of the company hereby eſtabliſhed, ſhall, from the paſſing of an act for diveſting the *African* company of their charter, forts, and all other their property on the coaſt of *Africa*, their goods and merchandize only excepted, be abſolutely veſted in the new company eſtabliſhed by this act, and their ſucceſſors, to the intent that the ſaid forts, ſettlements, and premiſes, ſhall be employed only for the protection, encouragement, and defence of the ſaid trade.

The company eſtabliſhed by this act ſhall not trade to or from *Africa*, in their corporate or joint capacity; nor ſhall they have any joint or transferrable ſtock; nor ſhall they borrow money on their common ſeal.

The direction and management of the affairs of the new company ſhall be by a committee of nine perſons to be choſen annually; who are to meet as often as ſhall be neceſſary, at ſome place in the city of *London*; and the ſaid committee, or any five of them, or the majority of them aſſembled, ſhall, from and after the paſſing ſuch act for diveſting the *African* company of their charter, &c. or before, ſo far as the *African* company ſhall conſent thereto, have full power to make orders for the governing and improving the forts and factories which are or ſhall be built within the limits aforeſaid, and to appoint governors, deputy-governors, or any other officers civil or military, and to remove or diſplace them when they ſhall ſee fit; and to make orders and regulations for the better government of the ſaid officers and ſervants abroad, and to take ſecurity for their good behaviour, and obedience to the regulations eſtabliſhed by this act, and to ſuch as the committee ſhall from time to time make; ſo as no orders or regulations made by the committee ſhall lay any reſtraint whatſoever on the trade or traders, contrary to the intent of this act.

The traders, or perſons intending to trade, to or from *Africa*, who ſhall, on or before the 30th of *June* 1750, have paid into the hands of the chamberlain of the city of *London*, 40*s.* each for their admittance into the freedom of the ſaid company, are empowered to meet on the 30th of *July* 1750, in the *Guildhall* of the ſaid city, and chooſe three perſons: And ſuch as ſhall, on or before the ſaid 30th of *June* have paid into the hands of the clerk of the merchants' hall in the city of *Briſtol*, the like ſum of 40*s.* are empowered to meet on the 10th of *July*, in ſome convenient place in the city of *Briſtol*, and chooſe three other perſons; and ſuch as ſhall, on or before the ſaid 30th of *June*, have paid into the hands of the town clerk of *Liverpool*, the like ſum of 40*s.* are empowered to meet on the ſaid 10th of *July*, in the town-hall of *Liverpool*, and chooſe three other perſons; and the nine perſons ſo choſen ſhall be the firſt annual committee, and ſhall continue in their office for one year, and until others ſhall be choſen in their room. P. 550.

In all future elections, the committee ſhall be nominated on the 3d of *July* in every year, in manner following, *viz.* three ſhall be nominated by the freemen of the ſaid company admitted in *London*, who ſhall aſſemble for that purpoſe at *London*; three by the freemen admitted into the ſaid company at *Briſtol*, who ſhall aſſemble for that purpoſe at *Briſtol*; and three by the freemen of the ſaid company admitted in *Liverpool*, who ſhall aſſemble for that purpoſe at *Liverpool*.

The freemen of the ſaid company in any of the ſaid cities and towns, reſpectively, may chooſe other committee-men in the place of thoſe that ſhall happen to die, be removed, or refuſe to act; and ten days previous notice ſhall be inſerted in the *London Gazette* by the committee, of the time and place where ſuch election is to be had. P. 551.

If at the time appointed for the elections of committee-men, the freemen in any of the ſaid cities or towns ſhall neglect to proceed to ſuch choice, ſuch as ſhall be choſen in the other of the ſaid cities or towns, though leſs in number than nine, may act as the committee until the next annual election; and all elections ſhall be determined by the majority

majority of the votes preſent; and where the 3d of *July* ſhall fall on a *Sunday*, the annual election of committee-men ſhall be on *Monday* the 4th of *July*.

In caſe of an equality of votes at any election, the lord mayor of *London*, the mayor of *Briſtol*, and the mayor of *Liverpool*, reſpectively, ſhall determine which of ſuch perſons ſhall be the committee-man.

The committee ſhall meet for the firſt time on the firſt *Monday* in *Auguſt*, 1750, and ſhall then ſettle the manner of their future meetings, and of the notices and ſummonſes to be ſent for that purpoſe to the members of the committee; and no order or reſolution of the committee, to which all the members preſent at the making thereof ſhall not be conſenting, ſhall be binding, unleſs confirmed at a ſubſequent meeting, at which all the members of the committee ſhall be preſent, or of which the abſentees ſhall have had the uſual notice. 23 *Geo.* II. P. 552.

At every meeting, when the time prefixed for entering on buſineſs is come, and ſo many as are neceſſary to make a committee are preſent; before they enter upon buſineſs, a chairman ſhall be choſen by lot, out of the committee-men then preſent who ſhall take the chair for that meeting; but he ſhall not vote that day on any queſtion, unleſs the votes are equal, in which caſe he may vote; and every committee-man, who ſhall not be preſent at the choice of the chairman, ſhall not vote on any queſtion before the committee that day; but he may be preſent, and give his opinion in all other matters as any other committee-man may do; and all matters which ſhall be decided by a plurality of the votes of ſuch of the committee-men as ſhall be entitled to vote, ſhall be deemed to be decided by a majority of the committee then preſent.

Such of his majeſty's ſubjects as ſhall, on or before the 30th of *June* 1750, pay to the chamberlain of *London*, the clerk of the merchants' hall in *Briſtol*, or the town clerk of *Liverpool*, 40*s.* each for their freedom, ſhall be the firſt members of the ſaid new company: And from and after the ſaid 30th of *June*, any other of his majeſty's ſubjects who ſhall trade to or from *Africa*, ſhall be admitted freemen of the ſaid company at *London*, *Briſtol*, or *Liverpool* upon payment of 40*s.* each, to ſuch perſons as the committee ſhall appoint to receive the ſame.

No perſons admitted freemen after the ſaid 30th of *June*, ſhall vote at the election of committee-men until one year after their admiſſion. P. 553.

The chamberlain of *London*, the clerk of the merchants' hall in *Briſtol*, the town-clerk of *Liverpool*, and ſuch other perſons as the committee ſhall appoint to receive the ſaid ſums of 40*s.* for the admiſſion of perſons into the freedom of the company, ſhall ſign and deliver to every ſuch perſon a certificate of payment thereof, for which they ſhall be paid 2*s.* 6*d.* as a fee, and no more, and the names and places of abode of every ſuch perſon ſhall be entered in a book to be kept for that purpoſe by the receivers.

The chamberlain of *London*, the clerk of the merchants' hall at *Briſtol*, and the town-clerk of *Liverpool*, ſhall pay and deliver over the ſaid ſeveral ſums of 40*s.* received by them, and the books, in which the names and places of abode of the perſons making payment thereof are entered, to ſuch perſons as the committee ſhall appoint to receive the ſame.

The perſons who ſhall be appointed by the committee at *London*, *Briſtol*, and *Liverpool*, to receive the ſaid ſums of 40*s.* ſhall annually, or oftener if required, pay and deliver over the ſame, together with the liſts of the names, and places of abode of the perſons from whom received, to the committee, as they ſhall direct.

An exact liſt ſhall be kept at the office of the committee in *London*, of the names and places of abode of all perſons admitted into the freedom of the ſaid company, diſtinguiſhing where each perſon was admitted; which liſt ſhall yearly, ten days at leaſt before the annual election, be printed and delivered *gratis* to the members who ſhall deſire the ſame.

No perſon ſhall be capable of being choſen, or acting as a committee-man above three years ſucceſſively; and two or more perſons, who ſhall be in co-partnerſhip in trade, ſhall not be choſen, during the ſame time or year: And none of the ſaid nine perſons, during the time they ſhall be of the committee, ſhall directly or indirectly trade jointly or in co-partnerſhip to *Africa*, or lade any goods or merchandizes on board the ſame ſhip in which any of the committee ſhall, for that voyage, have before laden goods, to be carried to any place in *Africa*.

The

The committee may from time to time inveſt ſuch part of the ſaid money in their hands, as they ſhall judge neceſſary, in the purchaſe of goods and ſtores; which, after the ſame are inſured, ſhall be exported to *Africa*, and there ſold, and applied for the ſole uſe, preſervation, and improvement of the forts and ſettlements, and for the payment of the wages and ſalaries to the officers and other perſons employed there; but the committee ſhall not export from *Africa* any negroes or other goods in return, or in any other manner carry on a trade to or from *Africa*. And an account of the committee's receipts and payments ſhall be kept in a book which ſhall be open at their office in *London*, to be peruſed *gratis* at all ſeaſonable times, by any members of the company. 23 *Geo.* II. P. 555.

The commiſſioners for trade and plantations may remove any of the committee-men, or officers, or ſervants appointed by them, who ſhall be guilty of any miſbehaviour, contrary to this act; giving notice of ſuch removal, and ſpecifying the cauſes thereof to the committee; and when a committee-man ſhall be ſo removed, the committee ſhall give notice forthwith to the mayor of the city or town by whom the ſaid perſon was choſen, to elect another in his room; and if any officer or ſervant ſhall be removed, the committee may appoint another in his ſtead.

Whenever the committee-man ſhall be charged with miſbehaviour in his employment, the commiſſioners for trade and plantations ſhall ſummon him to appear before them; and upon his attendance, or default, examine into the truth of the charge, before they ſhall remove him from his employment.

The committee ſhall render an account of all their tranſactions once a year to the commiſſioners for trade and plantations, or oftener if required; in which ſhall be contained an account of all the monies received and diſburſed by them, or by their order; and alſo all the orders and inſtructions given, as well to their officers and ſervants in *Great-Britain*, as on the coaſts of *Africa*; and all their anſwers thereto; and all other the tranſactions of the committee. P. 556.

The committee, out of the monies they ſhall receive, may deduct annually a ſum not exceeding 800*l.* for defraying, in the firſt place, the ſalaries of their clerks and agents, at *London*, *Briſtol*, and *Liverpool*, the houſe-rent of their office in *London*, and all other charges of management, commiſſion, or agency, in *England*; and the reſidue of the ſaid ſum ſhall be divided amongſt themſelves, as they ſhall think proper, as a compenſation for their trouble and attendance; and the reſt of the monies ſhall be applied wholly to the maintenance and improvement of the forts and ſettlements on the coaſt of *Africa*, which ſhall be in the poſſeſſion of the ſaid company, and for providing ammunition and ſtores, and officers and ſoldiers to defend the ſame.

The committee ſhall, within one month after the expiration of the year for which they ſhall be choſen committee-men, lay before the curſitor baron of the *Exchequer*, an account upon oath of the money received by them during the preceding year; and of the application thereof; and the curſitor baron, within one month after, ſhall audit and paſs the ſame; and he may examine any of the ſaid committee, and ſuch other perſons as he ſhall judge neceſſary upon oath, touching any of the articles or particulars therein; and the account ſo audited and paſſed ſhall be a full diſcharge to the ſaid committee, without their being compelled to render any other; and the committee ſhall lay before the parliament every ſeſſion a copy of the ſaid annual account, and of all the orders and regulations made by them in the preceding year relating to the ſaid forts and ſettlements, or the government of their officers or ſervants employed therein; and copies of the ſame ſhall be annually laid before a general meeting of the members of the ſaid company, to be held in *London*, *Briſtol*, and *Liverpool*, of which fourteen days notice ſhall be previouſly given in the *London Gazette*. P. 557.

No officer or other perſon employed by the committee at any of their forts or ſettlements, ſhall in any manner, or on any pretence, obſtruct any of his majeſty's ſubjects in trading; and the forts, warehouſes, and buildings, which are or ſhall be erected by the ſaid company, ſhall at all times be free and open to all his majeſty's ſubjects, to be uſed as warehouſes for depoſiting gunpowder, gold, elephant's teeth, wax, gums, and drugs, and no other goods.

The ſaid forts, warehouſes, and buildings, ſhall, in caſe of neceſſity or danger, be free and open to all his majeſty's ſubjects, for the ſafety of their perſons, and ſecurity of all their effects.

Any

Any of his majeſty's ſubjects trading to *Africa*, for the ſecurity of their goods or ſlaves, may erect houſes and warehouſes under the protection of the ſaid forts, or elſewhere, in any other part of *Africa* within the limits aforeſaid; and the ſame ſhall be their property, and not to be diſpoſed of, or let, to any foreigner whatſoever.

If the commander or maſter of any veſſel trading to *Africa*, ſhall, by any indirect practice whatſoever, take on board or carry away from the coaſt of *Africa* any negro or native of the country, or ſhall commit, or ſuffer any violence to be committed on the natives to the prejudice of the ſaid trade, he ſhall forfeit 100*l.* one moiety thereof to go to the uſe of the company towards maintaining the ſaid forts and ſettlements, and the other to the proſecutor. 23 *Geo.* II. P. 558.

The lords of the admiralty ſhall give inſtructions to the captains of ſuch of his majeſty's ſhips of war as ſhall be ſtationed, or ordered to cruize within the limits aforeſaid, from time to time to inſpect and report to them the ſtate and condition of the ſaid forts and ſettlements; and the officers of ſuch forts are required to permit ſuch inſpection; and copies of all the ſaid reports ſhall be laid before the parliament every ſeſſion.

Such commiſſion officers of his majeſty's navy as the lords of the admiralty ſhall appoint for that purpoſe, ſhall inſpect and examine the ſtate and condition of the forts and ſettlements on the coaſt of *Africa* in the poſſeſſion of the Royal *African* Company, and of the number of ſoldiers therein; and alſo the ſtate and condition of the military ſtores, caſtles, ſlaves, canoes, and other veſſels and things belonging to the ſaid company, and neceſſary for the uſe and defence of the ſaid forts and ſettlements, and ſhall, with all poſſible diſpatch, report how they find the ſame to the lords of the admiralty; and the ſaid company, their officers and ſervants, are required to permit ſuch inſpection and examination, and to aſſiſt therein; and a copy of the ſaid report ſhall be laid before parliament at the beginning of the next ſeſſion.

The accomptant-general of the court of *Chancery*, and ſuch two of the other maſters of the ſaid court as the lord chancellor, or lord-keeper of the great ſeal ſhall nominate for that purpoſe, ſhall be commiſſioners for examining into the claims of the creditors of the Royal *African* Company; and the ſaid commiſſioners, or two of them, are impowered, according to their diſcretion, by examination of the parties intereſted, or the teſtimony of witneſſes upon oath, or by the inſpection and examination of the books, deeds, writings, and accounts of the ſaid company and their creditors, to examine into the ſaid claims, and enquire and ſtate when the ſame were reſpectively incurred, and for what conſideration they were originally contracted; and upon what conſideration the claimants became intitled thereto, together with their opinion of the juſtneſs and reaſonableneſs of ſuch debts; and for that purpoſe the creditors are to deliver unto ſuch officers and at ſuch place within the city of *London* as the ſaid commiſſioners, or two of them, ſhall appoint, of which notice ſhall be given in the *London Gazette*, an account of their reſpective claims, with a copy of their ſecurities for the ſame; and ſuch of the ſaid creditors as reſide in *Great-Britain* or *Ireland*, ſhall make their claims on or before the 30th of *Auguſt*, 1750, and ſuch as are reſident on the coaſt of *Africa*, or elſewhere beyond the ſeas, ſhall make their claims on or before the 30th of *December*, 1750, and the directors and officers of the ſaid company, and all other perſons whom the commiſſioners ſhall think fit to examine touching the ſaid matters, are required to attend the commiſſioners at the times and places they ſhall appoint, and to give the beſt information they can touching the ſaid claims; and to produce all books and papers in their cuſtody or power relating thereto; and the commiſſioners, or two of them, are authoriſed to adminiſter an oath for the better diſcovery of the truth of the ſaid facts; and they are to cloſe their examinations of all the claims that ſhall be made by ſuch of the creditors who reſide in *Great-Britain*, or *Ireland*, on or before the 31ſt of *January*, 1750; and of ſuch as reſide in *Africa* or other parts beyond the ſeas, on or before the 28th of *February*, 1750; and are to lay the accounts of their proceedings before the parliament with all convenient ſpeed. If any perſon ſummoned ſhall neglect or refuſe to appear and be examined touching the matters and things by this act directed to be enquired into, or ſhall refuſe to anſwer, or ſhall not fully anſwer to the ſatisfaction of the commiſſioners all queſtions put to them, as well by word of mouth as by interrogatories in writing, or ſhall refuſe or neglect to produce all books of accounts and papers in their cuſtody or power relating to the premiſes, any two of the commiſſioners may commit ſuch perſon

to

to ſuch priſon as they ſhall think fit, to remain there without bail or mainprize until he ſhall ſubmit in all things aforeſaid: and the commiſſioners, where any perſon ſhall be committed for refuſing to anſwer, or for not fully anſwering any ſuch queſtion, ſhall ſpecify the queſtion in their warrant and commitment. 23 *Geo.* II. P. 560, 561.

The Royal *African* Company, &c. are reſtrained for one year to be computed from the 17th of *March*, 1749, from aſſigning or diſpoſing of any of their military ſtores, ammunition, ſlaves, canoes, veſſels and things neceſſary for the uſe and defence of their forts and ſettlements; and all actions and ſuits for recovery of any debt due by, or contracted on behalf of, the ſaid company, ſhall be ſtayed for one year, to be computed from the 17th of *March*, 1749.

The remainder of this act is about Mr. *David Crichton* then in cuſtody, and the charges of obtaining the act, &c. And another was made in the ſucceeding ſeſſion, *viz.* 23 *Geo.* II. for allowing further time to the commiſſioners appointed by and in purſuance of the preceding act, to enquire into the claim of certain creditors of the Royal *African* Company, &c. *viz.* till the 12th of *January*, 1752.

This act recites the two preceding ones, and in purſuance of them, that a ſurvey had been taken of all the forts and caſtles of the Royal *African* Company on the coaſt of *Africa*, by captain *Thomas Pye*, commander of his majeſty's ſhip *Humber*, and of the quantity, number, and quality of cannon, and their military ſtores, canoe-men, caſtle ſlaves, canoes, and veſſels, then at each reſpective fort belonging to the ſaid Royal *African* Company. And whereas the ſaid company are willing to ſurrender all and ſingular their lands, forts, &c. and all their eſtate, property, intereſts, and effects whatſoever, for ſuch compenſation and ſatisfaction, and to be applied in ſuch manner as herein after is expreſſed and directed: Be it therefore enacted, that the Royal *African* Company of *England*, from and after the 10th day of *April*, 1752, ſhall be, and they are hereby abſolutely diveſted of, and from their ſaid charter, lands, forts, caſtles, &c. and all other their eſtate, property, and effects whatſoever; and that all and every the *Britiſh* forts, lands, caſtles, ſettlements, and factories, on the coaſt of *Africa*, beginning at port *Sallee*, and extending to the cape of *Good-Hope* incluſive, which were granted to the ſaid company by the ſaid charter, or which have been ſince erected or purchaſed by the ſaid company; and all other the regions, countries, &c. lying and being within the aforeſaid limits, and the iſlands near adjoining to thoſe coaſts, and comprehended within the limits deſcribed by the ſaid charter, and which now are, or at any time heretofore have been in the poſſeſſion of, or claimed by the ſaid Royal *African* Company of *England*, together with the cannon, and other military ſtores, canoe-men, &c. at and belonging to the ſaid forts, caſtles, &c. ſuch ſtores as have been made uſe of in the ſervice of the forts, and ſuch canoe-men and ſlaves as may have died ſince the taking of the ſaid ſurvey, only excepted, and alſo all contracts and agreements, made by, or for, or on the behalf of the ſaid Royal *African* Company, with any of the kings, princes, or natives, &c. and all other the property, eſtate, and effects whatſoever of the ſaid Royal *African* Company, ſhall, from and after the ſaid 10th of *April*, 1752, be veſted in, and the ſame and every of them are, and is hereby fully and abſolutely veſted in the ſaid corporation, called and known by the name of *the Company of Merchants trading to Africa*, and their ſucceſſors, freed and abſolutely diſcharged of and from all claims and demands of the ſaid Royal *African* Company and their creditors. 25 *Geo.* II. P. 773, 774, 775, 777.

Provided always, that the diveſting the ſaid Royal *African* Company of their charter, and veſting the before-mentioned premiſes in the ſaid Company of Merchants trading to *Africa*, ſhall not extend to give the ſaid company, or their committee, any other rights, privileges, or powers, than ſuch as are given to the ſaid company by the afore recited act of 23 *Geo.* II.

And *Bance* iſland, in the river *Sierra Leon*, with its forts and buildings, appearing to belong to *Alexander Grant*, *John Sargent*, and *Richard Oſwald* of *London*, merchants, they ſhall continue in the quiet poſſeſſion of it, and it ſhall be abſolutely veſted in them, their heirs and aſſigns; any thing herein or in any former acts to the contrary notwithſtanding; though with the *proviſo*, that it ſhall never be lawful for them to alienate their right and intereſt therein to any foreign perſon. P. 777.

The

The new company of merchants may, with the conſent of the commiſſioners for trade and plantations, raiſe and arm, trade and muſter, ſuch military forces as to them ſhall ſeem requiſite and neceſſary, and ſubject them to martial diſcipline, ſo as the puniſhment does not extend to the loſs of life or limb.

They may alſo erect courts of judicature for hearing and determining all cauſes on account of maritime bargains, &c. or concerning any perſon reſiding within the bounds and limits aforeſaid. 25 *Geo.* II. P. 778.

Provided nevertheleſs, that his majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, ſhall have full power, at his or their will and pleaſure, from time to time, by his or their ſign manual, to revoke all ſuch powers which ſhall be given to any perſons for raiſing, arming, and training the military forces, and all ſuch rules and regulations as ſhall be given or eſtabliſhed, and to grant all military powers on the ſaid *African* coaſt, and eſtabliſh ſuch rules and regulations as he or they ſhall think fit; and alſo to revoke and appeal all ſuch courts of juſtice as ſhall be erected; and to erect and eſtabliſh ſuch other courts of juſtice there, as he or they ſhall from time to time think fit.

And be it further enacted, that all contracts and agreements which have been made by the ſaid Royal *African* Company with any of the kings, &c. on the ſaid coaſts, and all deeds, &c. which did belong to the ſaid company, ſhall, on or before the ſaid 10th day of *April*, 1752, be delivered over to the ſaid *Company of Merchants trading to Africa*, &c.

And for making a full compenſation and ſatisfaction to the Royal *African* Company for their ſaid charter, lands, forts, caſtles, &c. *Be it enacted*, that out of all or any the aids or ſupplies granted to his majeſty in this ſeſſion of parliament, there may, and ſhall be applied and paid, the ſum of one hundred and twelve thouſand one hundred and forty-two pounds, three ſhillings, and three-pence, without account, to ſuch perſons, and in ſuch proportion, and in ſuch manner as is herein after particularly directed and appointed.

That out of the ſame ſum of 112,142*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.* the commiſſioners of his majeſty's treaſury, or any three of them for the time being, do iſſue and pay the ſum of one thouſand ſix hundred and ninety-five pounds and three ſhillings, to *Richard Edwards* and *Edmund Sawyer*, eſqrs. two of the maſters of the high court of *Chancery*, and *John Waple*, eſq. one other of the maſters, and alſo accomptant-general of the ſaid court; being the commiſſioners appointed to examine and ſtate the claims of the creditors of the ſaid Royal *African* Company, by the 23d of his preſent majeſty, for their trouble, and in ſatisfaction of the expences of executing the ſaid commiſſion. P. 559.

And it is further enacted, that out of the aforeſaid ſum of 112,142*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.* the further ſum of eighty-four thouſand ſix hundred and fifty-two pounds, twelve ſhillings, and ſeven-pence, be diſtributed and paid to the ſeveral creditors mentioned and ſet forth in the ſecond ſchedule to this act annexed, in the reſpective ſums and proportions therein mentioned, in full ſatisfaction of all and every their demands.

That twenty-three thouſand ſix hundred and eighty-eight pounds, fifteen ſhillings, and five-pence, to be paid and divided to and amongſt the perſons named in the third ſchedule to this act annexed, in the ſums and proportions therein mentioned, being ſuch of the proprietors of *African* tranſferrable ſtock as were poſſeſſed of the ſame on the 31ſt day of *December*, in the year of our Lord 1748, the ſame being computed to be at, and after the rate of ten pounds *per centum* on the ſaid ſtock, ſo poſſeſſed by them at that time, in full of all their right and title to the ſame, or any part thereof. 25 *Geo.* II. P. 780.

That the ſum of two thouſand one hundred and five pounds, twelve ſhillings, and three-pence, reſidue of the ſaid ſum of 112,142*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.* be paid and divided to and amongſt the perſons named in the fourth ſchedule to this act annexed, the ſums and proportion therein mentioned, being ſuch of the proprietors of *African* tranſferrable ſtock as have become poſſeſſed of the ſame ſince the ſaid 21ſt of *December*, 1748, being computed to be at and after the rate of five pounds *per centum* on the ſtock ſo poſſeſſed by them, in full of all their right and title to the ſame or any part thereof.

And be it further enacted, that from and after the ſaid 10th of *April*, 1752, the ſaid Royal *African* Company ſhall ceaſe to be a corporation, and all claims and demands againſt it, &c. are hereby declared to be null and void, &c.

And that the ſaid *Richard Edwards*, *Edmund Sawyer*, and *John Waple*, eſqrs. or ſuch other of the maſters of the high court of *Chancery* as may be hereafter appointed, ſhall be conſtituted

ſtituted and appointed commiſſioners for the making out and delivering certificates to all the creditors of the ſaid Royal *African* Company, and the proprietors of their ſtock in the ſaid ſchedules particularly mentioned, and for other the purpoſes in this act contained, for the ſpace of two years, to be computed from the 1ſt of *January*, 1752. And the ſaid commiſſioners, or any two of them, are hereby impowered and required with all convenient ſpeed to make out, under their hands, and to deliver all and every the creditors of the ſaid company, and to the ſeveral proprietors of *African* transferrable ſtock, mentioned in the ſaid ſeveral ſchedules, certificates of what is due, or allowed to them reſpectively as aforeſaid, and to make proper receipts for the ſame. 25 *Geo.* II. P. 781.

And in caſe of any of the creditors or proprietors death, or becoming bankrupts, the certificate ſhall be delivered to their reſpective executors or aſſignees.

And be it further enacted, that all the creditors of the ſaid company, and proprietors of their ſtock, on receipt of the certificate herein before directed to be made out and delivered, ſhall, upon their reſpective corporal oaths, which the ſaid commiſſioners are hereby authoriſed to adminiſter, produce and deliver up to the ſaid commiſſioners, all and ſingular the bonds, bills, &c. relating to their reſpective debts, which at the time of the examination of their claims, or that of receiving the ſaid certificate, were, or ſhall be, in their hands, which the ſaid commiſſioners are hereby impowered and required to cancel and deſtroy; and the commiſſioners are hereby impowered to ſtop and retain the certificates of ſuch as ſhall not deliver up the ſecurities to their ſatisfaction, or as they ſhall require. P. 782.

And that the creditors and proprietors, or their executors or aſſignees, ſhall attend the ſaid commiſſioners, on ſuch days and times, and at ſuch place, within the cities of *London* or *Weſtminſter*, as the ſaid commiſſioners ſhall appoint in the *London Gazette*.

That the lord high treaſurer, or any three or more of the commiſſioners, are hereby authoriſed and impowered, on tender to them of the certificates, to iſſue and pay to the perſons named in them, the ſeveral ſums therein reſpectively contained. P. 783.

That in caſe of the death of any of the commiſſioners, others ſhall be appointed by the lord high chancellor; and the commiſſioners are hereby required to lay accounts of their proceedings before the parliament.

And it is further enacted, that the ſaid company of merchants trading to *Africa*, and their ſucceſſors, are hereby required, with all convenient ſpeed, to ſell and diſpoſe of all the goods, wares, and merchandize of the ſaid Royal *African* Company, which ſhall come to the hands of the ſaid company of merchants or their agents, the military ſtores, ſlaves, canoes, and veſſels, in the firſt ſchedule to this act annexed, excepted, for the beſt price that can be got for the ſame; and that the ſaid company of merchants do every ſeſſion of parliament, until the whole ſhall be diſpoſed of, lay before both houſes of parliament, an account of the diſpoſition of the ſaid goods, &c.

And that the ſaid commiſſioners ſhall and may take for each certificate from the parties obtaining the ſame, a ſum not exceeding the rate of two pounds *per cent.* upon the money contained therein, where the ſum ſhall not be more than one hundred pounds; and a ſum not exceeding one pound *per cent.* where the money contained therein is above one hundred pounds, and not exceeding one thouſand pounds; and a ſum not exceeding ten ſhillings *per cent.* where the money contained therein does exceed one thouſand pounds; which reſpective ſums, and no more, the ſaid commiſſioners ſhall and may demand and take, in full recompence for all trouble and expences which they or their clerks, &c. ſhall be at, in the execution of the powers thereby given them.

And whereas, at a general meeting of the creditors of the ſaid Royal *African* Company, on the 4th of *March*, 1747, *Robert Myre* and *William Mills*, of *London*, merchants, and *Thaddeus Eldridge*, ſtationer, with others, were choſen and appointed by the ſaid creditors, to ſolicit a ſatisfaction for the juſt debts due and owing to them; and as it is reaſonable that all the ſaid creditors ſhould contribute to the charges of ſuch ſolicitation, and a proportionable part of the expences for obtaining this and the laſt act; every creditor of the ſaid company whoſe name is expreſſed in the ſecond ſchedule, ſhall pay to the ſaid *Robert Myre*, &c. or one of them, a contribution, at, and after the rate of two pounds *per cent.* upon the ſum in the ſaid ſchedule expreſſed, to be by them, the ſaid *Robert Myre*,

&c. applied in payment of all ſuch charges and expences as they have been or ſhall be at, &c. and no one of the ſaid creditors ſhall have a certificate of, or for, his or her ſaid debt or claim from the ſaid commiſſioners, until he, or ſhe, ſhall produce to them a note in writing, under the hands of the ſaid *Robert Myre*, &c. or one of them, expreſſing the receipt of the ſaid contribution. And the ſaid *Robert Myre*, &c. ſhall, on or before the 10th of *May*, 1754, or within three calendar months next after all the contributions aforeſaid ſhall have been paid, if the ſame ſhall be ſooner paid, lay and ſubmit an account thereof, and of their payments and diſburſements, in writing under their hands before the ſaid commiſſioners for their examination and allowance; and ſhall diſpoſe of the balance then remaining in their hands, if any, in ſuch manner as the ſaid creditors at a general meeting to be ſummoned for that purpoſe by advertiſement in the *London Gazette*, or the major part in value of the creditors, at ſuch meeting, ſhall reſolve, agree, or direct.

And whereas there is a conſiderable ſum of money due to *William Newland*, the ſolicitor to the Royal *African* Company, for his fees, labour, and diſburſements, in diverſe ſolicitations on their account in their general buſineſs ſince the 31ſt of *December*, 1749; and it being juſt and reaſonable that all the proprietors of the transferrable ſtock of the ſaid company ſhould contribute to a proportionable part of the expences for obtaining the laſt and preſent act, every proprietor of the ſaid company, whoſe names are expreſſed in the third and fourth ſchedules to this act annexed, ſhall pay to *John Vaughan*, *Solomon Aſhley*, and *Bibye Lake*, eſqrs. captain *Thomas Collett*, and *Samuel Exell*, gentleman, or one of them, a contribution, at, and after the rate of two pounds *per centum*, for and upon the reſpective ſums in the ſaid reſpective ſchedules expreſſed to be payable to the perſons therein mentioned, to be by them the ſaid *John Vaughan*, eſq. &c. applied in payment of ſuch ſums as are now due to the ſaid *William Newland*, on the account beforementioned; and a proportionable part of the charges for obtaining the ſaid acts, in ſuch manner as ſhall be adjudged and directed by the ſaid commiſſioners in writing under their reſpective hands; and no one of the ſaid proprietors ſhall have a certificate for his or her ſaid ſhare and proportion from the ſaid commiſſioners, until he or ſhe ſhall produce to them a note in writing, under the hands of the ſaid *John Vaughan*, eſq. &c. or one of them, expreſſing the receipt of the ſaid contribution; and the ſaid *John Vaughan*, eſq. &c. ſhall, on or before the 10th of *May*, 1754, or within three calendar months next after all the contributions aforeſaid ſhall have been paid, if the ſame ſhall be ſooner paid, lay an account thereof, and of their payments and diſburſements, in writing under their hands, before the ſaid commiſſioners for their examination and allowance, and ſhall diſpoſe of the balance then remaining in their hands, if any, in ſuch manner as the ſaid creditors at a general meeting to be ſummoned for that purpoſe, by an advertiſement in the *London Gazette*, or the major part of them in value, preſent at ſuch meeting, ſhall direct and appoint.

This act ſhall be taken and deemed as a publick act, &c.

The old company being thus diveſted of their charter, the trade to *Africa* became free and open to all his majeſty's ſubjects, but was and is ſtill carried on under the direction and ſubject to the by-laws of a new ſet of merchants, ſtiled, *The Committee of the Company of Merchants trading to Africa*; and by an act of parliament paſſed in the year 1765, all the Britiſh forts and ſettlements upon the coaſt of *Africa*, lying between the port of *Sallee* and cape *Rouge*, together with all the property, eſtate, and effects of the company of merchants trading to *Africa*, in or upon the ſaid forts, ſettlements, and their dependencies, are veſted in his majeſty king *George* III. and other regulations are made, for ſecuring, extending, and improving the trade to *Africa*, which has reſtored it to a flouriſhing ſtate; and an annual grant is made by parliament of from 13,000*l.* to 15,000*l.* for repairing and maintaining the forts.

Our exports for this trade are cloths, and other woollens, muſlins, and ſome other *India* goods, ſpices, drugs, tobacco, ſugar, dying woods, alum, paper, ſteel, iron, lead, toys, mercery and hardware, ivory and box combs, glaſs beads, &c.—And our returns from thence are ſlaves, gum ſenegal, oſtrich feathers, indigo, gold duſt, dates, *Damas* raiſins, copper, wax, wool, goat ſkins, coral, bitter almonds, &c. In which deſcrip-

tion

tion I include the particulars of that ſmall branch of trade we carry on from hence with *Sallee*, *Tunis*, *Tripoli*, and *Algiers*.

I ſhall in the next place give ſome account of the original of our trade to *India*, and of the firſt inſtitution of a company for carrying it on.

Of the Trade between Great-Britain *and* Aſia, *more eſpecially that carried on by our* Eaſt-India *Company.*

OUR knowledge of the *Eaſt-Indies* was early, and is very reaſonably ſuppoſed to be derived to us from the *Romans* during their ſettlement among us; though it is not ſaid that any commerce was attempted with thoſe parts till the celebrated *Alfred*, who ſo glorioufly filled the *Britiſh* throne, ſent, in 883, a favourite eccleſiaſtick, one *Sighelmus*, with alms for the poor diſtreſſed Chriſtians of St. *Thomas* and St. *Bartholomew* in the *Indies*; this we learn from the *Saxon* annals, and though an extraordinary event, they alone would put it paſt doubt, had we not the confirmation of it from *William* of *Malmſbury*, who writes, that the ſaid *Sighelmus* left in the treaſury of *Sherburn* church in *Dorſetſhire*, of which on his return he was made biſhop, ſome jewels and ſpices that he had brought with him from *Aſia*.

This voyage however was not ſoon repeated by any other, and it was ſtill later before any trade was ſettled from hence; the *Venetians*, as I have already mentioned in this work, having ſupplied us always with the *Aſiatick* commodities, till the eyes of our merchants were opened to the advantages which a direct trade would produce; they ſolicited the protection of the throne to their infant engagements, and after ſtruggling with many difficulties and oppoſitions from jarring intereſts, have at laſt happily brought the company trading there, to be at leaſt ſecond, if not ranked as a firſt, amongſt the moſt opulent aſſociations in the world.

It is ſaid, that in the year 1527, one Mr. *Robert Thorne* of *London*, then ſettled at *Seville* in *Spain*, was the firſt that ever recommended the eſtabliſhing an *Eaſt-India* trade from *England*, and added ſuch ſtrong reaſons to his propoſals, which both books and experience had furniſhed him with, as would have been more than ſufficient, in this enlightened age, to have rendered his ſchemes ſucceſsful; but in that dawn of commercial knowledge, people were timorous of engaging in ſuch a bold undertaking as this then appeared to be, and conſequently the aims of this judicious gentleman, for his country's proſperity, were rendered abortive by the puſillanimity of thoſe they were addreſſed to. And though many *Engliſh* ſhips, and more *Engliſhmen*, in foreign bottoms, were ſucceſſively going there, and by their accounts it made appear how eaſy an eſtabliſhment of factories, &c. would be to their countrymen in thoſe parts, nothing was done in it till queen *Elizabeth*'s reign, when ſeveral great men and eminent merchants began to entertain a deſign of eſtabliſhing ſuch a commerce. And in order to do it the more ſecurely, they ſolicited her majeſty for an excluſive charter, which ſhe accordingly granted them on the 31ſt of *December*, 1600, in the 43d year of her reign; thereby conſtituting them a body corporate, by the ſtile of *The Governor and Company of the Merchants of* London, *trading to the* Eaſt-Indies, with a common ſeal, and to be managed by a governor and twenty directors, yearly to be choſen, on the 1ſt of *July*, or within ſix days after. She likewiſe granted them the privilege of making by-laws, allowed them to export goods cuſtom-free for four years, with a permiſſion alſo to carry out thirty thouſand pounds, every voyage, of foreign coin, provided they brought an equal ſum of ſimilar ſpecie into theſe kingdoms by their trade.

This charter was for fifteen years, and her majeſty engaged to grant no other during that term; but this ceſſion was with the *proviſo*, that if within the ſaid ſpace this charter ſhould appear to be in any reſpect detrimental to the publick, it ſhould upon two years warning, under the privy ſeal, become void; but if experience ſhould evince the contrary, and this new corporation appear to be a publick benefit, then ſhe promiſes to renew their charter, with ſuch additional and favourable clauſes, as ſhall be requiſite to promote the advantage of the company and the kingdom.

In conſequence of this charter the company loſt no time in raiſing a joint ſtock for promoting their deſign of carrying their project immediately into execution; in which they

they were ſo ſucceſsful, as ſoon to find themſelves maſters of ſeventy-two thouſand pounds, no ſmall ſum at that time, with which they determined to commence their trade, and gave beginning to it by fitting out five able ſhips for the firſt voyage; of which ſquadron the *Dragon*, of ſix hundred tons, was admiral; the *Hector*, of three hundred tons, vice admiral; the *Suſannah* and *Aſcenſion*, of two hundred tons each; and the *Gueſt*, a ſtore ſhip, of an hundred and thirty tons burthen; the whole complement of men was four hundred and twenty; the expence of equipping them forty-five thouſand pounds; and the remaining twenty-ſeven thouſand pounds of their caſh was expended in the purchaſe of their cargoes.

They ſailed from *Torbay* on the 2d of *May*, 1601, and continued their voyage to *India*, without any remarkable accident; and the admiral, captain *James Lancaſter*, there made a treaty with the king of *Achea*, ſent a pinnace to the *Moluccas*, and ſettled a factory in the iſland of *Java*; after which he returned here in ſafety, and brought good profit with him.

The death of queen *Elizabeth* ſoon after made way for king *James*'s acceſſion to the throne, in whom this company found a powerful protector, not only by his countenancing their proceedings, but by affording them all the aſſiſtance they could deſire, which, together with the advantages reſulting from the firſt voyage, animated them to freſh engagements; and they fitted out a ſecond ſquadron of four ſhips, under the command of Sir *Henry Middleton*, which proceeded in 1604 for the *Moluccas* and *Java*, where they were well received by all the *Indian* princes, though their treatment from the *Dutch* was very indifferent, who, had they retained any gratitude, it muſt have made them rather careſs than ill uſe their *quondam* preſervers; but, jealous of a rival in this beneficial trade, they loſt all remembrance of their obligations, and opprobriouſly traduced the *Engliſh* to the natives, by miſrepreſenting them as a cruel, unjuſt, and ambitious people, whoſe intentions were not to trade fairly with them, but to ſeize their country, and forcibly take from them what they liked; however, this inſidious behaviour had not all the effect our *Batavian* neighbours intended, as the king of *Ternate* expreſſed a regard for our countrymen in his letter to king *James*, notwithſtanding the *Dutch*, as he therein informs his *Britiſh* majeſty, had uſed their utmoſt endeavours to alienate their eſteem, and deſtroy the good opinion which both he and his ſubjects had entertained of the *Engliſh*, ever ſince Sir *Francis Drake* had viſited their iſland.

In 1607 the company undertook a third voyage with three ſhips only, which they ſucceſsfully performed, eſpecially in the *Moluccas*; and though the *Dutch* repeated their ill uſage, yet they could not hinder theſe ſhips from procuring a valuable cargo of ſpice, which they brought ſafely to the *Downs*, *May* 10, 1610, with this remarkable inſtance of providence, that in this whole voyage, out and home, they had not loſt a ſingle man.

In this ſquadron captain *William Hawkins* embarked, to whom was given the title of the king's ambaſſador to the *Great-Mogul*, by whom he was very kindly received, and had the good fortune, by his prudent addreſs and management, to ſettle a friendly correſpondence between the two courts.

His majeſty king *James*, in the month of *May*, 1609, was pleaſed to enlarge the company's charter in the manner they had requeſted; and not only ſo, but he made it perpetual, which give them ſuch freſh ſpirits, that they built a ſhip of one thouſand two hundred tons burthen; which I mention, as this was the firſt marine conſtruction of any large dimenſions in *England*; it having been cuſtomary till then, to build or purchaſe all great ſhips from the *Hanſe* towns; and being ſo extraordinary a thing, the king, the prince of *Wales*, and moſt of the chief nobility, went down to *Deptford* to dine aboard her, and were ſerved entirely upon china.

I might here enter into a detail of the company's progreſſion in their trade, ſettlements; and their conteſts with the *Dutch* and *Portugueſe*, till I brought my reader to that unparalleled ſcene of barbarity perpetrated by the former at *Amboyna*; but the troubles in *England*, during the civil war, affected the commerce of *England* ſo much, that no material improvements were made in it until the reſtoration of king *Charles* II.

It was one of the earlieſt acts of his reign to revive and ſettle the trade of the *Eaſt-India* company, which he effected by granting them a new charter, dated the 3d of *April*, 1661, confirming thereby not only their former privileges, but making conſiderable additions to them, he enlarged the quantity of bullion they before had liberty to export each voyage to 50,000*l.* though with the former *proviſo*, that their trade ſhould introduce

nce an equivalent, in that or foreign ſpecie; their excluſive trade was confirmed, and he gave them a power to licenſe others to traffick in the *Indies*; but this charter ſtill retained the condition of the firſt, that it ſhould be vacated upon three years' notice, if it was found to be detrimental to the nation.

His majeſty, in his marriage treaty with the infanta of *Portugal*, had it ſtipulated, that the iſland of *Bombay* ſhould be ceded to him as a part of her portion, and after his having built a fort there, he made it over to the company in fee-tail, who having remained maſters of it ever ſince; beſides which favour, he granted them two new charters in the 28th and 35th years of his reign. But they having been put to great expences, by the intrigues and violence of the *Dutch* in the latter part of it, and this cunning people having found means to ſoften that prince's reſentment, the company's trade languiſhed till *James* II.'s acceſſion to the throne, who proved a powerful protector, and granted them greater privileges than they know how rightly or advantageouſly to uſe, otherwiſe they might have increaſed their commerce, as they are now placed on ſo good a footing both at home and abroad; but this proſperous condition was reſerved as a reward for a more prudent ſet of people afterwards.

King *William* and queen *Mary* granted a new charter to the company, dated the 7th of *October*, 1693, wherein their former charters were confirmed; and another of regulations was granted by their majeſties on the 10th of *November* following; by which new grants they were enabled to take in a freſh ſubſcription for ſeven hundred and forty-four thouſand pounds, and tied down to make public ſales by inch of candle; to export yearly of the manufactures of this kingdom, to the value of one hundred thouſand pounds; and annually to furniſh the crown five hundred tons of the beſt ſalt-petre at the rate of thirty-eight pounds ten ſhillings *per* ton in time of peace, and at forty-five pounds *per* ton in time of war: They were alſo directed to make no dividend on their ſtocks but in money only. This charter was to continue in force for twenty-one years, provided the governor and company complied exactly with the rules therein preſcribed, and likewiſe with ſuch other orders, directions, additions, qualifications, and reſtrictions, as their majeſties, by and with the advice of their privy-council, ſhall think fit to appoint, on or before the 29th of *September*, 1694, otherwiſe all their power and privileges might be determined and taken away by letters of revocation.

And in purſuance of this *proviſo*, another charter of regulations was granted to the ſaid company under the great ſeal of *England*, on the 28th of *September*, 1694, in the 6th year of their majeſties reign; preſcribing, among other things, that in the month of *Auguſt*, yearly, the governor and company ſhould preſent to the privy-council, a true account, fairly written, under the governor and deputy-governor's hand, of the nature, quality, value, and prime-coſt of the manufactures of this company by them exported, and from what place; and this upon the oath of the proper officers and ſervants of the company. And it was further ordered, that none of theſe goods ſhould be again landed in *England*, or carried elſewhere, than within the limits of the company's charter. It was likewiſe directed, that on the application in writing of any ſix or more of the proprietors, poſſeſſing each one thouſand pounds capital ſtock, demanding a general court of the ſaid company to be called, the governor or deputy-governor ſhould be obliged within eight days to call ſuch court; and that it ſhould not be adjourned, but by the conſent of the majority of the proprietors then aſſembled: And the company were required to ſignify their acceptance of, and ſubmiſſion to, theſe and other reſtrictions, under penalty of its being diſſolved.

But though theſe charters and regulations ſeemed fully to confirm, at the ſame time that they enlarged the company's privilege and power, yet they proved but a prelude to the diſſolution of both; as their rights were conteſted by a ſet of interlopers, under a pretence that the crown could not grant an excluſive charter; and the government's wants inclining the miniſtry to liſten to the offers of a loan from other hands, though on terms they ought to have rejected, haſtened the deſtruction of an aſſociation ſeemingly ſo firmly eſtabliſhed, to the ruin of many thouſands, who had embarked in it, under the ſanction of the crown: For this new ſet of people, who were willing to advance their money, though intimidated from doing it without a better ſurety than what had hitherto been eſteemed, I mean the king's prerogative, at laſt agreed with the miniſtry to lend them two millions under a parliamentary ſecurity; at an intereſt of 8 *per cent.*

cent. and an act to incorporate them, which paſſed in 1698; ſo that hereby two companies trading to the *Eaſt-Indies* were eſtabliſhed, and ſubſiſted at the ſame time. 9 and 10 *Will.* III. Cap. 44. S. 6, *& ſeq.*

This act was not obtained, however, without a ſtrong oppoſition from the old company, who followed the bill into the houſe of lords; but had the mortification to ſee it paſs, under the ſuppoſition of its being for the publick's advantage. And this occurrence reduced them to the neceſſity of endeavouring an accommodation with their new rival, which being for the common benefit of both, was ſettled under ſeveral articles; and amongſt them, that the joint trade ſhould be, for ſeven years, carried on, though with different ſtocks and ſeparate ſervants, who ſometimes act jointly, and at others governed alternately, under the direction of their own maſters. But this double-headed government being found inconvenient, and the ſeven years ſpun out, it was mutually agreed by the two companies to form themſelves into one, which they accordingly did in 1705, though they could not bring their factors at all places into the ſame union till three or four years after, nor carry on their buſineſs with the advantages they had reaſon to hope, unaſſiſted by the miniſtry, whoſe attention was now ſolely engroſſed by the foreign wars we were then engaged in, and the company left to take care of itſelf, by finding out ſome means to obtain ſuch favourable regulations, as might effectually remedy the inconveniences that had reſulted from the uniting two companies, before ſo differing in their intereſts. And, in order to obtain ſuch a law as was requiſite for this purpoſe, they tempted the government by a tendered loan of a million and two hundred thouſand pounds, *extra* of what was before lent, to grant them ſuch parliamentary aſſiſtance towards carrying on their trade, as they required, and which incorporated them under the title of *the United Company of Merchants of* England *trading to the* Eaſt-Indies: It likewiſe enacted, that this company ſhall pay into the *Exchequer* 1200,000*l.* 6 *Ann.* Cap. 17. S. 1.

That they may borrow by their common ſeal on their united ſtock, ſo as the principal money owing do not exceed 1,500,000*l.* above what might lawfully have been borrowed before this act. S. 2.

In caſe the general court of the ſaid *Engliſh* company ſhall think fit, they may call in monies from their adventurers, towards raiſing the ſaid 1,200,000*l.* or the repaying the money borrowed to that purpoſe; and in caſe any member ſhall neglect to pay his ſhare of the monies called in, or which the ſaid companies, in purſuance of 9 *W.* III. Cap. 44. or their charters, ſhall call in for carrying on their trade, by notice fixed on the Royal *Exchange*, *London*, the company may ſtop the dividends payable to ſuch member, and apply the ſame towards ſuch payment, and alſo ſtop the transfers of the ſhares of ſuch defaulter, and charge him with intereſt at 6 *per cent.* for the monies neglected to be paid; and if the principal and intereſt be not paid in three months, the company may ſell ſo much of the ſtock of the defaulter as will pay the ſame. S. 3.

The ſaid 1,200,000*l.* ſhall be deemed an addition to the ſtock of the *Engliſh* company and be tax free. S. 4.

The united ſtock of the ſaid *Engliſh* company ſhall be ſubject to the debts contracted by the ſaid company. S. 5.

The *proviſo* in 9 *W.* III. Cap. 44, and in the charters of the ſaid company for reduction upon three years' notice, upon repayment of the 2,000,000*l.* paid in, and the arrears of the payments at 8 *per cent.* is repealed. S. 6.

Perſons intitled to 7200*l.* part of the 2000,000*l.* who have united their ſtock to the corporation's, and who carry on a trade for their ſeparate uſe, may hold their proportion of the annuity, as if this act had not been made. But the *Engliſh* company may affix notice on the *Royal Exchange*, of their intention to repay 7200*l.* at the end of three years; and in caſe the company pay the ſame, and the annuities at 8 *per cent.* for the ſame, then the ſaid ſtock of 7200*l.* and trade, ſhall be veſted in the company. S. 7.

Beſides the above particulars, many others were enacted, concerning their ſtock and payment of cuſtoms, &c. by the acts already mentioned, and ſeveral ſucceeding ones; and as it was found in the beginning of king *George* the Firſt's reign, that ſeveral attempts had been made to diſcover the ſecrets of the company's trade, for the information and advantage of foreigners, a law was obtained to prevent and remedy this miſchievous intent, and alſo to deſtroy the interloping trade, by inflicting ſubſequent puniſhment, on the infringers or violators of it. 5 *Geo.* I. C. 21.

If

If any of his majeſties ſubjects ſhall repair to, or be in, the *Eaſt-Indies*, or ſuch places of *Aſia*, *Africa*, and *America*, beyond the cape of *Bona Eſperanza*, to the ſtraits of *Magellan*, where any trade of merchandize may be had, contrary to the laws in being, every perſon, ſo offending, ſhall be liable to ſuch puniſhment as by any law in being may be inflicted for ſuch an offence. 5 *Geo.* I. C. 21. S. 7.

It ſhall be lawful for the united company of merchants of *England* trading to the *Eaſt-Indies*, and their ſucceſſors, to arreſt ſuch perſons within the limits aforeſaid, and ſend them to *England* to anſwer for their ſaid offence. S. 2.

Every perſon who ſhall ſolicit for, obtain, or act under any commiſſion from any foreign ſtate, to ſail, or trade to the *Eaſt-Indies*, &c. ſhall forfeit 500*l.*

If any of his majeſty's ſubjects ſhall repair or trade to the *Eaſt-Indies*, or places beyond the cape of *Good-Hope*, mentioned in former acts, contrary to any law in being, it ſhall be lawful for the attorney-general, or for the united company trading to the *Eaſt-Indies*, within ſix years, to file in any of the courts at *Weſtminſter*, informations againſt ſuch offenders. And, if found guilty, the court ſhall give judgment againſt him, by fine and impriſonment, as it ſhall think fit, and award the proſecutor coſts; but, if the defendant is acquitted, the company ſhall pay him coſts. 7 *Geo.* I. C. 24. S. 1.

All contracts made by any of his majeſty's ſubjects, or in truſt for them, on the loan of monies by way of bottomry, on any ſhip in the ſervice of foreigners, and bound to the *Eaſt-Indies*, &c. and all contracts for ſupplying any ſuch ſhip with goods or proviſions, and all co-partnerſhips relating to any ſuch voyage, and agreements for the wages of perſons ſerving on board any ſuch ſhips, ſhall be void. S. 2.

Every ſubject of his majeſty who ſhall go to the *Eaſt-Indies*, &c. contrary to the laws in being, ſhall be deemed to have traded there; and all the goods there purchaſed by any ſuch offender, or found in his cuſtody, or in the cuſtody of any other in truſt for him by his order, ſhall be forfeited, and double the value. S. 3.

All goods ſhipped on board any ſhip bound for the *Eaſt-Indies*, &c. except goods of the company, or ſuch as are licenſed by them, and the ſtores for ſuch ſhip, and all goods taken out of ſuch ſhip on her voyage homeward before her arrival, ſhall be forfeited, and double the value; and the maſter, or other officer, knowingly permitting ſuch goods to be ſhipped, or taken out of ſuch ſhip, ſhall forfeit for every offence 1000*l.* and ſhall not be entitled to any wages; nor ſhall the company be obliged to pay any wages to ſuch maſter, &c. but ſhall have an allowance in reſpect thereof, out of the monies payable on account of the ſhip. S. 4.

It ſhall be lawful for the attorney-general, at the relation of the company, or by his own authority, to exhibit bills of complaint in the *Exchequer* againſt any perſons trading to or from the *Eaſt-Indies*, &c. contrary to law, for diſcovery of ſuch their trading, &c. and for recovery of the duties and damages herein mentioned, waving in ſuch bills all penalties for the matters in ſuch bill contained; and ſuch perſons ſhall pay to his majeſty the cuſtoms of the goods ariſing by the ſaid unlawful trade, and ſhall anſwer to the company 30*l. per cent.* according to the value thereof in *England*, and if ſuch offenders pay the cuſtoms into his majeſty's *Exchequer*, and the damages to the company, they ſhall not be proſecuted on any other law for the ſame offence: And if ſuch bills, exhibited at the relation of the company, be diſmiſſed, the company ſhall pay full coſts; and if a decree be obtained againſt the defendants, they ſhall pay coſts to his majeſty and the relator, &c. S. 5.

If any ſubject of his majeſty ſhall contribute to, or encourage the eſtabliſhing or carrying on any foreign company trading to the *Eaſt-Indies*, and other places beyond the *cape of Good-Hope*, deſcribed in former acts, or ſhall be intereſted in the ſtock or actions of ſuch foreign company, every perſon ſo offending ſhall forfeit his ſhare in the ſtock of any ſuch company, together with treble the value thereof, &c. 9 *Geo.* I. C. 26. S. 1.

If any ſubject of his majeſty ſhall have accepted of any truſt, or ſhall know of any intereſt which any of his majeſty's ſubjects ſhall have in any ſuch foreign company, and ſhall not within ſix months diſcover the ſame in writing to the united company, or their court of directors, he ſhall forfeit treble the value of the intereſt, &c. S. 4.

Every perſon, who within the time above limited ſhall voluntarily come to the court of directors, and make a diſcovery in writing, of the intereſt of any of his majeſty's ſubjects in the ſtock of ſuch foreign company, ſhall have one half of the clear amount

of

of the forfeitures, ariſing by this act out of the eſtate of the perſons ſo intereſted, &c. 9 *Geo.* I. C. 26. S. 5.

If any of his majeſty's ſubjects, other than ſuch as are lawfully authoriſed, ſhall go to or be found in the *Eaſt-Indies*, the perſons ſo offending are declared to be guilty of a high crime and miſdemeanour, and may be proſecuted in any court of *Weſtminſter*; and being convicted, ſhall be liable to ſuch corporal puniſhment, impriſonment or fine, as the court ſhall think fit, &c. S. 6.

Perſons ſo offending may be ſeized and brought to *England*, and any juſtice of peace may commit them to the next county gaol, till ſecurity be given by natural-born ſubjects, to appear in the court where ſuch proſecution ſhall be commenced, and not to depart out of court, or out of the kingdom, without leave of the ſaid court. S. 7.

The following acts principally regard the company's ſtock, with which I ſhall finiſh the ſubject of their eſtabliſhments and policy, and then proceed to ſay ſomething of their trade.

The annuity of 160,000*l.* ſhall be reduced to 128,000*l.* in reſpect of the capital ſtock of 3,200,000*l.* which reduced annuity ſhall be charged on the ſame revenues as their preſent annuity, &c. 3 *Geo.* II. C. 14. S. 4.

On one year's notice to be given by parliament after the 25th of *March*, 1736, and on repayment to the company of any ſum not leſs than 500,000*l.* in part of the capital ſtock, and on payment of all arrears, due on their reduced annuity; ſo much of the ſaid annuity, as ſhall bear proportion to the monies paid in part, ſhall ceaſe. S. 6.

Notwithſtanding ſuch redemption, the united company ſhall continue a body corporate by the name of *the United Company of Merchants of* England *trading to the* Eaſt-Indies, and enjoy all privileges which by former acts or charters founded thereon, the company might enjoy. S. 7.

After redemption of the ſaid yearly fund, or one moiety thereof, the company may, by by-laws to be made in their general courts, declare what ſhare in the remaining ſtock, &c. ſhall qualify members to be directors, or to give votes in any general court. S. 8.

Notwithſtanding ſuch redemption, the company ſhall, ſubject to the *proviſo* of determination herein contained, enjoy the ſole trade to the *Eaſt-Indies*, and all places within the cape of *Good-Hope* and the ſtraits of *Magellan*; and if any ſubjects, other than factors, &c. of the company, ſhall ſail or adventure to the *Eaſt-Indies*, &c. every ſuch offender ſhall incur the loſs of all ſhips employed in ſuch trade, &c. with the guns, and furniture, and the goods laden thereon, and double the value thereof, &c. S. 9.

The ſaid company ſhall have powers, by any acts or charters granted to the company, not altered by this act, diſcharged from all proviſoes of redemption therein contained, for ſecuring to them the ſole trade to the *Eaſt-Indies*, and for ſecuring their effects, and governing their affairs. S. 10.

Provided that upon three years' notice to be given by parliament, after the 25th of *March*, 1766, and repayment of the ſaid capital ſtock of 3,200,000*l.* and all arrears of annuities payable in reſpect thereof, the right of the company to the ſole trdae of the *Eaſt-Indies*, &c. ſhall ceaſe. S. 11.

Nothing in the above *proviſo*, or in the charter of the 5th of *Sept.* 10 *Will.* III. ſhall extend to determine the corporation of the united company, or to exclude them from carrying on a free trade to the *Eaſt-Indies*, &c. with their joint ſtock, &c. in common with other ſubjects of his majeſty. S. 12.

Any notice in writing, ſignified by the ſpeaker of the houſe of commons, ſhall be deemed proper notice by parliament to the company. S. 13.

The united company are reſtrained from purchaſing hereditaments in *Great Britain*, exceeding in the whole the yearly value of 10,000*l.* S. 14.

Nothing in this act ſhall prejudice ſuch trade or navigation within the ſaid limits, as the *South-Sea* company are entitled to. S. 15.

Nothing herein ſhall ſubject the governor and company of the merchants of *England*, trading to the *Levant* ſeas, to any penalties in reſpect of their trading into thoſe ſeas. S. 16.

The

The reduced annuity of 128,000*l.* ſhall be transferred from the duties now charged, and be charged upon the *aggregate fund*, to be paid to the united company, &c. 3 *Geo.* II. C. 20. S. 22.

Whereas the ſaid united company of merchants trading to the *Eaſt Indies*, are willing to advance towards the ſupply granted for the ſervice of the year 1744, a million ſterling, for the purchaſe of an annuity of 30,000*l.* well ſecured to the ſaid company, and repayable on the ſame terms with the company's preſent capital, with an addition of fourteen years to their preſent term, which will, with ſuch addition, extend to *Lady-day*, 1760, beſides the three years allowed them after the expiration of their preſent term, for bringing home, and diſpoſing of their effects, and other purpoſes; with power to the company to iſſue out bonds from time to time, with any part, or the whole amount of the ſaid million ſterling, and on ſuch other conditions, &c. as are herein after made: *It is therefore enacted*, that the ſaid united company of merchants of *England*, trading to the *Eaſt-Indies*, in purſuance of their before recited agreement, ſhall advance into the *Exchequer*, for his majeſty's uſe, the full ſum of one million, on or before the 29th of *September*, 1744, &c. 17 *Geo.* II. P. 363.

And to encourage the company to advance the ſaid million, &c. it is hereby enacted, that the proviſoes contained in the 3d of *Geo.* II. and all other proviſoes contained in any other acts, for determining the annuity of the company, and their right to the excluſive trade to the *Eaſt Indies*, and parts aforeſaid, upon the reſpective notices and payments in the ſame acts mentioned, are hereby repealed and made void; and the ſaid company ſhall for ever enjoy, not only their preſent entire annuity of 128,000*l.* out of the revenue charged therewith, but alſo after the ſaid 29th of *September*, 1744, they ſhall enjoy a further annuity of 30,000*l.* computed after the rate of 3 *per cent. per ann.* &c. P. 365.

The *Eaſt-India* company under their common ſeal may borrow money equivalent to the million raiſed for his majeſty's uſe, over and above the money which might lawfully be borrowed thereon before making of this act. P. 366, 367.

At any time on a year's notice to be given by parliament, after the 25th of *March*, 1745, on the expiration of the ſaid year, and on repayment of the 3,200,000*l.* formerly advanced, and of the 1,000,000*l.* now to be advanced, without any deduction, and on the payment of all arrears of the ſaid annuities of 128,000*l.* and 30,000*l.* then the ſaid annuity ſhall ceaſe. P. 368.

On a year's notice at any time after the ſaid 25th of *March*, 1745, to be given by parliament on the expiration of the ſaid year, and on repayment of any ſum not leſs than 500,000*l.* in part of the ſaid debt of 4,200,000*l.* and on payment of all arrears, &c. then ſo much of the ſaid annuities as ſhall bear proportion to the ſeveral ſums paid in part, ſhall, from time to time, as ſuch payments are made, ſink and be abated, till their whole annuities ſhall be entirely ſunk and determined. P. 369.

Notwithſtanding ſuch redemption of the annuities of 128,000*l.* and 30,000*l.* the ſaid company ſhall, ſubject to the proviſo of determination, herein after contained, enjoy an excluſive traffick to and from the *Eaſt-Indies*, and all places between the cape of *Good-Hope*, and ſtraits of *Magellan*, and limits preſcribed in the act of 9 *Will.* III. &c. in as ample a manner as the ſaid company could thereby or otherwiſe lawfully trade thereto; and the ſaid *Eaſt-Indies*, or places within the limits aforeſaid, ſhall not be reſorted to by any other ſubjects, before the excluſive trade of the *India* company is determined: And if any other his majeſty's ſubjects, ſhall preſume to trade thither during the continuance of the excluſive trade of the *India* company, they ſhall forfeit their ſhips, with their guns and furniture belonging, with all their lading and double the value, &c. P. 370.

The ſaid *India* company ſhall hereafter for ever, ſubject as aforeſaid, enjoy all the profits and powers, as by any former acts of parliament or charters founded thereon are granted and eſtabliſhed concerning them, under any particular denomination, and not altered by this act, and the ſame are hereby confirmed, and ſhall continue to be enjoyed and practiſed by the ſaid company, for the better ſecuring to them the ſole and excluſive trade to the *Eaſt-Indies*, &c. and for preventing all other his majeſty's ſubjects trading thither, and for ſecuring their effects and governing their affairs in all reſpects, as effectually as if the ſame things were ſeverally repeated in the body of this act; ſubject nevertheleſs

vertheleſs to ſuch reſtrictions and covenants as are contained in the ſaid acts and letters patent now in force, and not hereby altered; and to the proviſo following, *viz.* 17 *Geo.* II. P. 371.

Provided that on three years' notice to be given by parliament, after *March* 25, 1760, and repayment of the capital ſtock of 4,200,000*l.* and all arrears of annuity in reſpect thereof, the company's right to the ſole and excluſive trade to the *Eaſt-Indies* and parts aforeſaid, ſhall ceaſe and determine, &c. P. 372.

The company's ſettlements, and the places they trade to in *Perſia* and *India* are many, as *Gombroon*, where a factory was eſtabliſhed about the year 1613, which continued to govern the whole trade, in reſpect of the company, in *Perſia*, till the diſorders in that country obliged the *factors* to decamp, to the no ſmall detriment of the company's trade, who carried on a very great one to this port.

Mocha, ſituated at the entrance of the *Red Sea*, is a place where the *Engliſh* are well received, and carry on a very conſiderable commerce in coffee, &c. as they do in all the adjacent parts of *Arabia*, though with the riſk of being ſometimes oppreſſed by the unjuſt proceedings of the reigning princes, and expoſed to the piratical depredators of thoſe parts.

Our factories, forts, and ſettlements, on the *Indian* coaſt, are at *Baroach*, *Swally*, *Surat*, *Bombay*, *Dabal*, *Carwar*, *Tellechery*, *Anjengo*, and *Conymere*, all along the *coaſt of Malabar*; and turning up to thoſe of *Coromandel*, we meet with *Fort St. George*, the principal of our *Indian* poſſeſſions.

The *Engliſh* formerly had a ſettlement at *Matchulipatam*, *Narſipore*, and ſeveral other places to the *northward* on this coaſt, but were obliged to quit them by the interruption they received to their trade from the Rajahs' impoſitions.—Round *Carrango* point, in the bay of that name, lies *Angerang*, where ſome *Engliſh* from *Vizagapatam* ſettled in the year 1708, but the factory ſoon withdrew, and thereby defeated the projected ſcheme of extending their trade that way; *Vizagapatam* however continues fortified, and the *Engliſh* their reſidence there; theſe places lie in the kingdom of *Golconda*, and the next to it is that of *Orixa*, in which is the town of *Balaſore*, where the *Engliſh*, *French*, and *Dutch* have their reſpective factories, though of very ſmall importance; *Pipley*, about five leagues from it, had once a ſettlement, but was deſerted for the more commodious ſituation of *Hughly* and *Calcutta*; ſeveral trading towns are diſperſed on this coaſt, but the company's chief factory here is that at *Fort William*, a fort belonging to *Calcutta*, ſituated on the river *Hughly*, the moſt weſterly branch of the *Ganges*. The fort itſelf is ſaid to be irregular and untenable againſt diſciplined troops; but it contains commodious houſes for the governor and other ſuperior ſervants of the *Eaſt-India* company. As to the town of *Calcutta*, it is, to all intents and purpoſes, an eſtabliſhed ſettlement, under an *Engliſh* civil government, having a mayor and alderman, upon the footing of our corporate cities, and lately a ſupreme court of judicature has been introduced; and judges nominated by the king, in virtue of an act of parliament for the better adminiſtration of juſtice in the company's ſettlements in *India*, were ſent out, but from the complaints lately exhibited againſt their proceedings, it ſhould ſeem as if this new regulation will not be permanent.

The next place on the continent *ſouthward* is *Merjee*, ſituated on the river *Tanaſerim*, and ſubject to the king of *Siam*, where ſome *Engliſh* were formerly ſettled as private merchants, for which reaſon the company inſiſting on their being turned away, and ſome miſunderſtandings ariſing between their meſſenger and the natives on this occaſion, ſeventy-ſix of our countrymen were maſſacred; though the affairs of the company having ſince their union been more prudently managed, and all things carried on with the greateſt regularity, a proper proviſion is made for the trade of the whole gulf from the *Ganges*' mouth to the extremity of the peninſula of *Malacca*, without any extraordinary expence of new colonies.

Our factories of *Mocha*, *Bantal*, *Cattoon*, *Bencoolen*, *Marlborough fort*, and *Sillebar*, on the iſland of *Sumatra*, are ſo well eſtabliſhed as to afford room to ſuppoſe we enjoy the beſt ſhare in the traffick of it; and we had formerly ſome ſettlements on the coaſts of *Cochin-China*, and in the kingdom of *Tonquin*, though they have been ſince withdrawn; an occaſional trade is ſtill carried on there, more eſpecially to the kingdom laſt mentioned.

Our

Our trade to *China* was once principally carried on at *Amoy*, but for many years paſt *Canton* has had the preference, and ſeems to have determined the gentlemen at *Madras* entirely in its favour, as the impoſitions of the *Nandareens* at the former became intolerable, and forced them to reſolve on turning their commerce into this different channel.

The various regulations made by the legiſlature for ſettling the commercial tranſactions of the company, and the adminiſtration of their civil and military government in *India*, from the year 1781, to the preſent time, are of too extenſive a nature to be inſerted at large in this work; but the ſubſtance of the whole may be reduced into a ſmall compaſs.

Under the ſubſiſting charter, the commerce of the company has increaſed beyond all former example, and the conduct of its political concerns, ſubject to a board of control appointed by government at home, promiſes greater ſecurity and permanency to the national advantages derived from the excluſive privileges granted to it. For the number of ſhips employed in this trade has increaſed conſiderably of late years; for inſtance, in the ſeaſon of 1787, twenty-nine ſhips were laden in *China* for *England*, of the burthen of 700 tons upon an average; and the ſame number has been ſince conſigned to *India* from *London*; and nearly 19,000,000 *pounds* of different kinds of teas, which conſtitute only one principal article of their commerce have been imported, inſtead of about 6,000,000, the uſual amount before the duties were lowered by the commutation act. Finally, the liſt of ſhips juſt publiſhed as engaged to be taken up, to be ſent out for the ſeaſon of 1791, amounts to no leſs than *thirty-four*; no greater proof therefore, can be given of the proſperous and unrivalled commerce of the *Britiſh Eaſt India* company.

The company's exports from hence are chiefly bullion, of which the proportion with the other particulars of an outward-bound cargo, I believe, is commonly from $\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ parts; the others conſiſting of lead, iron, guns, powder, match, cloths of various colours, ſerges, and other ſtuffs, cochineal, quickſilver, vermillion, rough coral, amber, &c.

And the returns are, pepper, coffee, tea, incenſe, ſaltpetre, terra japonica, three ſorts of lack, indigo, myrrh, bezoa, opoponax, vitriol, camphire, china root, ſal ammoniac, divers gums, and aloes, galbanum, galangals, ſagapenum, rhubarb, ſenna, mirabolans, *Indian* leaf, and many other ſorts of drugs, cowries, red-wood, ſandal, cane, tutenack, raw and wrought ſilk, callicoes, white and painted, muſlins, cotton, wool, and manufactured into a great variety of things for wear, china, japanned cabinets, &c. arrack, diamonds, pearls, and many curioſities, unneceſſary to be enumerated here; I ſhall therefore cloſe this diſcourſe on our *Indian* trade, with my ſincereſt wiſhes for its conſtant proſperity, as notwithſtanding the many ſpecious arguments that have been uſed to the contrary, I muſt conſider it a general benefit to the nation.

And, in purſuance of my plan, I now proceed to treat of our *American* trade, in which that granted to, and carried on by the *South Sea* company, is firſt to be conſidered; I ſhall therefore mention the occaſion of its original, and ſhow the uſes they have from time to time made of their charter.

Of the SOUTH SEA *Company.*

THIS company, eſtabliſhed at the latter end of the ſeventeenth century, was ſeemingly more with a political view of raiſing money for the government's ſervice than in expectation of its carrying on any great trade; as they had neglected every favourable opportunity for attempting the conqueſt of ſome place in the ſouthern parts of *America*, which might have ſecured the means of extending a commerce in which every proſpect of advantage muſt neceſſarily centre; but this omiſſion, and its conſequences, had rendered the company's ſtock ſo low in the public eſteem, that it was at near 40 *per cent.* diſcount, when an unexpected accident raiſed it to ſuch an imaginary value as ſeemed the effect of an infatuation, only to be paralleled by the *Miſſiſippi* ſcheme that preceded it.

The

The *French Guinea* company had contracted with *Philip* V. king of Spain, on his mounting the throne of that monarchy, for the introduction of ſlaves into his *American* dominions, and on this agreement changed its former name to that of the *Aſſiento* company; and being ſuppoſed a very beneficial contract, it was an article of that treaty of peace at *Utrecht*, that this contract ſhould be tranſlated to the *Engliſh*, and was accordingly ſigned at the court of *Spain*, in *March*, 1713, to continue thirty years, under various articles, which I excuſe giving, as they are now annulled, and in all probability will never be renewed. It was in conſequence of this contract that the company eſtabliſhed factories at *Porto Bello*, *Panama*, *Carthagena*, *Vera Cruz*, *Buenos Ayres*, &c. which continued till the late war diſlodged the factors, and deſtroyed their ſettlements.

The company was obliged to furniſh the *Spaniſh* colonies with four thouſand eight hundred negroes yearly, though they might introduce more if they thought proper; and had liberty to ſend an annual ſhip of five hundred tons, with goods to be diſpoſed of there; in which, as well as in the negro contract, his Catholick majeſty was a fourth part concerned; but this agreement found many obſtacles to its performance, and occaſioned divers repreſentations to the court of *Spain* before it could be carried into execution; in conſequence of which, ſeveral articles were altered, and new ones added, previous to the performing any part of it; and indeed during the time it continued, miſunderſtandings and diſputes were continually ariſing, either about the number of negroes or tonnage of the ſhip; and when the late rupture happened, it found many particulars unſettled, and large ſums due from the crown of *Spain* to the company, which on the return of peace were lumped at 100,000*l.*

Much more might, and indeed ſhould, have been ſaid about this aſſociation; but as their trade is terminated, it would be ſuperfluous to enlarge concerning it in ſuch a work as this: I therefore proceed to give ſome account

Of the HUDSON'S-BAY *Company.*

THAT part of the world, which gave birth to this company, owes its diſcovery, as the *Engliſh* ſuppoſe, to the diligence of that able mariner, whoſe name it bears, and who reaped no other fruit of his labours to diſcover a north-weſt paſſage, than thus conveying to poſterity a record of his capacity and diligence, in which at laſt he periſhed. The *Danes* inſiſt on their prior knowledge of this part of *America*. But not to enter into a detail of the diſpute, nor enlarge on the hiſtorical accounts of it, I ſhall content myſelf with informing my reader, that though the expectations of an advantageous trade might reaſonably have encouraged its being ſooner engaged in, yet it was the year 1681 before any tolerable progreſs was made in it; and on the 2d of *May* an exclusive charter was granted by king *Charles* II. in the 32d year of his reign, to prince *Rupert* and his aſſociates, which eſtabliſhed this branch of trade on the ſolid footing it has continued ever ſince; though not without various interruptions by the *French*, who, jealous of ſuch neighbours to their *Canada* ſettlements, have frequently driven the *Engliſh* from their's; and this conteſt, which continued ſeveral years, made them alternately maſters of the bay, till it was finally determined by the treaty of *Utrecht* in our countrymens' favour, who have now ſeveral forts and factors ſettled there, notwithſtanding the extreme cold, which is ſo intenſe as to confine them for ſeven or eight months in the year to their houſes; though they have good proviſions in this recluſe life, with the pleaſures of hunting and fiſhing in reverſion, to which in ſummer-time the elements of earth, air, and water, contribute in ſuch plenty as would be hardly credited under a leſs authority than that of many eye-witneſſes, who have aſſured us of it; though this country furniſhes nothing for the ſupport of trade but furs of various ſorts, and iſinglaſs, the latter made here by the company's ſervants from the ſkins of fiſhes; but the former are ſo rich, and both ſo plenty, as to have raiſed the value of this company's funds above thoſe of any other.

The commodities they truck with the *Indians* for their furs, are arms, powder, balls, kettles, hatchets, knives, ſword-blades, awls, fiſh-hooks, ſteels, and flints, blue ſerge cloaks, ſhirts, ſtockings, tobacco, coarſe thread for nets, and ditto of divers colours for ſewing, glaſs beads, pins, needles, &c. which as I before obſerved, procure ſuch returns as have greatly enriched the proprietors of them.

And

And having mentioned the ſettlements of our trading companies, I ſhall in the next place treat of our *American* colonies, of which we have the moſt extenſive and flouriſhing of any potentate, the *Spaniards* only excepted; as, beſides our iſles, we poſſeſs an uninterrupted line of ſea coaſt from the gulf of *Mexico*, northward, up to *Hudſon's Bay*.

Of the General Commerce of AMERICA, *with* GREAT-BRITAIN *and other* NATIONS.

THE total alienation of the Thirteen Provinces of *North America* from the *Britiſh* empire, by a formal renunciation of all claim of dominion over and property in them, by an act of parliament paſſed in the ſpring of the year 1783; and the final ratification of the independence of thoſe provinces, by the following treaty, produced the greateſt revolution in commerce, which had been experienced by *Great-Britain*, from the era of her original great commercial eſtabliſhments on the continent of *North America* in the reigns of queen *Elizabeth* and king *James* I. to the preſent time. For which reaſon, we not only inſert, in this place, an exact copy of the ſaid treaty, but annex to it a conciſe account of the changes, and conſequences reſulting from it.

The Definitive Treaty of Peace and Friendſhip between his Britannic *Majeſty, and the* United States *of* America.

ART. I. His *Britannic* majeſty acknowledges the ſaid *United States, viz. New Hampſhire, Maſſachuſet's-Bay, Rhode Iſland and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New York, New Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina*, and *Georgia*, to be free ſovereign and independent ſtates; that he treats with them as ſuch; and for himſelf, his heirs and ſucceſſors, relinquiſhes all claims to the government, propriety, and territorial rights of the ſame.

ART. II. And that all diſputes, which might ariſe in future, on the ſubject of the boundaries of the ſaid *United States* may be prevented, it is hereby agreed and declared, that the following are and ſhall be their boundaries, *viz.* from the north-weſt angle of *Nova Scotia*, to that angle which is formed by a line drawn due north, from the ſource of *St. Croix* river to the Highlands, along the ſaid Highlands, which divide thoſe rivers that empty themſelves into the river *St. Lawrence*, from thoſe which fall into the *Atlantic ocean*, to the north-weſternmoſt head of *Connecticut* river; thence down along the middle of that river, to the 45th degree of north latitude; from thence by a line due weſt on that latitude, until it ſtrikes the river *Iroquois* or *Cateraguy*; thence along the middle of the ſaid river into the lake *Ontario*, through the middle of that lake, until it ſtrikes the communication between the ſaid lake and the lake *Erie:* Thence along the middle of that communication into lake *Erie*, through the middle of the ſaid lake, until it arrives at the water-communication between that lake and lake *Huron:* Thence along the middle of the ſaid water-communication: Thence through the middle of the ſaid lake to the water-communication between that lake and lake *Superior:* Thence through lake *Superior*, northward of the iſles *Royal* and *Phillipeaux*, to the *Long Lake:* Thence through the middle of the ſaid *Long Lake*, and the water-communication between it and the *Lake of the Woods*, to the ſaid *Lake of the Woods:* Thence through the ſaid lake to the moſt north-weſtern point of it; and from thence in a due-weſt courſe to the river *Miſſiſſippi:* Thence by a line to be drawn along the middle of the ſaid river *Miſſiſſippi*, until it ſhall interſect the northernmoſt part of the 31ſt degree of north latitude.

South, by a line to be drawn due eaſt, from the termination of the line laſt mentioned, in the latitude of 31 degrees north of the equator, to the middle of the river *Apalachiola*, or *Catahouche*. Thence along the middle thereof, to its junction with the river *Flint:* Thence ſtrait to the head of *St. Mary's river*; and thence down along the middle of *St. Mary's river* to the *Atlantic ocean*.

Eaſt, by a line to be drawn along the middle of the river *St. Croix*, from its mouth in the bay of *Fundy*, to its ſource; and from its ſource, directly north to the ſaid Highlands, which divide the rivers that fall into the *Atlantic ocean*, from thoſe which fall into the

the river *St. Lawrence*; comprehending all iſlands within twenty leagues of any part of the ſhore of the *United States*, and lying between the lines to be drawn due eaſt from the points where the ſaid boundaries between *Nova Scotia* on the one part, and *Eaſt Florida* on the other, ſhall reſpectively touch the bay of *Fundy*, and the *Atlantic ocean*; excepting ſuch iſlands as now are, or heretofore have been, within the limits of the ſaid province of *Nova Scotia*.

ART. III. It is agreed, that the people of the *United States* ſhall continue to enjoy, unmoleſted, the right to take fiſh of every kind on the grand bank, and on all the other banks of *Newfoundland*: Alſo in the gulph of *St. Lawrence*, and at all other places in the ſea, where the inhabitants of both countries uſed at any time heretofore to fiſh. And alſo, that the inhabitants of the *United States* ſhall have liberty to take fiſh of every kind on ſuch part of the coaſt of *Newfoundland* as *Britiſh* fiſhermen ſhall uſe, but not to dry or cure the ſame on that iſland; and alſo on the coaſts, bays and creeks, of all other of his Britannic majeſty's dominions of *America*; and that the *American* fiſhermen ſhall have liberty to dry and cure fiſh in any of the unſettled bays, harbours and creeks of *Nova Scotia*, *Magdalen Iſlands*, and *Labrador*, ſo long as the ſame ſhall remain unſettled; but ſo ſoon as the ſame, or either of them, ſhall be ſettled, it ſhall not be lawful for the ſaid fiſhermen to dry or cure fiſh at ſuch ſettlement, without a previous agreement for that purpoſe with the inhabitants, proprietors, or poſſeſſors of the ground.

ART. IV. It is agreed, that the creditors on either ſide ſhall meet with no lawful impediment to the recovery of the full value, in ſterling money, of all *bona fide* debts heretofore contracted.

ART. V. It is agreed, that the congreſs ſhall earneſtly recommend to the legiſlatures of the reſpective *States*, to provide for the reſtitution of all eſtates, rights, and properties, which have been confiſcated, belonging to real *Britiſh* ſubjects; and alſo of the eſtates, rights, and properties, of perſons reſident in diſtricts in the poſſeſſion of his majeſty's arms, and who have not borne arms againſt the ſaid *United States*; and that perſons of any other deſcription ſhall have free liberty to go to any part or parts of any of the *Thirteen United States*, and therein to remain *twelve* months, unmoleſted in their endeavours to obtain the reſtitution of ſuch of their eſtate, rights, and properties, as may have been confiſcated; and that congreſs ſhall alſo earneſtly recommend to the ſeveral *States*, a re-conſideration and reviſion of all acts or laws regarding the premiſes, ſo as to render the ſaid laws perfectly conſiſtent not only with juſtice and equity, but with that ſpirit of conciliation which, on the return of the bleſſings of peace, ſhould univerſally prevail. And that congreſs ſhall alſo earneſtly recommend to the ſeveral *States*, that the eſtates, rights and properties, of ſuch laſt-mentioned perſons ſhall be reſtored to them, they refunding to any perſons who may now be in poſſeſſion of them, the *bona fide* price, where any has been given which ſuch perſons may have paid on purchaſing any of the ſaid lands, rights, or properties, ſince the confiſcation.

And it is agreed, that all perſons who have any intereſt in confiſcated lands, either by debts, marriage ſettlements, or otherwiſe, ſhall meet with no lawful impediment in the proſecution of their juſt rights.

ART. VI. There ſhall be no future confiſcations made, nor any proſecution commenced againſt any perſon or perſons, for or by reaſon of the part which he or they may have taken in the preſent war; and that no perſon ſhall, on that account, ſuffer any further loſs or damage, either in his perſon, liberty, or property; and that thoſe who may be in confinement on ſuch charges at the time of the ratification of this treaty in *America*, ſhall be immediately ſet at liberty, and the proſecution ſo commenced be diſcontinued.

ART. VII. There ſhall be a firm and perpetual peace between his *Britannic* majeſty and the ſaid *States*, and between the ſubjects of the one, and the citizens of the other, therefore, all hoſtilities, both by ſea and land, ſhall from henceforth ceaſe: All priſoners on both ſides ſhall be ſet at liberty, and his *Britannic* majeſty ſhall, with all convenient ſpeed, and without cauſing any deſtruction, or carrying away any negroes, or other property of the *American* inhabitants, withdraw all his armies, garriſons, and fleets from the ſaid *United States*, and from every port, place, and harbour within the ſame; leaving in all fortifications, the *American* artillery that may be therein: and ſhall alſo

order

order and cauſe all archives, records, deeds, and papers, belonging to any of the ſaid *States*, or their citizens, which in the courſe of the war, may have fallen into the hands of his officers, to be forthwith reſtored and delivered to the proper *States* and perſons to whom they belong.

ART. VIII. The navigation of the river *Miſſiſſippi*, from its ſource to the ocean, ſhall for ever remain free and open to the ſubjects of *Great-Britain*, and to the citizens of the *United States*.

ART. IX. In caſe it ſhould ſo happen, that any place or territory belonging to *Great-Britain*, or the *United States*, ſhould have been conquered by the arms of either from the other, before the arrival of the ſaid proviſional articles in *America*, it is agreed, that the ſame ſhall be reſtored without difficulty, and without requiring any compenſation.

ART. X. The ſolemn ratifications of the preſent treaty, expedited in good and due form, ſhall be exchanged between the contracting parties in the ſpace of ſix months, or ſooner, if poſſible, to be computed from the day of the ſignature of the preſent treaty.

In witneſs whereof, we, the underſigned miniſters plenipotentiary, have, in their names, and in virtue of our full powers, ſigned with our hands the preſent definitive treaty, and cauſed the ſeals of our arms to be affixed thereto.

Done at *Paris*, this 3d day of *September*, 1783.

(L. S.) D. HARTLEY.
(L. S.) JOHN ADAMS.
(L. S.) B. FRANKLIN.
(L. S.) JOHN JAY.

The grand commercial alteration produced by this treaty was the throwing open the foreign trade of the *Thirteen Provinces*, which had been before confined ſolely to *Great-Britain*, to all the other nations of the known world; and the conſequence that immediately enſued was, ſeparate treaties of commerce between the ſaid *United States*, and ſome of the moſt conſiderable maritime and commercial powers of Europe. *France* had ſet the example, prior to the peace; *Spain* had followed; and afterwards *Holland*, *Sweden*, *Pruſſia*, *Denmark*, and *Ruſſia*; our famous navigation act, in the elegant language of *Edmund Burke*, was thereby almoſt frittered away; and the only remedy left, was to rely on the wiſdom of parliament, in framing ſuch commercial laws and regulations for renewing the intercourſe with the aforeſaid *diſmembered* colonies, as ſhould be beſt calculated to throw as much of the trade of the *United States*, as poſſible, into the old channel; and this was accordingly done without loſs of time, and what is more remarkable ſtill, without any formal treaty of commerce between the two parties; for at the date of writing this article for the preſs, no ſuch treaty ſubſiſts, though repeated efforts have been made to accompliſh it.

Two ſhort bills were paſſed, one to repeal all the prohibitory acts, which had totally put a ſtop to any intercourſe between the two countries; the other to prevent the cuſtom-houſes of *Great-Britain* requiring *American* veſſels to produce certain inſtruments, as manifeſtoes and other particular papers, on their arrival from any of the ports of the now *United States*, at any port of *Great-Britain*; and to veſt in the king and council, for a limited time, full powers to make ſuch other regulations as ſhould be judged expedient. 23 *Geo.* III. C. 39.

By the ſecond act, likewiſe, the ſhips of the citizens of the *United States*, with the merchandizes and goods on board the ſame, are to be admitted into all the ports of *Great-Britain*, in the ſame manner as the ſhips and veſſels of the ſubjects of other independent ſovereign ſtates; and the merchandizes and goods on board ſuch ſhips or veſſels of the ſubjects or citizens of the ſaid *United States*, being of the growth, produce or manufacture, of the ſaid *United States*, ſhall be liable to the ſame duties and charges *only*, as the ſame merchandizes and goods would be ſubject to, if they were the property of *Britiſh* ſubjects, and imported in *Britiſh*-built ſhips or veſſels, navigated by *Britiſh* natural-born ſubjects.

This privilege by another clauſe is extended to the *Britiſh* colonies in *America*, thereby eſtabliſhing a free commercial intercourſe between the ſubjects of *Great-Britain* in thoſe colonies, and the ſubjects and citizens of the *United States*.

The

The ſame drawbacks, exemptions and bounties on the exportation of merchandizes and goods from *Great-Britain*, to the territories of the United States, are granted to them, as are allowed on exportation of the ſame articles to the iſlands, plantations or colonies, now remaining or belonging to the crown of *Great-Britain* in *America*.

Theſe acts were followed by an order of council dated at the court of *St. James's* the 26th *December*, 1783; by which unmanufactured goods or merchandizes of the growth or production of any of the United States of *America*, importation of which is not prohibited by law, may be imported directly from thence into *Great-Britain*, either in *Britiſh* or *American* ſhips, by the ſubjects, or inhabitants of either country, on the payment of the ſame duties, as they are liable to, if imported by *Britiſh* ſubjects, in *Britiſh* ſhips only, and from the colonies and plantations in *America* belonging to the king of *Great-Britain*.

By the ſame order of council, tobacco is allowed to be imported in ſhips belonging to the ſaid United States, and a payment of the duties to be lodged in the king's warehouſes in the ports of *London*, *Briſtol*, *Liverpool*, *Cowes*, *Whitehaven*, *Greenock*, and port *Glaſgow*, in order to be taken from thence, ſubject to the regulations of the acts of parliament in force, reſpecting the warehouſing of tobacco, to be imported to other countries.

And in order to facilitate the carrying on trade and commerce between the people and territories belonging to the crown of *Great-Britain* in the *Weſt-Indies*, including in that deſcription the *Bahama Iſlands*, and the *Bermuda* or *Somers Iſlands*, and the people and territories belonging to the ſaid United States of *America*; his majeſty is hereby farther pleaſed to order, that pitch, tar, turpentine, hemp, flax, maſts, yards and bowſprits, ſtaves, heading-boards, timber, ſhingles, and all other ſpecies of lumber: horſes, neat-cattle, ſheep, hogs, poultry, and all other ſpecies of live ſtock and live proviſions: peas, beans, potatoes, wheat, flour, bread, biſcuit, rice, oats, barley, and all other ſpecies of grain, being the growth or production of any of the ſaid United States of *America*, may, until farther order, be *imported* by *Britiſh* ſubjects, in *Britiſh*-built ſhips, owned by his majeſty's ſubjects, and navigated according to law, from any port of the ſaid United States in *America*, to any of his majeſty's *Weſt-India Iſlands*, the *Bahama Iſlands*, and the *Bermuda* or *Somers Iſlands*; and that rum, ſugar, melaſſes, coffee, cocoa-nuts, ginger, and pimento may, until ſuch order, be exported by *Britiſh* ſubjects, in *Britiſh*-built ſhips, owned by his majeſty's ſubjects, and navigated according to law, from any of the ſaid iſlands, to any port or place within the ſaid United States, upon payment of the ſame duties on exportation, and ſubject to the like rules, regulations and ſecurities, as the ſame articles by law, are or may be ſubject and liable to, if exported to any *Britiſh* colony or plantation in *America*; and the bonds and ſecurities heretofore required to be taken for ſuch ſhips carrying ſuch goods, ſhall and may be cancelled and diſcharged, upon the like certificates as are required by the above recited act to diſcharge any bond given in *Great-Britain* for the due landing any other goods in the ſaid United States of *America*.

In the ſeſſion of parliament of 1784, the act before recited was continued, and has been renewed in the ſame manner annually, to the preſent year 1791.

Another act paſſed to confine, for a limited time, the trade between the ports of the United States of *America*, and his majeſty's ſubjects in the iſland of *Newfoundland*, to bread, flour, and live ſtock, to be imported in *none* but *Britiſh*-built ſhips, owned by *Britiſh* ſubjects and navigated according to law; clearing out from the ports of his majeſty's *European* dominions, and furniſhed with a licence according to a form thereunto annexed; and already given in a former part of this work. 25 *Geo.* III. C. 5. 1785.

And, 26 *Geo.* III. C. I. S. 5. the above recited act is continued, with theſe additions: Goods imported into *Newfoundland* contrary to this act ſhall be forfeited; and no licenſe ſhall be granted to any ſhip to carry on the ſaid trade after the 30th of *June*, 1787.

The preceding acts being continued to *April* 5th, 1789; it is further enacted: That iron, hemp, ſail-cloth, or other articles, the produce of any place bordering on the *Baltic* ſea, which may be exported from *Great-Britain*, if exported contrary to law; or

goods

goods imported from the territories of the United States of *America*, into *Great-Britain*, not being ſuch as are permitted by law to be imported, ſhall be forfeited. 28 *Geo.* III. C. 5. S. 2.

Theſe are the preſent ſubſiſting laws reſpecting our commerce with the new States of *America*; and they have been found ſufficient to promote a beneficial, increaſing return of trade in favour of *Great-Britain*, without any commercial treaty; and againſt the expediency of making ſuch a treaty, that excellent and correct writer and calculator on the commercial affairs of *Great-Britain* and *Ireland*, and of their trade with the *American* States, *John* lord *Sheffield*, one of the repreſentatives in the preſent parliament for *Briſtol*, to whom the editor acknowledges himſelf greatly indebted for much valuable information, and ſome authentic materials for the improvement of this work, offers the following weighty objections.

"It is plainly impoſſible to make a commercial treaty with the *American States*, without giving them ſome valuable privilege, for which they have precluded themſelves from making an adequate return. The treaty of peace, and ſubſequent acts, opened the ports of *Great-Britain* and *Ireland* to them, in the ſame manner as their ports were opened to us, when they repealed their reſtraining laws. A briſk trade has already begun, and it is unneceſſary to prove on which ſide the advantage is, between the traders who aſk for credit, or the traders who give it.

"If the *American States* had any thing to grant by any kind of commercial treaty, it may be well doubted, whether they would keep it farther than ſuited their convenience. Beſides; what was foretold in the firſt edition of this work *, has now actually happened. Every account from *America* ſays, that *Britiſh* manufactures are ſelling at a conſiderable profit, while other *European* goods cannot obtain the firſt coſt. Every day's experience ſhews that this country, from the nature and quality of its manufactures, and from the aſcendancy it has acquired in commerce, will command at leaſt *three fourths* of the *American* trade. The *American* merchants ſolicit a correſpondence, and beg for credit, becauſe, while they feel their own want of capital, they know that our traders are more liberal, and our goods cheaper and better than any other in *Europe*. And the only danger is, not that the *American* merchants will aſk for too few manufactures, but that they will obtain too many."

Our noble author then ſtates the riſk of giving an extenſive credit to the people of the *United States*, who being impoveriſhed by an expenſive war, which has bequeathed them many taxes to pay, will not be punctual in their remittances at a time, when they are aſſociating againſt the payment of old debts. But this well-grounded objection in 1784, when his work was publiſhed, has been ſince happily removed, by an equitable change in the conduct of the *United States*; for having reſcinded their former reſolutions, they have lately made large remittances on account of old debts; and have reſtored ſeveral confiſcated eſtates to loyaliſts, the original owners, upon their refunding the inconſiderable ſums paid for them by the new purchaſers. Upon the whole, therefore, it appears evident, that in the preſent ſtate of our commerce with the ſaid *United States*, we derive more real profit from them, than while they were ſubject to the crown of *Great Britain*. And lord *Sheffield* ſupports this opinion, by the moſt convincing arguments and facts, which we take the liberty to inſert in this place, becauſe they may ſerve as a guide to mercantile legiſlation, with reſpect to ſimilar caſes, that may ariſe if difficulties and diſagreements ſhould hereafter occur concerning other foreign ſettlements and plantations belonging to the *Britiſh* empire.

"Let conſiderations of advantage and protection hereafter go hand in hand together. In moſt caſes, the expence of protection and civil government is much greater than the prevention of competition is worth. The ſuperior ſtate of *Britiſh* manufactures in general, does not require other means of monopoly than what their ſuperiority and cheapneſs will give. If we have not purchaſed our experience ſufficiently dear, let us derive a leſſon of wiſdom from the misfortunes of other nations, who like us, purſued the phantom of foreign conqueſt and diſtant colonization, and who, in the end, found themſelves leſs populous, opulent, and powerful.

* Obſervations on the commerce of the *American* States, by *John* lord *Sheffield*, with an appendix containing tables of the imports and exports of *Great-Britain* to and from all parts from 1700 to 1783, &c. The ſixth edition, 1784.

" By the war of 1739, which may be truly called an *American* conteſt, we incurred a debt of upwards of - - - £. 31,000,000
" By the war of 1755, a further debt of - - 71,500,000
" And by the war of the revolt, nearly - - 100,000,000

Total £. 202,500,000

" And thus have we expended a larger ſum in defending and retaining our colonies, than the value of all the merchandize which we have ever ſent them: we have in a great meaſure, diſburſed this enormous ſum, to ſecure the poſſeſſion of a country which yielded us no revenue, and whoſe commerce called for but 1,655,902*l.* of the manufactures of *Britain*, taking the average of four years, from 1767 to 1770; ſo egregious has our impolicy been in rearing colonies for the ſake of their cuſtom."

Finally, for the ſatisfaction of *Britiſh* merchants, and of all perſons intereſted in, or wiſhing well to the trade and navigation of *Great-Britain*, we add, from a comparative view of authentic records, that at the commencement of the year 1788, our general imports and exports from and to all ports of the world, exceeded by ſome millions, the amount of any preceding year, during the preſent century.

The imports for the year 1787, amounting, by the declared value at the cuſtom-houſe to - - - - - £. 17,804,024 16 1

The exports for the ſame year to - - 18,296,166 12 11

After this ample ſtatement of the conſequences of the *American* revolution, we proceed, according to the original plan of our author *Wyndham Beawes*, with the civil and commercial hiſtory of the ſeveral provinces of *America*; their growth and product, &c. beginning with the ſouthernmoſt.

Of GEORGIA.

THIS ſettlement lies in the bounds of *Carolina*, as deſcribed in their charter; but having long remained unſettled, the worthy projectors of the *Georgia* eſtabliſhment fixed on this ſpot as a proper one for their benevolent intentions of relieving the diſtreſſes of their fellow creatures, and at the ſame time to make their relief turn to a public advantage. It was with theſe generous views, that a ſet of gentlemen ſolicited his late majeſty king *George* II. for a grant of the uncultivated lands afore-mentioned, with a free conſent of the *Carolinians*, to whom this tract was rather a burthen than a benefit, and from whoſe ſettlement they expected to reap both ſecurity and advantage. His majeſty, always ready to promote the good of his ſubjects, was graciouſly pleaſed to condeſcend to their requeſt, and by his letters patent, bearing date the 9th of *June*, 1732, did conſtitute the petitioners a corporation, by the name of *The Truſtees for eſtabliſhing the Colony of* Georgia *in* America; with capacity to purchaſe and take lands, to ſue and be ſued, &c. with the reſtraining clauſes, that no member of the ſaid corporation ſhould have any ſalary, fee, perquiſite, benefit, or profit whatſoever, for acting therein, or ſhould have any office, place, or employment of profit whatſoever under the ſaid corporation, &c. They had likewiſe a power to make by-laws, &c. And, amongſt other things, there was granted to the ſaid corporation and their ſucceſſors, under the reſervations therein mentioned, ſeven undivided parts, the whole to be divided into eight equal parts, of all thoſe lands, countries, territories, ſituate, lying, and being, in that part of *South Carolina*, in *America*, which lies from the northernmoſt ſtream of a river there, called the *Savannah*, along the ſea coaſt to the ſouthward, unto the moſt ſouthern ſtream of a certain great other water or river, called the *Alamataha*; and weſtward from the head of the ſaid rivers, reſpectively in direct lines to the *South ſeas*: To have and to hold the ſame to them, &c. for ever, for the better ſupport of the ſaid colony,

ony, under the yearly rent of four ſhillings proclamation-money of *South Carolina*, for every hundred acres of the ſaid lands, for every of which the ſaid corporation ſhall grant, demiſe, plant, or ſettle; but not to commence until ten years after ſuch grant, demiſe, planting, or ſettling; and erected and created the ſaid lands, countries, and territories, into one independent and ſeparate province, by the name of *Georgia*; and made the inhabitants who ſhall reſide therein free, and not ſubject to any of the laws, orders, ſtatutes, or conſtitutions of *South Carolina*, except the commander in chief of the militia; and authorized the ſaid corporation, for the term of twenty-five years from the date of the ſaid letters patent, to form and prepare laws, ſtatutes, or ordinances, for the government of the ſaid colony not repugnant to the laws and ſtatutes of *England*; to be preſented under their common ſeal to his majeſty in council, for his approbation or diſallowance; and that the ſaid laws ſo approved of, ſhould be in full force and virtue within the ſaid province. The council for the time being of the ſaid corporation were likewiſe impowered to apply their money, make contracts, &c. to appoint officers and ſervants, removable at pleaſure; that they might tranſport and convey into the ſaid province ſuch of his majeſty's ſubjects and foreigners, as are willing to go and inhabit there; and declared all perſons born within the ſaid province, and their poſterity, to be free denizens as if they had been born in any of his majeſty's dominions. The ſaid corporation had likewiſe power to aſſign, transfer, and ſet over, ſuch particular portions of the ſaid lands, tenements, and hereditaments, unto ſuch of his majeſty's ſubjects and others, willing to live in the ſaid colony, upon ſuch terms, and for ſuch eſtates, and upon ſuch rents, reſervations, and conditions, as the ſame might lawfully be granted, and as to the ſaid common council ſhould ſeem fit and proper; provided no grant ſhould be made of any part of the ſaid lands, unto, or in truſt for, or for the benefit of any member of the ſaid corporation; and that no greater quantity of the ſaid lands be granted, either entirely or in parcels, to, or to the uſe of, or in truſt for any one perſon, than five hundred acres; and declared, that all grants made contrary to the true intent and meaning thereof, ſhould be abſolutely null and void. And granted, that the ſaid corporation, for the term of twenty-one years from the date of the ſaid letters patent, ſhould have power to erect and conſtitute judicatures and courts of record, or other courts, to be held in his majeſty's name, for the hearing and determining all manner of crimes, offences, pleas, &c. And it is directed, that all rents, iſſues, or profits, which ſhould come to the ſaid corporation, iſſuing or ariſing out of or from the ſaid province, ſhould be laid out and applied in ſuch manner as would moſt improve and enlarge the ſaid colony, &c. And directed, that the ſaid common council ſhould from time to time, for the ſaid term of twenty-one years, have power to appoint all ſuch governors, judges, magiſtrates, miniſters, and officers, civil and military, both by ſea and land, within the ſaid diſtrict, as they ſhould think fit and needful for the government of the ſaid colony; except ſuch officers as ſhould be appointed for managing, collecting, and receiving ſuch of his majeſty's revenues as ſhould ariſe within the ſaid province; with a proviſo, that every governor ſo appointed, ſhould be approved of by his majeſty, and qualify himſelf as other governors in *America* are by law required to do, &c. And they have power to train the militia, erect forts, &c. And that they ſhall have power to import or export their goods at or from any ports that ſhould be appointed by his majeſty, within the ſaid province, without being obliged to touch at any other port in *South Carolina*; and declared, that after the end of the ſaid twenty-one years, ſuch form of government, and making of laws and ſtatutes, and ordinances for the government of the ſaid provinces and its inhabitants, ſhould be eſtabliſhed and obſerved within the ſame, as his majeſty, his heirs, and ſucceſſors ſhould ordain and appoint, agreeable to law; and that after the end of the ſaid twenty-one years, the governor, and all officers civil and military within the ſaid province, ſhould be appointed by his majeſty, his heirs, and ſucceſſors.

In conſequence of this extenſive charter, many nobles and men of fortune undertook, in quality of truſtees, to carry the deſign into execution, and had, as the object of their firſt care, the obtaining a ſufficient fund for enabling them to ſend over a conſiderable body of people, and to provide them with all kinds of neceſſaries; to which they liberally ſubſcribed themſelves, obtained conſiderable ſums by collection from perſons who were charitably diſpoſed, to forward the ſettlement, and, beſides, procured a donation from parliament of 10,000*l.*

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The propereſt method was alſo ſtudied in making this ſettlement, that it might both anſwer the intended ends of their being ſent thither, and alſo contribute as much to the publick utility as poſſible; in order whereto, every individual was regarded as a planter and ſoldier, and accordingly furniſhed with arms for defence, and tools for his huſbandry, whoſe uſe and exerciſe was alſo taught him: It was alſo reſolved, that towns ſhould be planned, and lands appointed for the ſubſiſtance and conveniency of the ſettler, and theſe be held in tail-male, as the propereſt tenure in this infant colony. The introduction of negroes was alſo prohibited for many reaſons. And after theſe diſpoſitions were made, and the truſtees enabled by public and private benefaction, one hundred and fourteen ſouls, men, women, and children, embarked with *James Oglethorpe*, eſq. one of the truſtees, in *November*, 1732, and ſailed for *Carolina*, where they arrived on the 25th of *January* following; and being aſſiſted by the governor of *Charles-Town*, and other kind gentlemen, a town was marked out, and the firſt houſe begun, ten miles up the river *Savannah*, on the 9th of *February*; after which Mr. *Oglethorpe* procured all the aſſiſtance and neceſſaries he could for his young colony, ſowed and planted a quantity of corn, herbage and fruit, made a treaty with the *Indians*, and then returned to *England*, in order to continue his good offices by procuring the neceſſary ſupplies to be ſent to this object of his care; and arrived in ſafety, in *June*, 1734, accompanied by ſeveral of the *Indian* kings and chiefs, who were endeared to our countrymen by the kind uſage ſhewn them here.

Mr. *Oglethorpe* again embarked, and on the 6th of *February*, 1735, arrived with four hundred and ſeventy perſons, who were ſettled on the iſland of *St. Simon*; and in the preceding month a parcel of *Scotch* highlanders were got there, and eſtabliſhed up the river *Alatamaha*, about ſixteen miles diſtant from the aforeſaid iſle; they both built towns, the *Engliſh* calling their's *Frederica*; and the *Scots*, *New Inverneſs*: Roads of communication were made between the towns of the *Britiſh* adventurers and the *Indians*, and both the north and ſouth frontiers were not only ſecured by fortifications, but alſo by an amicable treaty, concluded with the *Spaniards of St. Auguſtin*, which, however, was diſapproved of by their court; and the governors of *Cuba* and *Spaniſh Florida* had directions to prepare ſuch a force as they imagined would be ſufficient to deſtroy our ſettlements, as well as in *Carolina* as *Georgia*; to prevent which, his majeſty was graciouſly pleaſed to order a regiment of ſix hundred effective men to be ſent to *Georgia* for its defence and protection, and the truſtees allotted each one of them a parcel of land to encourage their good behaviour.

The parliament alſo now granted them 20,000*l.* and 26,000*l.* at ſundry times afterwards, for their further aſſiſtance, which enabled the truſtees to make another embarkation, and with theſe repeated augmentations of people, the town laid out in this new colony began to flouriſh. Mr. *Oglethorpe* was appointed colonel of the aforeſaid regiment; and no one could have been more proper for the command than he, who only uſed his authority and care to protect that ſettlement, which with ſo much fatigue and aſſiduity he had planted; but this reinforcement did not induce him to abate any thing of that diſcipline he had always obſerved, but he continued to train his militia, with the ſame exerciſe and regularity he had before uſed them to, and, diſregarding the dangers he run, and the inconveniences he ſuffered by travelling in an almoſt unknown, uninhabited, and conſequently an uncultivated country, he undertook a journey of five hundred miles from *Frederica*, purely to increaſe the ſervices he had already rendered the colonies of *Carolina* and *Georgia*, by concluding a new treaty with the *Indians*, and thereby confirming them in the *Engliſh* intereſt, at a time when the *French* were uſing their utmoſt efforts to draw them off from it; thus, to advance and ſecure the happineſs of others, did this worthy man, with unwearied diligence, expoſe himſelf to hazards and toils, that would have proved unſurmountable to one of a leſs enterpriſing genius and ſteady reſolution; but theſe enabled him to go through even ſuch a comfortleſs and tireſome expedition, as this now mentioned.

The number of people ſettled in *Georgia* in the firſt eight years was upwards of two thouſand, which under Mr. *Oglethorpe*'s prudent conduct, in obedience to the wiſe regulations and diſpoſitions of the truſtees, had now acquired ſtrength ſufficient to defend themſelves, as they were ſoon obliged to prove; for the war, kindled here with the *Spaniards*, in 1739, ſoon blazed out in *America*, where general *Oglethorpe*, having with

all the other governors received his majesty's orders to annoy the *Spaniards* as much as they could, agreed on an expedition against them at *St. Augustine*, in conjunction with the forces of *Carolina*: and though the plan of their operations seemed to be well concerted, it unfortunately miscarried with the loss of many men and much money. The *Spaniards* in return paid them a visit in the beginning of *June*, 1742, but met a signal repulse from the *English*; for though their force consisted of fifty-six sail, with between seven and eight thousand men, they were defeated by the handful general *Oglethorpe* had with him, to the immortal honour both of the soldiers and their commander, who obliged the enemy to so precipitate a flight, as to leave part of their baggage, &c. behind them. The general received all the congratulations and acknowledgments, so justly due to his bravery, from all our *American* governors, and ought to have the same incense paid him by every well-wisher to the colonies, or indeed *Great-Britain* itself.

This province is said to be capable of producing all that *Carolina* does, though the trustees, from an observation that most of the *American* settlements run into a cultivation of the same commodities, recommended a different practice here, and ordered a large plantation of mulberry-trees to be made, invited thereto by the propriety of the soil, and agreeableness of the clime for raising silk, of which a parcel was brought from thence in 1739, and deemed by competent judges to be very good; though what more it may have produced since, I must confess myself ignorant, or indeed, of what other returns it has made to the people's expectations, from the large sums expended on it; though, should it fall short in the fertility it has been praised for, and remit but little in exchange for its manufactures it takes from hence, the establishment ought to be supported as an important frontier, whose consequence has been demonstrated, in the stand it made against the above-mentioned powerful attack, which might otherwise have proved of fatal consequence to several of our colonies. The exports are calculated at about 74,000*l.* and the imports at 49,000*l.*

Of CAROLINA.

THIS part of the globe has been possessed alternately by *Spaniards* and *French*, and though one of the finest spots in the world, had by both been deserted for near a hundred years, when his majesty king *Charles* II. granted it the 24th of *March* 1663, to *Edward* earl of *Clarendon*, then lord high chancellor, *George* duke of *Albemarle*, *William* lord *Craven*, *John* lord *Berkley*, *Anthony* lord *Ashley*, sir *George Carteret*, sir *William Berkley*, and sir *John Collinton*, with all royal fisheries, mines, power of life and limb, and every thing necessary to an absolute propriety, within the limits of the patent, and with the acknowledgment of twenty marks yearly; and this grant was seconded by another about two years after, that made some alteration in the boundaries, and included both the *Carolinas* and the new province of *Georgia*. But this establishment not meeting with a success answerable to the proprietor's expectations, they after struggling with many difficulties for the space of near sixty years, resigned $\frac{7}{8}$ of their grant to the crown, in consideration of 17,500*l.* paid them for it, and the surrender was confirmed by act of parliament in 1728; the other $\frac{1}{8}$ being therein reserved to the right hon. *John* lord *Carteret*, late earl of *Granville*.

This country, as afore-mentioned, is very pleasant and fertile, as the riches acquired by the inhabitants in a few years plainly prove; and the trade of it was once so considerable, that from *March*, 1730, to the same time 1731, there sailed from *Charles-Town*, mostly for *England*, 207 ships, with 41,957 barrels of rice, about 500*lb.* wt. each; 10,700 barrels of pitch; 2063 of tar; and 759 of turpentine; of deer skins 300 casks, containing 8 or 900 each; besides a vast quantity of *Indian* corn, peas, beans, &c. beef, pork, and other salted flesh; beams, plank, and other timber for building, most part of cedar, cypress, sassafras, oak, walnut, and pine.—Since writing the above, the *Carolina* trade is greatly increased by the produce of *Indigo* in that colony.

Before the late war in *America*, the commerce of *South Carolina* alone employed 140 ships. Its exports to *Great-Britain* of native commodities, on an average of three years, amounted to upwards of 395,000*l.* annually, and its imports to 365,000*l.* The exports of *North Carolina* were computed at 68,000*l.* and its imports at about 68,000*l.*

Their

Their trade with the *Indians* is very conſiderable, by which they procure the ſkins above-mentioned; and in exchange for them give lead, powder, coarſe cloth, vermillion, iron, ſtrong waters, and ſome other goods, reaping from this traffick a very great profit. Of negroes it is ſuppoſed there are near 50,000 in the province; though artificers are very ſcarce, and their demands for labour very extravagant; which I believe principally proceed from the miſrepreſentations of the country at home; otherwiſe it is to be imagined, a fine climate and great wages would be ſufficient inducements to attract a ſufficient number of mechanics to ſupply every want there could poſſibly be of them.

Of VIRGINIA.

THIS country was at firſt divided into north and ſouth *Virginia*, and was accordingly by king *James* I. in 1606, to two diſtinct ſets of men, the one to poſſeſs all the lands, &c. between 34 and 41 degrees of latitude, to be called the firſt colony, and the others to have all thoſe lying between 38 and 45 degrees of latitude, with the denomination of the ſecond colony; and they immediately fitted out ſhips and ſent many people there in the ſame year; and though their eſtabliſhments were rendered as eaſy to them as the nature of the thing would poſſibly admit, and their advantageous ſituation was very apparent, yet they could not ſubmit to the few labours and difficulties attending their firſt ſettling, though with the proſpect of ſoon obtaining from them a comfortable and eaſy abode, capable of daily improvements by an honeſt induſtry, but were continually breaking out into commotions and diſturbances, which proved ruinous to the colony, and their own deſtruction; and they were ſo contumacious as to fly in the face of juſtice; ſo that few of their governors could ſupport their authority, or bring them into any ſettled order or diſcipline; which was a good deal owing to the nature of the grants made in *England* by the patentees, and no ſmall ſhare of it charged on the company's mal-adminiſtration; in ſo much, that on king *Charles* I. aſcending the throne, he diſſolved the company in 1626, reducing the country and government under his own immediate direction, and granting patentees to particular adventurers, with the reſerve of a quit-rent of two ſhillings for every hundred acres.

This reſolution of his majeſty's at firſt ſeemed very agreeable to thoſe already ſettled, and animated many daily to increaſe their number; but old diſcontents reviving, and the people proving reſtleſs under their governor's oppreſſions, gave an inſtance of their reſentment, by ſending the firſt his majeſty had ſent over them priſoner to *England*, for his diſagreement with his council, and violences on the inhabitants. And the ſubſequent troubles of king *Charles*'s reign, and *Cromwell*'s adminiſtration, hindered the good diſpoſitions from proving effectual that had before been taken for the colony's proſperity by their worthy chief, ſir *William Berkley*. However, many continued ſolicitors for patents of large tracts, which has indeed proved very prejudicial to the country, as it is by this means that very few towns are to this day built in it, and thoſe few ſo ſmall as hardly to be worth naming.

It lies from 36° to 39° of north latitude, and between 74° and 80° of weſtern longitude, being about 240 miles in length, and near one hundred and twenty in breadth; divided into twenty-five, ſome ſay twenty-nine counties; of theſe, the firſt is *James* county, which contains five pariſhes, and the only two towns in the province; and theſe, as I ſaid before, ſo ſmall, that the principal called *James-Town*, does not contain above eighty houſes; and *Williamſburgh*, though the ſeat of juſtice, not above half that number: The people, if we reckon men, women, and children, and join to theſe the negroes, may amount to about five hundred thouſand, which may reaſonably be ſuppoſed to bring no ſmall advantage to their mother country, as from hence they are all ſupplied with moſt of the neceſſaries of life; ſuch as linen, ſilks, *India* goods, wine, and other foreign manufactures; and of our home ones, cloths, ſerges, ſtuffs, bays, hats, and all ſorts of haberdaſhery ware; hoes, bills, axes, nails, adzes, and other iron tools; cloths ready made, knives, biſcuit, flour, ſtockings, ſhoes, caps for ſervants, and indeed almoſt every thing that is made in *England*, to the amount of near 1,000,000*l.* ſterling, which is repaid moſtly in tobacco, of which it is ſuppoſed, by the

niceſt calculators, that near one hundred thouſand hogſheads are, in times of peace, imported here yearly, employing between three and four hundred ſhips, navigated by upwards of four thouſand ſailors; and of theſe, about 60,000 hogſheads are re-exported for foreign parts, which, if computed only at 5*l.* per hogſhead, makes 300,000*l.* beſides the duties not drawn back, and the new freight it occaſions.

This ſettlement, it is to be obſerved, is only that part of the original grant, called the firſt or *London* colony; the other, termed the ſecond or *Plymouth* colony, ſhall be ſpoke of when I come to treat of *New-England*, of which they were the original planters; in the mean time I proceed, as it comes next in courſe, to ſpeak

Of MARYLAND.

THIS colony remained a part of *Virginia*, as ſeveral others did till they were diſmembered, which ſhall be noted in their proper places, till 1632, when king *Charles* I. in the eighth year of his reign, granted all the country to the north of *Potowmack* river, not then planted, to *Cecilius Calvert* lord *Baltimore*, and his heirs; which tract was thenceforth called *Maryland*, in honour of the then queen conſort; and in conſequence of this grant the proprietor ſent over his brother, with about two hundred adventurers, to take poſſeſſion of their limits, and to make a ſettlement; which they firſt did in an *Indian* town, called afterwards *St. Mary's*, on the river *Potowmack*, and near the mouth of that they chriſtened *St. George's*.

This ſoon became a flouriſhing colony, though the *Baltimore* family was deprived of its government during the civil wars; but king *Charles* II.'s reſtoration proved that of the proprietor's; as his majeſty, on coming to the throne, re-inſtated him in all his privileges.

The province is ſituated between 38° and 40° of northern latitude, and between 75° and 80° of weſtern longitude; abounding, as *Virginia* does, in fine ſprings and rivers; ſo that, like the *Virginians*, they can bring the ſhips up to their very doors: It is divided into ten counties, though it has very fine towns, the ſame humour of living on their own plantations prevailing among the gentry here, as was before obſerved to reign among their above-mentioned neighbours.

The ſoil and products of this country are ſimilar to thoſe of *Virginia*, and the natives here imitate the others' management, in confining their huſbandry to the cultivation of tobacco only, of which it is ſuppoſed they now produce as much as *Virginia* does, though the quality to the *Engliſh* taſte is inferior to the other, it being ſtronger than the ſweet-ſcented leaf gathered on the borders of *James* and *York* rivers; however, this circumſtance gives it a preference every where in the north, to which part of the world we generally ſend it: The inhabitants may be about 30,000, who are ſupplied with neceſſaries from hence in the ſame manner *Virginia* is, ſo that a catalogue of them need not be repeated here.

Of NEW-YORK.

THIS, like the laſt-mentioned province, was a part of *Virginia*, and became our's under the double right of diſcovery and conqueſt; the firſt by *Cabot*, and the latter from the *Dutch*, who had ſettled here, and held it by an illegal title, and therefore the *Engliſh* have retained ever ſince its recovery at the beginning of the *Dutch* war. It is about two hundred miles in length, though generally very narrow, well repleniſhed with proviſions and farms, which occaſions it having very few large towns; the capital, *New-York* city, however, is very conſiderable for this part of the world, as it contains upwards of a thouſand well-built houſes of ſtone and brick, beſides commodious quays and warehouſes on its excellent harbour, where ſome hundred of ſhips and veſſels are employed in the foreign trade and fiſheries from hence carried on to *Madeira* and the

Azores,

Azores, where they ſend pipe-ſtaves and fiſh, returning with wine and brandy, to their very great advantage; and to all our ſugar iſlands, more eſpecially *Barbadoes*, they ſend corn, flour, bread, beef, pickled and ſmoaked pork, peas, bacon, apples, onions, board and pipe-ſtaves; for which they bring back ſugar, melaſſes, rum, ginger, &c. And the agents for this province, in their conteſt with the ſugar plantations, affirmed, that their winters being ſevere, obliged them to take off more of the woollen manufactures of this kingdom, for which they remitted gold and ſilver, than all the iſlands, *Jamaica* excepted, put together, and which I believe has remained uncontradicted.

At our becoming maſters of this country, it was found to be very thinly peopled; but the clime and ſoil have proved ſuch powerful inducements to adventurers, that their number is ſuppoſed now to be ſwelled to 90,000.

Before the *American* war, the exports from this province, upon an average of three years, amounted annually to 526,000*l.* and their imports from *Great-Britain* to 531,000*l.*

Of PENNSYLVANIA.

ADMIRAL *Penn*, afterwards ſir *William*, rendered himſelf famous by the conqueſt, with colonel *Venables*, of *Jamaica*; and endeared himſelf to every one ſerving under him, by his unaffected modeſty, and other engaging qualifications and virtues; theſe, and his great abilities in maritime affairs likewiſe, placed him in a very high degree of eſteem and credit both with king *Charles* II. and his royal brother, which drew from the former a promiſed grant of this *American* territory, in reward of his paſt ſervice to the crown; but he dying before its confirmation, and his ſon not applying for it till ſome years after, the patent bears date only from the 4th of *March*, 1680, containing all that tract of land in *America*, with all the iſlands belonging to it, from the beginning of the 40th degree of north latitude to the 43d degree, &c. This was the limitation of the firſt grant; but Mr. *Penn* having afterwards obtained an addition from *New-York*, the whole territory of *Pennſylvania* now runs three hundred and thirty miles in length, and about two hundred in breadth, being diſtinguiſhed by this denomination in both the patents.

There were but few *Engliſh* when Mr. *Penn* ſent over the firſt adventurers, who had accompanying them a governor of his appointing, to whom the *Swedes* and *Dutch* that remained very readily ſubmitted; but he afterwards went in perſon to ſettle the conſtitution he had procured to be drawn up by that great lawyer, ſir *William Jones*, and to make agreements with the *Indian* princes. The air is ſerene and pleaſant, the ſoil generally fertile, and every thing growing here in great abundance and plenty. The towns are large and numerous, well ſituated for trade, and populous; inſomuch that the capital, *Philadelphia*, is now ſuppoſed to contain fifteen thouſand inhabitants, by which the number of people in this flouriſhing colony may be gueſſed at, though it would be difficult to aſcertain them.

The merchandize which *Pennſylvania* furniſhes for its commerce with *Europe* and *America*, conſiſts in horſes, pipe-ſtaves, pork, beef, and fiſh ſalted and barrelled up, ſkins and furs; all ſorts of grain, *viz.* wheat, rye, peas, oats, barley, buck-wheat, *Indian* corn, *Indian* peas and beans, pot aſhes, wax, &c. And in return for theſe they import from the *Caribbee* iſlands, &c. rum, ſugar, melaſſes, ſilver, negroes, ſalt, and wine; and from *Great-Britain*, houſehold goods, clothing of all ſorts, hardware, tools, and toys. They alſo grow ſome rice, and a little tobacco of the worſt ſort; and in their trade with the *Indians* is confined to a few articles; they receiving from them only furs and ſkins, and giving them in return, ſome clothing, arms, ammunition, rum, and other ſpirits.

The amount of the commodities exported from *Great Britain*, before the war, was upon an average of three years, valued at 611,000*l.* and thoſe exported to *Great-Britain*, including ſhips built there for ſale in *England*, are eſtimated at 705,500*l.*

Of

Of the JERSEYS.

THESE fell under the dominion of the crown at the ſame time that *New-York* did, and with that compoſed the province of *Nova Belgia*, taken from the *Dutch*, as before-mentioned, and all were included in the grant made by king *Charles* II. to his brother the duke of *York*; who inveſted this part of it by the name of *Nova Cæſaria*, in *John* lord *Berkley*, and ſir *George Carteret*, and they or their aſſigns agreed to divide it, with the denomination of *Eaſt* and *Weſt New-Jerſeys*; the firſt falling to the ſhare of ſir *George*, as the latter did to his lordſhip; and both being parcelled out into different proprietaries, were unanimouſly reſigned up to her majeſty queen *Anne*, on the 22d of *April*, 1702, and have been ever ſince governed by royal authority: They have ſeveral well-built towns in them, commodiouſly ſituated for trade, as ſhips of two or three hundred tons may come up to the merchants' houſes in divers of them. The country yields plenty of all ſorts of grain, with which they ſupply the ſugar iſlands, and beſides this drives ſome trade in furs, ſkins, and a little tobacco; they likewiſe ſhip ſome train oil, fiſh, corn, &c. for *Portugal*, *Spain*, and the *Canaries*, though *New-York* is their principal market, either for ſupplying themſelves with, or diſpoſing of their commodities.

The inhabitants are computed to be about 100,000, but they carry on little or no foreign trade, owing to the vicinity of the *Jerſeys* to the great commercial cities of *Philadelphia* and *New York*, by which they were ſupplied with merchandize from *Britain*, and make returns in wheat, lumber, and other native products.

Of NEW-ENGLAND.

IN my deſcription of *Virginia*, I gave an account only of the firſt or *London* company, referring my readers for the ſucceſs of the ſecond or *Plymouth* company's expedition, to this place, which I ſhall now give.

Theſe adventurers contented themſelves for ſome years, with the trade of furs with the natives of *North Virginia*, and fiſhing on that coaſt, in which two ſhips were employed ſo early as the year 1614, commanded by the famous capt. *John Smith*, and capt. *Thomas Hunt*, the former of which landed, and took a particular view of the country of the *Maſſachuſets*, by which he was drawn into ſeveral ſkirmiſhes with the natives; and afterwards returning to *England*, he left orders with *Hunt* to proceed in his ſhip, with the fiſh taken, to *Spain*; but this ungenerous man, not content with his finny treaſure, and ſtimulated by an avaricious deſire of gain, took ſuch iniquitous ſteps to procure it, as proved of fatal conſequence to the infant colony; for as ſoon as captain *Smith* was departed, he enticed twenty-ſeven of the innocent *Indians* aboard, and carried them with his cargo to *Malaga*, where he ſold them at 20*l.* a head. This outrage was reſented by the *Indians* in ſuch a manner as might juſtly be expected; they broke off all communication with the colony, ſo that an entire ſtop was put to the little they before carried on, and their endeavours for revenge were exerted on ſeveral future occaſions. And repeated diſappointments occurring by theſe diſagreements, the patentees were diſcouraged from proſecuting their intended ſettlements, and gave up all thoughts of making them. However, other adventurers carried on a trade to *New England*; and a congregation of *Independents* who had fled from thence to *Holland* on account of their religion, under Mr. *John Robinſon* their miniſter, now meditated another remove, and determined on changing their clime once more, from an *European* to an *American*; flattered with the hopes of finding an *aſylum* in the latter, which was denied them in the former. And they accordingly procured a grant for their ſettlement on *Hudſon*'s river, where, however, they never arrived; but either chance, or treachery, as ſome ſuppoſe, having driven them to *New England*, in the latitude of 42° north, they there landed, and built themſelves a town, which they called *New-Plymouth*, being about a hundred ſouls in all, men, women, and children, of which a great part died the firſt winter. However, new recruits continually ſucceeding, they began to grow powerful, and became a flouriſhing

colony; and this led them to reflect ſeriouſly on the nature of their preſent ſettlement, which they knew to be precarious, as they were not only without a patent or grant to ſecure them in the poſſeſſions they now enjoyed, but held them contrary to the rights of the *North Virginia* or *New-England* company. In order, therefore, to eſtabliſh themſelves on a better footing, they commiſſioned one of their number, in the year 1624, to ſolicit a charter for them, which he ſucceſsfully performed, and obtained one more favourable than their moſt ſanguine expectations could make them hope for; they being thereby enabled to elect a governor, council, and magiſtrates, and to make laws, provided they were no ways oppoſite to our's, or in any reſpect encroached on the crown's prerogative: Thus the firſt ſettlement in this large and fertile country was confirmed; and this animated others to take the ſame ſteps; of which I ſhall give ſome account in as brief a manner as poſſible.

In 1625, Mr. *White*, of *Dorcheſter*, another miniſter of the ſame perſuaſion with the before-mentioned, being animated by his ſucceſs, determined to follow his ſteps, in hopes of the ſame good fortune; and accordingly procured a grant from the *North-Virginia* company, to divers therein mentioned, of all that part of *New England*, which lies between the great river *Merimack* and *Charles* river, &c. and obtained a patent from king *Charles* I. to hold the ſame; which was enlarged by a new one, 1628, with ſtill greater privileges than in thoſe ceded to the *New-Plymouth* colony, and by whom *Charles-Town*, *Dorcheſter*, and *Boſton*, the capital, were ſucceſſively built; and from theſe a colony was detached, to ſettle on *Connecticut* river; which afterwards obtained a grant for themſelves, with privileges ſimilar to thoſe already ſpoken of. After theſe, *New-Haven* was built, and the country ſettled; and whilſt this was tranſacting in the *South-Weſt* parts of *New-England*, thoſe in the *North-Eaſt* were not neglected; for theſe coaſts having for ſome time been frequented, for the advantages of fiſhing and the fur trade, encouraged thoſe concerned therein to attempt an eſtabliſhment; which they ſucceeded in ſo much to their ſatisfaction, as in a few years to ſettle the two counties of *New-Hampſhire* and *Main*, for which they obtained a charter; but as feuds and diviſions prevailed among them, they again reſigned it, in 1684, to the crown, where the property has ever ſince remained.

And if any one reflects on the ſwift progreſs made in the ſettlements, that in about twenty years they had built twice as many towns, cultivated a large tract of land, and ſettled a tolerable good trade, he muſt allow them to have been uncommonly induſtrious, more eſpecially, if he conſiders the many difficulties they had all along to ſtruggle with.

New-England at preſent comprehends four very conſiderable governments, *viz. Maſſachuſets*, which with *New-Plymouth* and the *Main*, are now included in the one charter; *New-Hampſhire* ſtill remaining ſeparate; *Connecticut*, comprehending alſo *New-Haven* and *Rhode-Iſland*, with *Providence* plantation. The whole country extending from 41 to 45 degrees of north latitude, and from 67 to 73 degrees of weſtern longitude, abounding with plenty of fiſh, fowl, fruit, grain, and herbage; it is likewiſe replete with many fine rivers, and its inhabitants are very numerous.

Its commerce is very conſiderable, being ſpread all over *America*, and to ſeveral parts in *Europe*: Our ſugar colonies are from hence ſupplied with fiſh, cattle, corn, apples, butter, cheeſe, oil, tallow, boards, hoops, pipe-ſtaves, ſkins, bark, turpentine, &c. and theſe in ſuch vaſt abundance, that the iſland of *Barbadoes* only is computed to take off the value of two hundred thouſand pounds yearly: They alſo deal with the other ſugar colonies; ſometimes with the *French*, more with the *Spaniards*; and their exportation of fiſh for *Portugal*, *Spain*, and *Italy*, is greater than from any part except *Newfoundland*—From hence they take all kinds of mercery goods, linens, ſtockings, ſhoes, ſail-cloth, cordage, haberdaſhery ware, and a vaſt many other things: In return, they build for us a prodigious number of ſhips, and ſupply us with pig and bar iron, pitch, tar, turpentine, ſkins, furs, oil, whale fins, logwood, and other commodities, beſides a great quantity of maſts, yards, and plank, for the royal navy; and as I cannot pretend to make a calculation myſelf of the advantages accruing us from this trade, I ſhall adopt ſir *Joſiah Child*'s words on this ſubject, to convey to my reader an idea of the greatneſs of them. "To do right, ſays he, to that induſtrious *Engliſh* colony, ſpeaking of *New-England*, I "muſt confeſs, that though we loſe by their unlimited trade with other foreign planta-

,, tions,

" tions, yet we are very great gainers by their direct trade to and from *Old England*. " Our yearly exportations of *Engliſh* manufactures, malt, and other goods from hence " thither, amounting, in my opinion, to ten times the value of what is imported from " thence; which calculation I do not make at random, but upon mature conſideration; " and peradventure upon as much experience of this very trade, as any other perſon " will pretend to do, &c."

It was computed, before the unfortunate revolt of the thirteen provinces from the mother-country, that the amount of the *Engliſh* manufactures and of *India* goods ſent into this colony from *Great Britain*, was not leſs, upon an average of three years, than 395,000*l*. Our imports in value, &c. commodities for home conſumption, and for exportation to the *European* markets, were calculated at 370,500*l*.

Of NOVA-SCOTIA.

NO part of our *American* ſettlements has occaſioned more conteſts than this, or has ſo often changed maſters; having been ſeveral times alternately poſſeſſed by *French* and *Engliſh*, though our title to it is founded on *Cabot*'s diſcoveries, and was therefore originally regarded as a part of *North-Virginia*, and as ſuch, within the charter of the *Weſtern* company, who gave ſtrict orders to thoſe in their ſervice, by all means to prevent foreign nations from ſettling in their limits.

Sir *Samuel Argal*, then governor of *Virginia*, made a cruiſing voyage in 1618, round the coaſt northwards, as far as *Cape Cod* in *New-England*, about five or ſix years before the *Engliſh* adventurers arrived in that country; and being informed by the *Indians*, that ſome white men had ſettled farther north, he went, and found a fort built, with a *French* ſhip riding at anchor before it, both which he took; and the *French* afterwards cancelled their patent from the king; and acquainted him of another ſettlement made by their countrymen at a place they had named *Port-Royal*, in the bay on the ſouth-weſt of *Arcadia*, which he alſo went to, and reduced it.

When ſir *Ferdinand Gorges* was preſident of the *New-England* company, he propoſed to ſir *William Alexander* to procure a particular grant for the land to the northward of their patent, who accordingly applied for and obtained it of king *James* I. in 1621; and the next year ſent a ſhip with paſſengers, to plant and ſettle there; but it being late in the ſeaſon, they were forced to winter in *Newfoundland*, and to wait the ſpring's return before they could get away, which they effected as ſoon as the weather would permit it, and proceeded on their voyage till they happily concluded it, and landed in what they afterwards called *Luke's-Bay*; and ſir *William Alexander* having publiſhed a book, with the deſcription of the country, placed it in ſo tempting a light, that his ſovereign created a new order, called the knights of *Nova-Scotia*, purely to facilitate its plantation.

This projected ſettlement, however, proved abortive; and there was afterwards another grant made of the northern part of this country, to ſir *David Kirk*, from whom the *French* king bought it, or at leaſt contracted to give him 5000*l*. for it; and ſir *William Alexander* ſome years after, ſold his property to *Claude de la Tour*, a *French* nobleman; which plainly proves that the rights and titles by which they held them were acknowledged by that nation.

Oliver Cromwell, in 1654, ſent major *Sedgwick* to diſlodge the *French* from *Port-Royal*, which he effected, and took poſſeſſion of the ſaid tract of land; on which *Charles de St. Eſtina*, I believe it ſhould be *Eſtienne*, ſon and heir to *Claude de la Tour*, came to *England*, and on making out his claim under ſir *William Alexander*, then earl of *Sterling*, *Cromwell* allowed it.

On the 20th of *Sept.* 1656, the ſaid *Charles de St. Eſtina* ſold and conveyed his property in the ſaid country to ſir *Thomas Temple* and *William Brown*, who divided the ſaid land by deed of partition.

Sir *Thomas*, afterwards, *viz.* in the year 1662, made out his right, and obtained a patent from the crown, not only for the territory mentioned therein, but for the government thereof during his natural life, and the ſole monopoly of the fiſhery and trade with the *Indians*.

By

By the treaty of *Breda*, in 1667, this land was again ceded to the *French*; and in 1670, the poſſeſſion was delivered to them by ſir *Thomas*, in virtue of the ſaid treaty, and in obedience to expreſs orders from the earl of *Arlington*, then ſecretary of ſtate, though he never conveyed his right to the lands, nor ever received a ſingle farthing of 16,209*l.* ſterling then ſtipulated to be paid to him in recompence of his diſburſements for building forts, maintaining garriſons, and the debts due to him from the natives, though much ſolicited for, both at the courts of *England* and *France*.

In 1690, on the 28th of *April*, ſir *William Phipps* having, by order of the *Maſſachuſet's* government, ſet forward on an expedition for the reduction of this country, ſucceeded therein; and having diſpoſſeſſed the *French* thereof, and appointed a governor, he returned to *New-England* on the 30th of *May* following, and the *Engliſh* remained maſters of it till 1697, when by the treaty of *Riſwick*, it was once more reſtored to the *French*.

In 1710, it was again re-conquered by the forces of queen *Anne*, ſent from hence and *New-England*, under the command of general *Nicholſon*; and by the treaty of *Utrecht*, in 1712, was yielded up to *Great-Britain*, and has ever ſince continued in the poſſeſſion of this crown, having been conſtantly garriſoned by a regiment of ſoldiers, till its late ſettlement augmented the number of theſe, as well as of its inhabitants.

Sir *Thomas Temple* died on or about the 27th of *March*, 1674, at *Brentford* in *Middleſex*, leaving his nephew, *John Nelſon*, eſq. of *Boſton* in *New-England*, his heir and ſole acting executor to his will; who by deed, bearing date the 15th of *April*, 1731, ſold and conveyed all his right, title, claim, &c. in and to the ſaid lands, debts, rents, &c. to *Samuel Waldo*, eſq. of *Boſton* aforeſaid; of which the ſaid *Samuel Waldo* afterwards ſold and conveyed an undivided moiety to me. And as we were conſcious of what importance the ſettlement of this province would be to the northern colonies, we ſecured a conſiderable number of *Swiſs* proteſtants to begin it, not imagining, after ſo clear a deduction of our title, we ſhould have any impediment to ſo neceſſary a work, pregnant with innumerable advantages to the nation. However, leſt our right ſhould be in future conteſted, on account of the aforeſaid ſeveral treaties and changes of poſſeſſion, we humbly intreated his majeſty, about thirteen years ago, to confirm our grant, or to give us a new one; which petition he was graciouſly pleaſed to refer to a committee of council, and the committee referred it to the conſideration of the attorney and ſolicitor general; which being juſt before the breaking out of the war of 1755, this occurrence made us deſiſt from preſſing the affair: But all pretenſions to this colony having been formally renounced on the part of *France*, by the IVth article of the peace of *Verſailles*, in 1763, our title to *Nova-Scotia* is now confirmed beyond diſpute.

This country lies in a good and healthy climate, being in the ſame latitude with old *France*; enriched with a fertile ſoil, abounding in fine navigable rivers, which, like its coaſts are full of various kinds of fiſh; more eſpecially ſalmon, ſturgeon, herrings, cod, and whales; and beſides theſe, the province is capable of producing hemp, flax, maſts, iron, and all the naval ſtores, *extra* of furs, oil, whalebone, and poor-jack; it can alſo as conveniently as any other ſupply the ſugar colonies with proviſions, boards, ſlaves, &c. and conſequently, under proper encouragement, ſoon become capable of taking off large quantities of *Britiſh* manufactures, and in time prove a valuable eſtabliſhment to its mother country.

In the year 1749, a town was built in this colony, and called *Halifax*, in honour of the earl of *Halifax*, the noble patron of the undertaking, who then preſided at the board of trade. By the goodneſs of its harbour, and its convenient ſituation for *Britiſh* men of war to winter in, together with the protection it affords to the cod-fiſhery, this bids fair to be one of the moſt conſiderable towns in *North-America*, notwithſtanding its northern climate; being free from ice the whole winter.

The number of inhabitants is computed at 16,000, who carry on a conſiderable trade in furs and naval ſtores, which, with their fiſhery, and the internal circulation by the reſidence of a governor and a garriſon conſiſting of three regiments of regular forces, renders it a very flouriſhing place. *Annapolis*, a town of leſs note, is famous for its fine bay, in which a thouſand ſail of ſhips may ride at anchor in ſafety.

The

The exports from *Great-Britain* to this country, conſiſt chiefly in woollen and linen cloth, and other articles of clothing; fiſhing-tackle, and rigging for ſhips. The imports, conſiſting of timber, furs, and fiſh.

Of the Iſlands of Cape Breton *and* St. John.

THESE two iſlands belonged to the *French*, but were taken from them in the year 1758, by the *Engliſh* fleet and army commanded by admiral *Boſcawen* and general *Amherſt*; and ceded to us by the following treaty of 1763. The principal advantage of theſe iſlands is their ſituation for the cod fiſhery, which throws the whole of that invaluable trade into the hands of the *Engliſh*, calculated by ſome at ſo large a ſum as eight hundred thouſand pounds *per annum* profit, employing at leaſt 1500 ſhips, excluſive of large boats.

At the ſame time theſe iſlands were taken, the *French* neutrals, as they were called, came from *Nova-Scotia* to our more ſouthern ſettlements, by which that lately ſettled colony is ſecured from inroads both from them and the *Indians*.

Of CANADA.

IN the year 1759, general *Wolfe* and admiral *Saunders* being ſent with an army and fleet from *Great-Britain* to attack this very conſiderable ſettlement of the *French*, their arms were bleſſed with ſuch ſucceſs that they made themſelves maſters of the city of *Quebeck*, the capital of that country, ſituated on the river *St. Lawrence*. At the ſame time general *Amherſt*, the conqueror of *Louiſburgh* the year before, with ſir *William Johnſon*, and a large army of regulars from *England*, provincials, and *Indians*, marched againſt the *French* ſettlements at *Crown Point*, *Ticonderoga*, and *Niagara*; the two firſt of which were abandoned on the approach of general *Amherſt*; but winter coming on, prevented his proceeding to *Montreal*, and thereby making a junction with general *Wolfe*. While this was doing, ſir *William Johnſon* beſieged *Niagara*; and an army of *French* and *Indians* coming to raiſe the ſiege, he entirely defeated them, on which the place ſurrendered.——General *Forbes* marched with another army to attack fort *Du Queſne* on the *Ohio*, which the *French* ſet on fire and abandoned on his approach. This finiſhed the operations in this country for the year 1759.

In the beginning of the following year, 1760, the *French* from *Montreal* attacked the new conqueſt of *Quebeck*; but raiſed the ſiege on the arrival of the *Engliſh* fleet, abandoned their tents, baggage, artillery, &c. On the approach of ſummer, general *Amherſt* proceeded with his plan for the entire conqueſt of this country; and notwithſtanding the difficulty of bringing up artillery and ſupplying an army with proviſions at ſo conſiderable a diſtance from the back ſettlements of our colonies, he arrived at *Montreal* in the beginning of *September*, where he was joined by general *Murray* from *Quebeck*. The day general *Murray* arrived, articles of capitulation were agreed on between general *Amherſt* and the marquis *Vaudreuil*, commander in chief of the *French* troops in that country, and governor general of the colony, for the ſurrender not only of *Montreal*, but of all *Canada*; of which country, with all its dependencies, the IVth article of the treaty of peace following, gave us the entire property, and thereby ſecured our other colonies from the continued dread of the inroads made by ſuch troubleſome neighbours behind them.

This country is of a prodigious extent, and by its large lakes and rivers, formed for the greateſt inland navigation in the world. The *French* inhabitants, who remain in the country and enjoy their eſtates, amount to near 100,000.

Since *Great-Britain* became poſſeſſed of *Canada*, her commerce with that country employs 34 ſhips, and 400 ſeamen. Their exports, upon an average of three years, in ſkins, furs, ginſeng, ſnake-root, capillaire, and wheat, amount to 150,500*l*. Their imports from *Great-Britain*, in a variety of articles, are computed at nearly the ſame. The importance and value of this improveable trade is ſelf-evident; for *Canada* ſupplies us with unmanufactured materials, indiſpenſably neceſſary in many articles of our commerce,

merce, and takes in exchange the manufactures of our own country, or the produce of our other ſettlements in the *Eaſt* and *Weſt-Indies*.

I have now done with our ſettlements on the continent, and ſhall next ſpeak of our *American* iſlands, equally beneficial to this kingdom, with the eſtabliſhments whoſe trade I have juſt now deſcribed; and ſhall begin with thoſe called the *Caribbee* or *Antilles*; and of theſe the principal is

BARBADOES,

WHICH was primarily granted by king *Charles* I. on his coming to the crown, to *James* earl of *Carliſle*, who having ſold ſome parcels to ſeveral adventurers, they tranſported themſelves thither; and the firſt improvement they attempted was planting tobacco; but this not ſucceeding according to expectation, they proceeded to try cotton and indigo, which afforded them much better returns. But I find they made little or no ſugar till 1647, when the colonels *Modiford*, *Drax*, and *Walrond*, and ſeveral other cavaliers were induced, by their uneaſy ſituation in *England* under the uſurper, to convert their eſtates into money, and ſeek a quiet receſs in this fertile iſle, carrying with them ſuch implements and machines as were proper for ſugar-works, which they intended to propagate, as ſeemingly the commodity beſt adapted to the ſoil, and in which experience has proved they were not deceived; for it is ſaid, that colonel *Drax* in a few years acquired an eſtate of 7 or 8000*l.* *per annum*, and married the then proprietor's, the earl of *Carliſle*'s daughter.

The increaſe of its riches and inhabitants, was a conſequence of the ſoil's fertility, and a reward of the planters' induſtry, and I believe is unparalleled by any ſettlement, of any nation whatſoever; as, in 1626, this country was ſo far from being ſettled, that it was quite uninhabited, affording nothing for the ſupport of life, and overgrown with ſhrubs and buſhes, enough to diſcourage the attempts of the firſt planters to clear it; yet, in the ſpace of fifty years, this incumbrance was quite deſtroyed, and by an exact calculation there were in the iſland at this period fifty thouſand white people, of whom twenty thouſand were able to bear arms, and eighty thouſand negroes; a ſurprizing populouſneſs on ſo ſmall a ſpot, and in ſo ſhort a time! though it is probable the inhabitants would ſtill have increaſed, had not an epidemical diſtemper among the whites, begun in 1691, ſwept off ſuch numbers of them, that the calamity has not been repaired to this day; and it is ſuppoſed, that at preſent there are not above thirty thouſand white people on the iſland, and of *negroes*, *mulattoes*, and *meſtive* ſlaves, about an hundred thouſand.

In 1661, this iſland was purchaſed by king *Charles* II. of the lord *Kinnoul*, heir to the earl of *Carliſle*, ſince which time it has continued unalienated by the crown: It lies in 13 degrees of north latitude, and 59 of weſtern longitude, being about twenty-five miles in length, and fifteen in breadth, very little bigger than the *Iſle of Wight*, and ſuppoſed to contain, according to a round computation, an hundred thouſand acres. The whole is ſo entirely planted with canes, that even the common neceſſaries are not cultivated or raiſed here; ſo that corn, fleſh, and fiſh, is for the moſt part brought from the northern colonies, beſides fuel, and all ſorts of ſtaves and boards.

Bridge-Town, or *St. Michael's*, is the only one of any conſequence in the iſland, being ſituate in *Carliſle* bay, and contains between ten and twelve hundred houſes, tolerably well built with brick or ſtone, defended by three caſtles, and accommodated with good wharfs and keys, for landing and loading of goods.

The product of the iſle, as has already been remarked, is principally ſugar; though beſides this, great quantities of rum are diſtilled from the melaſſes, and it affords ſome cotton, indigo, ginger, and pimento; all which it returns us in lieu of the manufactures and commodities it is ſo largely ſupplied with from hence, beſides the advantage ariſing from an employ of ſhipping, neceſſary to furniſh them with the *Madeira* wine they want; this being the principal beverage of the rich and opulent in the *Weſt-Indies*.

Of

Of St. Chriſtopher's, Nevis, or Mevis, *and the other* Caribbee *Iſlands.*

THE firſt of theſe ſtands next in regard to *Barbadoes*, being about ſeventy-five miles in circumference, and lies in the latitude of 17° 25′ on this ſide the line. The *Engliſh* and *French* both took poſſeſſion of it on the ſame day, and in *May*, 1627, divided it between them, continuing in perfect amity till the breaking out of the war, which deſtroyed the harmony; and our countrymen being more powerful than their neighbours, drove them off the premiſes, which by the treaty of *Utrecht* were confirmed to the crown of *Great-Britain*.

Their chief product is ſugar, of which in a common year they make about 10,000 hogſheads, but like the laſt-mentioned iſland, this alſo yields ſome ginger, indigo, and cotton.

Nevis, or *Mevis*, was alſo ſettled by the ſame perſons, and within a year of the ſame time as *St. Kitt's*, was and is commonly the reſidence of the governor of theſe *Leeward* iſlands; it is not above twenty miles in circuit, yet has maintained between 30 and 40,000 whites and blacks, and produces about 6000 hogſheads of ſugar.

Montſerrat was begun planting with *Nevis*, and ſeems to be near a circle of about three leagues diameter, more mountainous than any other of the *Antilles*, and yet ſo fruitful in the vallies and plains as to produce from 2500 to 3000 hogſheads of ſugar, beſides ſome other of the commodities before-mentioned, natural to theſe iſles, and to ſupport about 5000 white, and 12 or 14,000 black people *.

Barbuda was as early ſettled as either of the two laſt-mentioned iſles, but being different in its products, and having met with greater interruptions in their ſettlements, by frequent incurſions from the *Carribbeans*, there are not to this day 2000 people at moſt in the iſland, though theſe are all white, as their ſole employ is huſbandry, for carrying on which themſelves are ſufficient without ſlaves; they raiſe corn and feed cattle, with which they ſupply their neighbours.

Anguilla, as it is falſely wrote, or *Snake* iſland, as it is more falſely tranſlated, is about ten leagues long, and three broad, ſomething eel-like, a ſerpentine in its ſhape, and alſo ſo level, that there is not a mountain in it. The firſt adventurers ſettled here in 1650, and finding this, like *Barbuda*, fitter for raiſing corn and breeding cattle, than other productions, they brought their ſtock with them, and might, undoubtedly, like the inhabitants of that iſland, have made a better improvement in their farming buſineſs than they have done, had not idleneſs lulled them into a ſlothful neglect of the means providence had put into their hands, of procuring a comfortable ſubſiſtence; but they content themſelves with a bare ſufficiency for nature's ſupport, though not through the inſtigation of any philoſophic principles, but as the reſult of a confirmed ſloth or lazineſs, which is as great as can be, and ſeems the influence of the air they breathe, as many from *Barbadoes*, and every other of the *Caribbee* iſlands have been infected with it on their arrival here; and it is carried to ſo high a pitch, that they live in a more lawleſs manner than even their predeceſſors, the *Indians*, ever did, having neither miniſter nor magiſtrate among them; ſo little ſenſe or notion have they of government or religion.

They hardly amount to a thouſand people, and they have very little ſugar, and I believe no cotton, indigo, or ginger among them.

Antego, or *Antigua*, is about ſixty miles in circumference, and was granted by king *Charles* in 1663, to *Francis* lord *Willoughby*, governor of *Barbadoes*, on which he ſettled a colony in about three years' time; it however afterwards by ſome means reverted to the crown. Its principal town is *St. John's*, the reſidence of the governor, and, of late years, a royal dock-yard, and a conſiderable naval eſtabliſhment has been made there, which has greatly increaſed the trade and population of the town and of the whole iſland, which is ſuppoſed to contain 7000 whites, and 30,000 negroes, ſlaves to the former. The products of the iſland for exportation are ſugar, ginger, indigo, and tobacco: The ſoil

* St. *Chriſtopher's*, *Nevis*, and *Montſerrat*, by the fortune of war, have fallen into the hands of the French, and remained in their poſſeſſion in 1782.

ſoil in moſt places is but indifferent, the heats are greater than in *Barbadoes*, &c. and the hurricanes more frequent and deſtructive.

Grenada is 25 leagues in circumference, and has ſeveral good bays and harbours, ſome of which are fortified. It is ſituated in 11° 15′ north latitude, about 30 leagues ſouth-weſt of *Barbadoes*. There are ſeveral ſmall iſlands that lie to the northward of *Grenada*, called the *Grenadillas*, which, after being reduced, were all ceded to us by the late peace of 1763; and with the three heretofore neutral iſlands, *Dominica*, *St. Vincent*, and *Tobago*, conſtitute one of the four governments of *Britiſh America*, to which *Grenada* gives name.

Dominica has a central ſituation between *Guadaloupe* and *Martinique*; it is about twenty-eight miles in length, and thirteen in breadth. It was conquered from the French in the laſt war, and ceded to *Great-Britain* by the treaty of peace in 1763; but being ſo ſituated as to intercept the communication with *Guadaloupe* and *Martinico* in time of war, the *French*, early in the late war, before we were prepared for the blow, re-captured it, but it was reſtored by the treaty of peace, in 1783.

St. Vincent and *Tobago*, iſlands of inferior conſequence, the former about twenty-four miles in length, and eighteen in breadth; and the latter, thirty-two in length, and nine in breadth, belonging to the *French*, being re-taken from *Britain* in the late war, after the *Britiſh* planters and merchants had been at a conſiderable expence in cultivating it; and not reſtored. Indigo, coffee, ſugar, and rum are the chief products of all theſe iſlands.

Of JAMAICA.

THIS iſland, one of the largeſt in *America*, is of an oval form, near a hundred and forty miles in length, and about ſixty in breadth; it is ſituated in the *Atlantic* ocean, between ſeventeen and eighteen degrees of north latitude, and from ſeventy-ſix to ſeventy-nine of weſtern longitude, about twenty leagues eaſt of *Hiſpaniola*, and as many ſouth from *Cuba*. Its length in *Engliſh* miles is 140, and its greateſt breadth 60. It is very fertile, and produces ſeveral commodities more than any of our other plantations do, as cocoa, pepper, and wild cinnamon; of the firſt, however, there is a much leſs quantity growing, than there was when the *Spaniards* were maſters of this iſle, proceeding from the ignorance of the *Engliſh* in its cultivation, it being of a very delicate nature, and requiring great care to ſhade and nurſe it, otherwiſe it continues barren, pines, and dies; and notwithſtanding every precaution is practiſed, that has come to the knowledge of our countrymen, they cannot bring it to fructify as it formerly did; of pimento there are great quantities, which from its form, and the place of its growth, is called *Jamaica* pepper, and commonly here in *England* all-ſpice; being of a fine high flavour, and deſervedly reckoned the beſt, and moſt temperate of the many aromatick drugs brought to us, principally from the *Eaſt-Indies*. The bark of the wild cinnamon is commonly, though falſely, called cortex winteranus, and is ſold here as ſuch; but this latter is a native of the Straits of *Magellan*, from whence it was firſt brought by captain *Winter*, who accompanied ſir *Francis Drake* in his voyage round the world. Beſides theſe commodities, there are ſeveral other productions natural to *Jamaica*, as cotton, which grows here in great plenty, and finer than that of the *Caribbee* iſlands; tobacco, though cultivated in ſmall quantities, abundance of fuſtick, redwood, logwood, and others, for dying; beſides ſeveral ſorts of wood that are ſweet cented. The iſland alſo abounds in medicinal herbs and drugs; as guaiacum, china, ſarſaparilla, caſſia, tamarinds, vanilloes, variety of miſſletoe, and ſeveral ſalutary gums and roots.—Copper mines have been diſcovered here, of which metal I have ſeen a ſample from thence very fine and good; but all theſe products muſt give place to the ſugar-cane, which has brought ſuch immenſe riches to the inhabitants; and the quantity is not only very great, but the quality ſuperior even to that of *St. Chriſtopher's*, which is accounted the beſt in the *Leeward* iſlands. It is difficult to aſcertain the number of the inhabitants; but computations lately made demonſtrate that *Jamaica* is not ſo populous as it was at the beginning of the preſent century. We now reckon only about 25,000 whites, and 90,000 negroes;

negroes; whereas at the former period it was ſuppoſed to contain 70,000 whites, and 120,000 negroes. The inhabitants are all ſupplied with clothes, furniture, &c. from *Great-Britain*.

The exports of the iſland conſiſt of three principal articles of native growth: *Sugars*, of which they export, after good ſeaſons, about 20,500 hogſheads annually; eſtimated in *England* at near 425,000*l.* Moſt of this goes to *London*, *Briſtol*, and *Glaſgow*; and from the two former to *Ireland*, before the reſtrictions on the commerce of that kingdom were removed: Some part is likewiſe ſent to *North-America*, and bartered for ſlaves, planks, pitch, tar, and proviſions. *Rum*, of which they export about 4000 puncheons. *Melaſſes*, with which they trade principally to *New-England*. *Cotton*, of which they export about 2000 bags.

I cannot quit the ſubject without mentioning another beneficial commerce chiefly carried on from this iſland, *viz.* that of cutting logwood in the bay of *Campeachy*, to which we have an undoubted right; and this has been ſo clearly proved by many authors, as to put the matter beyond diſpute, notwithſtanding the continued depredations of the *Spaniards* on this account, to the no ſmall detriment of thoſe who are concerned in this branch of buſineſs, and conſequently to this nation in general, as no leſs than 14,935 tons, 3q. 4lb. were imported in the years 1713, 1714, 1715, and 1716; and were the cutters properly protected, a ſufficiency might now be brought in for our own uſe, and that of our neighbours, without any expence to the government; and as this is not only clear gain, but occaſions the additional benefit of employing a conſiderable number of ſhips, I think it challenges a ſuitable regard, as from what I have here mentioned, it may reaſonably be concluded, that the profit accruing thereby, cannot be put at leſs than 100,000*l.* a year.

Of the Lucayos *or* Bahama *Iſlands.*

THESE lie in the *Atlantic* ocean, between 21° and 27° of northern latitude, and from 73° to 81° of weſtern longitude, taking their names from one of them called *Bahama*, which is ſituate in the latitude of 26° 30' at the diſtance of between twenty and thirty leagues, ſay ſome, and 50 leagues as others aſſert, from the continent of *Florida*; but *Providence*, lying in the midſt of them, has been pitched on as the ſeat of government, when any has been ſettled here.

Theſe iſlands were granted by king *Charles* II. to *George* duke of *Albemarle*, and ſeveral other noblemen, who ineffectually endeavoured to people them; for as ſoon as ſome adventurers were got there, they were driven off by the *French* or *Spaniards*; and when this was not the caſe, they contumaciouſly roſe againſt their governors, whom they either deſtroyed, or ſent them away priſoners, to the diſſolution of all polity and their own deſtruction; ſo that after ſeveral ſettlements made, and ſucceſſively deſtroyed, either by the enemy or themſelves, theſe iſlands became a refuge for pirates, till 1718, when king *George* I. appointed a governor, who once more eſtabliſhed a colony here, where there may now be between fifteen hundred and two thouſand people; though the having a force in theſe parts, ſeems more the motive to their ſettling, than what is expected from their products, for as yet theſe have been but trifling, conſiſting in a little tobacco, ſugar, &c.

Of the Bermudas *or* Summer *Iſlands.*

THESE received their primitive denomination from one *Bermudas*, a *Spaniard*, their firſt diſcoverer; and were afterwards called *Summer* iſlands, from ſir *George Summers*, who was ſhipwrecked, and in another voyage there reſigned his breath. They lie within the limits of the grant that was made to the *Virginia* company, who ſold them to an hundred and twenty perſons of their own ſociety, and theſe afterwards obtained a

charter from king *James*, which confirmed their property. This new company ſoon endeavoured to render their land profitable, by the eſtabliſhment of a colony, and accordingly ſent a ſhip there with the firſt adventurers in 1610, under the direction of Mr. *Richard Moore*, who made them an excellent governor, and ſoon put them in a capacity to defend themſelves, by building a handſome town and ſtrong forts, and by his prudent management he diſappointed the *Spaniards'* attempts to land on, and conquer theſe iſlands, in 1614. His firſt ſettlement was upon a plain in *St. George's* iſland, where from a habitation of palmeto leaves, ſprung up *St. George's-Town*, one of the ſtrongeſt and beſt built in our *American* colonies.

This worthy man was ſucceeded by capt. *Daniel Tucker*, who being a perſon of a ſuperior education to his predeceſſor, and having ſeen more of the world, exerted his talents in favour of the colony now put under his care, and eſtabliſhed a regular form of government, traced out plantations, and obliged every one to build uniformly in the town, and to plant regularly in the country, ſo that a beautiful ſymmetry was ſeen through the whole of their improvements, and pleaſure was thus blended with profit.

In 1619, this vigilant governor quitted to another, who then arrived from *England* with four ſhips and five hundred planters, which were equalled in number by thoſe already ſettled there, ſo that the colony began now to make a figure; ſome laws were ſettled, the government directed to be, by governor, council, and aſſembly, as in our other *American* plantations, and capt. *Tucker* having before eſtabliſhed a militia, they were ſecured againſt the attacks of any enemy.

The number of theſe iſlands are uncertain, as by ſome they are reckoned to be three hundred, whilſt others make them above five hundred. They lie in the latitude of 32° 30′ north, and in 35° of weſtern longitude, a great diſtance from the continent, as the neareſt land, which is *Carolina*, lies at leaſt two hundred and fifty leagues, as Mr. *Harris*, or four hundred and eighty miles, as Mr. *Echard* ſays, to the weſt of them.

The air is deemed extremely wholeſome, and the country vaſtly pleaſant; the ſoil is rich and fertile, inſomuch that *Indian* corn, their chief ſupport, is reaped twice here between the months of *March* and *December*, and all the plants, flowers, and trees peculiar to the *Weſt-Indies* grow here in great perfection, as thoſe tranſplanted from *Europe* do; and beſides, among the fruits, the oranges here in every reſpect exceed thoſe either of the *Eaſt* or *Weſt-Indies*, as among the foreſt trees the cedar does for any uſe or purpoſe whatſoever, more particularly in ſhips, ſo that the *Bermudas* ſloops are become famous, both for ſervice and ſailing.

St. George's town, the capital, has no leſs than ſeven forts to defend it, though indeed the whole coaſt, and the unknown rocks, are natural bulwarks to this country, ſo that the inhabitants live free from the apprehenſions of an enemy, and as happy as a mild government, and a delightful country, can make them. It is true, that the pleaſing proſpect of riches has been the principal attraction to the peopling of moſt of our other colonies, though the ſettling theſe iſles was apparently from different motives, as their trade is very limited, and conſequently the opportunities of making a fortune very rare; ſo that the greateſt inducement the ſtate had to ſettle them, was to keep them from being poſſeſſed by any other nation; but that ariſing to the adventurers, was to ſecure to themſelves a ſafe and quiet retreat from the cares and tumults that the other parts of the world laboured under, of which they had none here to ruffle and diſturb them; ſo that many with this philoſophick diſpoſition, and that could content themſelves with the pleaſures and plenty of the country, retired here with their fortunes, as others did to procure or preſerve health, and ſome few on account of religion.

Their trade chiefly conſiſts in timber and proviſions, which they ſend to the other parts of *America*, a ſmall quantity of tobacco, and the building of ſloops, as beforementioned; ſo that though it has for ſome time been a very flouriſhing colony, it is very little beneficial to the mother country, otherwiſe than by the clothing and other neceſſaries it takes from us, which cannot be inconſiderable, when the ſmalleſt computation makes the inhabitants to be in number at leaſt nine thouſand.

Of

Of NEWFOUNDLAND.

OUR right to this iſland has already been inconteſtibly proved by ſeveral good authors, ſo that any advances towards it would be ſuperfluous here. It lies between 47 and 50° northern latitude, and is ſo far from being that cold and inhoſpitable country that many have repreſented it, that St. *John*'s, and ſome other places have been conſtantly inhabited for many years paſt: It is very warm in the ſummer, and though the ſnows lie long in the winter, moſt ſorts of *European* fruits grow wild here; however, were there fewer in number, and the ſoil much worſe than it is, the advantages of our poſſeſſing it would ſtill ſubſiſt, as theſe do not reſult from what grows here, but from the fiſhery upon its coaſts and banks, and the natural conſequences of it.

Mr. *Parkhurſt* has given us an account of its ſtate in 1578, when he ſays, there were about fifty ſail of *Engliſh*, one hundred ſail of *Spaniſh*, beſides twenty or thirty ſail of *Biſcayneers*, fifty of *Portugueſe*, and a hundred and fifty *French* ſhips, employed upon that coaſt, ſo that the fiſhery muſt have begun long before, to be at ſuch a height ſo early; and the importance of it was quickly diſcovered by queen *Elizabeth*'s wiſe miniſtry, and by them ſo encouraged, that towards the cloſe of her reign upwards of two hundred ſail of fiſhing veſſels were employed, and theſe navigated with more than eight thouſand ſeamen.

The fiſhery has greatly increaſed ſince the ſole poſſeſſion of it was confirmed to the crown of *Great-Britain*; and we can have no better proof of the aſtoniſhing improvements, and of the national benefits of this valuable branch of our commerce, than a comparative view of the different ſtatements of it given in at the bar of the houſe of commons in the years 1775 and 1787. At the firſt period, it appeared that four hundred ſhips, whoſe burthen was not leſs than 36,000 tons, 2,000 ſhallops, burthen 20,000 tons, and 20,000 ſeamen, were employed in this fiſhery; that 600,000 quintals of fiſh were annually taken, which, upon an average of ſeven years, were worth 14*s.* *per* quintal, and together with the value of other articles, independent of cod fiſh, as ſalmon, cod oil, ſeal, and furs, amounted annually to more than half a million *ſterling*.

In 1787, the report made to parliament was, that ſince the encouragement given to the *Newfoundland* fiſhery, by the ſeveral acts of parliament already noticed, under the head of ſhipping, the *French* fiſhery had conſiderably diminiſhed; while the *Britiſh* had increaſed to ſuch a degree, that 732,000 quintals of fiſh had been taken by our people that year; and that this nurſery for ſeamen was annually increaſing, as well as the demand for the articles from home, neceſſary for carrying it on, and for conſumption on the ſpot, *viz.* biſcuit, beef, pork, butter, cheeſe, linen and woollen cloths, nets, hooks, lines, &c. Theſe conſiderations therefore determined the legiſlature to continue all the acts made of late years for the encouragement of this fiſhery; particularly, that which authorizes the trade between the ports of the *United States* of *America*, and the *Britiſh* ſettlements at *Newfoundland*.

I now return to *Europe*, where I have only our trade to the *Baltick*, and with the northern countries to treat of; and as *Ruſſia* ſtands foremoſt in dignity, I ſhall give it the ſame preference here, and begin with it.

An Account of the Trade between GREAT-BRITAIN *and* RUSSIA, *carried on by the* RUSSIA *Company*.

OUR trade with the *Ruſſians* is very conſiderable, and was always greatly encouraged by the *Britiſh* government; but the flouriſhing ſtate of our *American* colonies would have reduced our imports of naval ſtores from *Ruſſia*, if the unhappy revolt of the *North-American* colonies had not taken place, which has again increaſed the balance of trade, which was always againſt us, with this empire. The ſtrong political alliance which has taken place between *Great-Britain*, and the empreſs of *Ruſſia*, CATHARINE II. likewiſe

likewiſe greatly contributed to advance her commercial connections with us; but ſtill the improvements made in the linen manufactures of *Ireland* and *Scotland* have contributed not a little, of late years, to diminiſh our demands for ſimilar manufactures from *Ruſſia*, particularly in the articles of ſail-cloth, ſheeting, coarſe linen for towels, table linen, &c.

But the treaty of commerce with this country, entered into for *twenty years*, expired in 1786, and a reluctance to renew it on the part of the empreſs, combined with ſome difficulties in the arrangement of it; and a political coolneſs between the two courts, has hitherto prevented any new treaty, and not a little embarraſſed the merchants of both countries.

This commerce is carried on by a company, projected in the reign of *Edward* VI. though not eſtabliſhed by patent, till the 6th of *February*, in the 1ſt and 2d of *Philip* and *Mary*, whereby was incorporated, *The Merchants Adventurers for the Diſcovery of Lands unknown, and not before frequented*, with power that the ſaid fellowſhip ſhould have the ſole trade to all the main lands, iſles, &c. of the emperor of *Ruſſia*; which letters patent were, by an act of parliament 8 *Eliz.* not printed, confirmed to the ſaid company, by the name of *The Fellowſhip of* Engliſh *Merchants for Diſcovery of new Trades*, with an excluſion of all other ſubjects from this trade, without the conſent of the governor, conſuls, and aſſiſtants; though by 10 and 11 *Will.* III. cap. 6. ſect. 1. it is enacted, that every ſubject of this realm, deſiring admiſſion into the ſaid fellowſhip, called the *Ruſſia* company, on requeſt to be made to the governor, conſuls, and aſſiſtants, or any three of them, ſhall be admitted into the ſaid fellowſhip, paying for ſuch admiſſion 5*l.*

Any perſon reſiding in any out-port, or other place within this realm, ſhall be admitted on the ſame terms.

And it was ſince enacted, That from and after the 24th of *June*, 1741, any perſons free of the ſaid fellowſhip of *Engliſh* merchants for diſcovery of new trades, commonly called the *Ruſſia* company, excluſive of all others, may import into this kingdom, in *Britiſh*-built ſhipping, navigated according to law, from any place belonging to *Ruſſia*, raw ſilk, or any other commodities, of the growth or manufacture of *Perſia*, provided ſuch manufacture be made of the produce of *Perſia*, being purchaſed by barter, with woollen or other manufactures, exported from *Great-Britain* to *Ruſſia*, and from thence carried into *Perſia*, gold and ſilver in coin or bullion excepted, or with the produce ariſing from the ſales of ſuch manufactures, ſo exported to *Ruſſia*, and carried into *Perſia*, upon paying or ſecuring the cuſtoms and other duties now payable, by any law now in force, according to ſuch rules, and with ſuch drawback, and under ſuch penalties, as are by law preſcribed, on the importation of the like goods of the growth, produce, or manufacture of *Perſia*, imported into this kingdom from any place in the *Levant* ſeas, by any perſons free of the *Levant* or *Turkey* company; any thing in the act of 12 *Car.* II. to the contrary notwithſtanding.

No ſilk, or other manufactures of *Perſia*, ſhall be imported into *Great-Britain* through *Ruſſia*, by virtue of this act, unleſs the importers take an oath, or affirmation, before the collector, cuſtomer, or comptroller of his majeſty's cuſtoms, at the place of importation; that, to the beſt of their knowledge, the ſilk, and other manufactures of *Perſia*, contained in their entries, were truly purchaſed by barter with woollen, or other manufactures exported from *Great-Britain* to *Ruſſia*, and from thence carried into *Perſia*, not being gold or ſilver in coin or bullion, or with the produce ariſing from the ſales of ſuch woollen, or other manufactures exported as aforeſaid: And in default of taking ſuch oath or affirmation, all the manufactures of *Perſia*, ſo imported from *Ruſſia*, ſhall be liable to be forfeited, as if the ſame had been imported, contrary to the ſaid act of 12 *Car.* II. P. 678.

This act does not extend to the permitting the uſing or wearing in this kingdom any wrought ſilks, or other commodities of the manufacture of *Perſia*, mentioned in the act of 11 *Will.* III. which act is hereby confirmed, &c.

Whereas ſoon after the commencement of the aforeſaid act of 14 *Geo.* II. a very beneficial trade between *Great-Britain* and *Perſia* through *Ruſſia* was opened, whereby great quantities of raw ſilk, and other goods and commodities of the growth or manufacture of *Perſia*, were imported in return for the woollen and other manufactures and goods of

Great-

Great-Britain, upon much eaſier and more advantageous terms, than the ſame could have been otherwiſe procured; but the ſaid trade having been for ſome time paſt interrupted, the ſubjects of *Great-Britain* not having been of late permitted to tranſport *Britiſh* manufactures and commodities into *Perſia* through *Ruſſia*, in conſequence whereof, the importation of raw ſilk, and other commodities of *Perſia* from *Ruſſia*, hath been diſcontinued: And as it would be of great advantage to the trade of this kingdom in general, as well as contribute to the increaſe and improvement of the ſilk manufactures in particular, if raw ſilk of the growth or produce of *Perſia*, purchaſed in *Ruſſia*, were permitted to be imported from *Ruſſia* in return for woollen and other manufactures exported from *Great Britain* to *Ruſſia*, although the ſame be not carried from thence into *Perſia*, it is enacted, That from and after the 25th of *December*, 1750, all perſons free of the *Ruſſia* company, excluſive of all others, may import into this kingdom from *Ruſſia*, in *Britiſh*-built ſhipping, navigated according to law, raw ſilk of the growth or produce of *Perſia*, which ſhall be purchaſed by barter, with woollen, or other manufactures or commodities exported from *Great-Britain* to *Ruſſia*, although the ſame be not carried from thence into *Perſia*, gold and ſilver in coin or bullion excepted, or with the produce ariſing from the ſale of ſuch commodities, and not otherwiſe, upon paying the cuſtoms and other duties, &c. 23 *Geo.* II. P. 584, 585.

No ſilk of the growth or produce of *Perſia* ſhall be imported from *Ruſſia*, by virtue of this act, unleſs the importer make oath before the collection, &c. that it was purchaſed by barter, &c.

This act ſhall not deprive the *Eaſt-India* company of any of the powers and privileges, &c. which belong to them, or which they might have enjoyed if this act had not been made.

In conſequence of theſe acts, the company have ſomething increaſed their trade, and would undoubtedly have enlarged it more, had not the troubles in *Perſia* put a ſtop to their deſigns.

In return, we import from thence, *extra* of the *Perſian* commodities, pitch, tar, beeswax, *Ruſſia* leather, ſkins, furs, pot aſhes, iron, copper, hemp, flax, linens, and linen yarn, linſeed, cavear, ſail-cloth, &c.

And our exports are, woollens of various ſorts, ſilks, paper, mercery, and hardwares, arms, powder, brimſtone, lead, tin, pewter, herrings, incenſe, copperas, white lead, dying woods, gold and ſilver thread, lace, ſugar, pepper, tobacco, &c.

Of the Trade between Great-Britain, Denmark, *and* Norway.

THOUGH the *Danes* are maſters of one of the ſafeſt and fineſt ports in *Europe*, I mean *Copenhagen*, yet their trade has always been inconſiderable, comparatively with that of other powers, as their country affords but little towards carrying it on; however of this I ſhall have occaſion to ſpeak when I come to treat of thoſe kingdoms; our exports there are but trifling, being reduced to a few woollens, paper, drugs, pepper, tin, herrings, &c. and as our imports greatly exceed our exports in value, this muſt conſequentially be a very loſing trade to us, and as ſuch ſhould have been dropped long ago; more eſpecially as every commodity we receive from thence, might be better furniſhed from our own plantations, they conſiſting principally of pitch, tar, fir, timber, deals, maſts, yards, ſpars, baulks, ſome few furs, ſkins, &c.

Of Great-Britain's *Trade with* Sweden.

THIS is a more conſiderable, though not a more beneficial commerce than the laſt mentioned, as the balance is greatly againſt us, and might eaſily be remedied by the frequently propoſed means, of encouraging a ſupply from our own *American* ſettlements, as the imports from thence are pretty near of the ſame ſort with thoſe from *Denmark*, viz. pitch, tar, hemp, flax, furs, copper, and iron; and they in return take from

from us, broad cloth, fine ſtuffs, and ſome other woollens, wrought iron, and braſs, horological works, paper, pepper, tin, herrings, drugs, &c.

Of the Commerce between Great-Britain, Poland, *and* Pruſſia.

THIS trade is of no great importance, nor varies much from the two laſt mentioned, though it is not ſo ſmall as to be left out in a work of this nature, as it takes off pretty large quantities of our manufactures, though principally through the medium of the *Dutch*: *Poland* has no other ports than *Dantzick* and *Elbing*, from whence we import naval ſtores, as from *Denmark* and *Sweden*, with ſome iron, ſteel, pot aſhes, ſturgeon, linen, and ſail cloth; and, in return, ſend them ſeveral ſorts of woollens, herrings, mercery, and drapery; ſome tobacco, ſugar, rice, &c. as we do the *Stetiners* in *Pruſſia*, though from thence we receive but very little in return. *Dantzick* alſo furniſhes us with ſpruce beer, and bees' wax, as both this and *Stetin* do with eaſt country plank.

Of the Trade which Great-Britain *carries on with the* Auſtrian Netherlands.

THIS is a very extenſive and beneficial commerce, as it takes off great quantities of our products and manufactures.

We ſupply them with a vaſt variety of articles, the chief of which are *Yorkſhire* woollen cloth, particularly white plains for clothing their military; *Norwich* ſtuffs, *Mancheſter* cottons, fine worſted ſtockings, hard-ware of all ſorts, paper-hangings, crockery, rock-ſalt, ſlates, alum, tin, lead, and ſince the port of *Oſtend* has been made free, houſehould furniture, ſadlery, horſes, &c. In fine, for the extent of it, *Great-Britain* does not enjoy a more beneficial branch of commerce; the returns being principally made in ſpecie.

Our imports conſiſt of thread-lace, a ſmall quantity of damaſk table linen, lawns, and other fine linen, rags for our paper mills, apples, potatoes, old iron, and other trifling articles.

This finiſhes my account of the trade of *Great-Britain*, which I have endeavoured to render as plain to my readers as I poſſibly could in ſo limited a ſpace: And I do proceed to give an abſtract of that carried on in *Ireland*, which I ſhall do in the ſame manner as I have hitherto obſerved. Having diſplayed the greatneſs of its products and manufactures, in a former chapter; I have now to add an account how they are diſpoſed of.

Of IRELAND.

THE products of *Ireland*, as has been already ſhewn, are ſimilar to thoſe of *Great-Britain*; and it was always the opinion of the beſt commercial writers, that if the reſtraints laid upon her commerce by *Britiſh* acts of parliament ſhould ever be taken off, their manufactures would be equal in quantity and quality, if they did not riſe to a degree of ſuperiority from the cheapneſs of labour in *Ireland*. We have now ſeen theſe reſtraints removed, and a new commercial ſyſtem eſtabliſhed, founded upon this maxim, that the commercial improvement of *Ireland* muſt, in the end, prove advantageous to *Great-Britain*.

At the time of publiſhing the laſt edition of our work, the beneficial effects of this ſtriking revolution in commerce were but beginning to operate; and the editor only foretold what has actually happened: Happily the conſtant demand for this book, by the gentlemen of the long robe, and the merchants and traders of *Great-Britain*, *Ireland*, and *America*, has produced the preſent edition, in which he is enabled from authentic documents to ſtate the prodigious increaſe of the commerce of *Ireland*, and the reciprocal benefits that both kingdoms have derived from thoſe liberal regulations made in favour

vour of *Ireland* by the *Britiſh* legiſlature. And that the contraſt between former times and the preſent may be more evident, he has judged it neceſſary to retain ſome of the old eſtimates and calculations.

The *Iriſh* poſſeſs the principles of the woollen manufacture, *viz.* wool, fuller's earth, &c. in as great a degree of perfection as we, and the cheapneſs of their living gives them vaſtly the advantage in working them up, both in reſpect of the value of the materials, and the price of labour; ſo that were not their exports thus prohibited, their commerce would greatly claſh with our's, and this interference prove prejudicial to both; therefore to alleviate this ſeeming hardſhip as far as a prudential care of our own trade will ſuffer, the *Iriſh* are permitted, not only to introduce their wool here, but to import their yarn alſo, which they annually do to the amount of forty thouſand packs; and though this reſtriction undoubtedly contracts their trade, and reduces it into a much narrower compaſs than would otherwiſe bound it, yet this being the only one they are burthened with of ſuch a nature, their foreign trade is very conſiderable, notwithſtanding it is confined to the mere produce of their land, and linen-looms; the firſt of theſe conſiſt chiefly in beef, pork, butter, leather, tallow, and corn, and for the diſpatch of what is ſuperfluous, and unconſumed at home, they have different channels, *viz.* to *Flanders* they ſend tallow and leather, in great quantities; and butter to *Holland*; *France* and the *Britiſh Colonies* take off large parcels of their barrelled beef, as theſe latter do now of their linens, which are alſo permitted to be imported here duty free, ſo that many millions of yards are annually brought in; they likewiſe ſend yearly good ſtore of pilchards and herrings to *Spain* and *Portugal*; ſo that their exports are very great. However, to give the reader a better idea of them, we preſerve ſome extracts of the imports and exports from Mr. *Dobb*'s curious calculations.*

The following is an abſtract of the general imports and exports from 1710 to 1726, ending at *Lady-Day*.

Years.	Exports.			Imports.			Balance.			Contra Balance.		
	l.	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
1710	712497	2	6½	554247	12	4	158249	10	2½			
1711	878237	4	10	670948	13	8½	207288	11	2			
1712	889339	7	0½	774420	12	6¼	114918	14	6¼			
1713	890437	5	3¼	659665	0	10¼	230772	4	5			
1714	1422227	7	5	1016122	13	7	406104	13	10			
1715	1529765	14	1¾	972688	9	11½	557077	4	2¼			
1716	1255083	7	10	875565	19	11¾	379517	7	10½			
1717	1180012	10	4	907160	10	10½	272851	19	5¾			
1718	1115304	6	11½	887758	16	6¾	227545	10	4¼			
1719	1038381	7	1½	891678	5	6½	146703	1	7			
1720	859581	5	1¼	683364	1	6¼	176217	3	7			
1721	986346	14	2	730558	10	9¾	255788	3	4¼			
1722	1074269	12	2¾	829367	17	2¾	244901	15	0			
1723	1090675	13	5¾	920802	11	6	169873	1	11¾			
1724	1053782	13	11½	819761	13	3¼	234021	0	8½			
1725	1026537	6	4	889832	18	5¾	136704	7	10½			
1726	1017872	15	4¼	1030059	16	4½				12187	1	0¼
	18020351	14	2½	14114004	5	1	3918544	10	0¾	12187	1	0¼

The

* Eſſay on the Trade of *Ireland*. 1729.

The average of the ſaid exports and imports for ten years from 1730, to 1740, were as follows:——

	Exports - - -	£. 1,019,809	3	2¾
	Imports - - -	885,044	8	2
From 1740, to 1750.	Exports - - -	£. 1,485,110	18	3
	Imports - - -	1,123,373	1	8
From 1750, to 1760.	Imports - - -	£. 2,002,354	5	10¼
	Exports - - -	1,594,164	7	1½
In the firſt year of peace ending *March* 25th, 1783.	Imports - - -	£. 3,005,002	0	0
	Exports - - -	2,907,499	0	0 *

I ſhall next ſubdivide their exports and range them under their ſeveral heads, viz. the produce of cattle and ſheep, of grain, fiſh, linen, rape; others not reduceable to theſe heads, as iron, wood, &c. and goods re-exported; and of all theſe in their order, commencing with an abſtract of their grazing produce, and herein diſtinguiſhing between ſheep and other cattle for eight years, ending *Lady-Day*, 1727, and ſtrike mediums as I go along.

An Abſtract of the Value of the Produce of Cattle and Sheep exported.

Years.	Produce of Cattle. *l.*	*s.*	*d.*	Years.	Produce of Cattle. *l.*	*s.*	*d.*
1719	530,830	16	7	1719	109,942	8	1
1720	445,946	10	3	1720	89,401	11	0
1721	485,699	13	5¾	1721	135,196	11	1½
1722	506,337	6	10¼	1722	162,476	3	4½
1723	502,962	14	10½	1723	187,284	3	4
1724	524,710	11	2½	1724	132,148	19	1½
1725	505,769	0	5½	1725	95,730	13	1¾
1726	473,937	19	8¾	1726	101,942	7	9
Total	3976,194	13	5½	Total	1014,122	16	11¼
Med.	497,024	6	8	Med.	126,752	17	1
	Medium of Cattle and Sheep				623,777	3	9

We have no ſuch tables at preſent; and the exportation of ſheep being long ſince prohibited, it will be to the full as ſatisfactory to ſtate the general increaſe of the produce of live, and ſlaughtered cattle: The three ſpecies of which exported from *Ireland* are bullocks, cows, and hogs; and to theſe we muſt add other articles, as tallow, hides, butter, cheeſe, &c. comprehended under the produce from cattle.

The average amount for five years ending the 25th of *March*, 1782, was 1,293,858*l.* yearly; which is about one third of the value of eight years, in the preceding table. And one article alone will ſuffice to ſhew the prodigious increaſe of the trade of *Ireland* to *England* alone ſince proviſions from that kingdom were permitted by the *Britiſh* legiſlature.

The quantity of pork imported into *England* alone for the year ending 5th *January*, 1783, was 45,995 barrels, which exceeds, according to lord *Sheffield*'s calculations, the whole export of pork to all parts of the world, from *Ireland*, twenty years ago. The article of butter has increaſed nearly in the ſame proportion.

The

* See Obſervations on the Manufactures, Trade, and preſent State of *Ireland*, by *John* lord *Sheffield*. 1785.

The Produce of the Exports of Grain and Fiſh.

Years.	Grain.			Years.	Fiſh.		
	l.	*s.*	*d.*		*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
1719	56,145	0	11	1719	15,169	16	6
1720	44,253	2	4½	1720	13,669	10	9
1721	38,208	15	8½	1721	12,055	10	2¾
1722	17,664	12	11¼	1722	16,246	17	5
1723	42,154	3	8¾	1723	11,313	12	10
1724	47,410	4	1	1724	15,713	9	7
1725	18,515	3	9	1725	17,544	10	0
1726	27,005	2	4½	1726	15,911	16	6
Total	291,356	5	10¼	Total	117,625	3	9¾
Med.	36,419	10	8¾	Med.	14,703	2	11

For the year 1783, the exports of grain to *England* alone amounted to 38,146*l.* With reſpect to the fiſheries, they have never been purſued with that activity and aſſiduity which might have been expected from the ſituation of the coaſts. The herring fiſhery is the principal branch; and it may ſuffice to mention, that *Ireland* exported for the *Weſt-India* trade alone in 1783, no leſs than 35,960 barrels, the value of which by far exceeds the value of the exports of all kinds of fiſh from *Ireland*, in Mr. *Dobb*'s table for 1726.

The Produce of the *Engliſh* Linen.

Years.	Linen.		
	l.	*s.*	*d.*
1719	268,021	13	0
1720	214,217	13	6
1721	259,519	8	0
1722	312,964	12	0
1723	281,549	13	6
1724	275,573	9	10
1725	323,628	16	0
1726	342,295	0	9
Total	—	2277,770	6	7
Med.	—	284,721	5	9⅞

The exports of linen cloth to *England* alone, for 1783, amounted to 948,180*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.* being nearly three times the value of the exports to all nations for the year 1726.

The imports into *Ireland* from all nations, at a medium of ſeven years, ending at *Lady-Day*, 1727, amounted to 843,392*l.* And the imports from *Great-Britain* alone, of the growth and manufacture of *Great-Britain*, on an average of three years, ending *March* 25th, 1783, amounted to 1,432,417*l.*

The value of the goods and merchandize being the growth, product, or manufacture of *Aſia*, imported into *Great-Britain* by the *Eaſt-India* company, and from thence imported into *Ireland*; for three years, from the 25th *March*, 1780, incluſive, to 25th *March*, 1783, incluſive, was, 1,056,050*l.* 2*s.* 0*d.* and conſiſting of the following articles; drugs, ſpices of different kinds, rice, India ſilks, callicoes, muſlins, ſalt-petre, china, raw ſilks, teas.

Thus ſtands the trade between *England* and *Ireland*. I ſhall next conſider the commerce of *Ireland* with *Scotland* and the *Iſle of Man*, annexing an abſtract of the *Iriſh* exports and imports, for the term of eight years, as follows:

Years.	Exports. l.	s.	d.	Imports. l.	s.	d.
1719	13,690	19	0	37,868	19	3¼
1720	10,352	4	4	27,706	18	4¾
1721	11,256	15	2¾	29,151	10	11½
1722	14,398	2	9¼	27,468	14	10½
1723	23,578	5	8	33,497	2	4¼
1724	21,250	0	3	31,003	0	1¼
1725	10,023	12	4	38,938	0	3¾
1726	9,384	2	0¾	29,762	12	2¾
Total	113,934	1	7¾	255,396	18	6

The exports to *Scotland* for the year, ending 25th *March*, 1783, amounted to — 123,897*l.* } So that the exports for that year, exceeded the value of the total
The imports to 171,670*l.* } of eight years, in the preceding table.

The exports of *Scotland* and the *Iſle of Man* conſiſt of oatmeal and other grain, beef and kine, horſes, hides, butter, cheeſe, ſoap, linen, and mutton, with ſome other articles, and wine and brandy.

The imports from thence conſiſt of coals, tobacco, bark, brandy, barley, and malt, groceries, linen, and kenting, wine, timber, linen yarn, and herrings.

The following is an abſtract of the exports to *America* for the ſame number of years, *viz.*

Years.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
1719	77,190	8	8½
1720	88,980	18	9
1721	68,404	3	2½
1722	74,344	9	6¾
1723	82,806	6	9⅜
1724	96,825	8	10
1725	103,998	2	4½
1726	110,313	19	7¼
Total	702,863	17	9⅞

The exports to the colonies remaining ſubject to *Great-Britain*, for the year ending 25th *March*, 1783, amounted to 381,617*l.* 1*s.* 7*d.* which exceeds the value of any three years to *all America*, in the foregoing table. The calculations reſpecting the trade of *Ireland* with the *United States* of *America* cannot be made out exact, on account of the very conſiderable imports in tobacco and other articles, ſince the commerce of *Ireland* was liberated from the former reſtrictions of not trading directly to the *American* colonies; but receiving all goods and manufactures of the growth and product of thoſe colonies by re-exportation from *Great-Britain*, in *Britiſh*-built ſhips. But the prodigious increaſe of this branch of the commerce of *Ireland*, may be readily conceived by the amount of the preceding article.

The next particular trade to be conſidered is the *Eaſtland*, which comprehends all the countries northward of *Holland*, upon the continent, from *Embden* to *Archangel*, the *Sound* and *Baltick* conſequently included.

The exports conſiſt of beef, biſcuit, butter, beer, cheeſe, grain, raw and tanned hides, oat-meal, linen, calves' ſkins, tallow, malt, ſalt, pork, ſoap, gun-powder, and the remainder is made up of ſeveral ſmall articles, not material in trade. The imports to *Ireland* conſiſt of bark, copper-plates, flax, and ſeed, ſugar, hemp, iron, lamp black, herrings, train oil, tin-plates, tar, and wood, the remainder being made up of linen yarn, pot-aſh, lattin wire, and other ſmall things.

The next trade to be examined in a ſouthward progreſs, is that with *Holland* and *Flanders*.

The exports thither chiefly conſiſt of beef, biſcuit, butter, candles, feathers, ſalmon, raw hides, pork, rape ſeed, hogs' lard, and tallow, with ſeveral other particulars not material;

material; and the imports from thence are bark, wheat, battery, braſs ſhruff, books unbound, drugs, madder, and other dying ſtuffs, earthen-ware, flax, groceries, geneva, gun-powder, inkles, thread, hemp, iron, bone-lace, cambricks, hollands, flax ſeed, linſeed oil, paper, pot-aſh, ſtarch, garden ſeeds, ſilk manufacture, ſteel, whale-bone, *Rheniſh* wine, wooden-ware, iron, lattin and ſteel wire.

The next particular trade that falls regularly in our way to be obſerved, is that of *France*.

The exports conſiſt of beef in barrels, pork, biſcuit, butter, candles, raw hides, and tallow; the other articles of ſmall value in trade are not worth inſerting. The imports from thence are wine, brandy, capers, playing cards, cork, flints, gloves, prunes, ſuccus liquor, ſugar, iron and iron ware, cambricks, lawns, train oil, olives, copper-plate printing paper, rezin, ſalt, ſilk manufacture, toys and trinkets, vinegar, groceries, wooden-ware.

Though the exports for *France* cannot be aſcertained to any nicety from the cuſtom-houſe books, as merchants are not reſtrained in their entries, for reporting their goods for one country when they are deſigned for another, as is frequently the caſe in this trade; for the entries are made for that kingdom, when the merchandize is intended for *Hamburgh*, *Bremen*, or *Holland*, and this with the view of evading payment to the ſeveral *Britiſh* light-houſes in their way to the ſaid places, towards whoſe ſupport all ſhips pay in the firſt port they put in at, and are charged with ſo many as they are benefited by in their voyage; now if it appear, by their cocket, that they are bound for theſe ports, they pay towards the maintenance of them all; but if for *France*, and they are ſuppoſed to be blown there out of their way, they are charged for no more than they are preſumed to receive benefit from, and hereby elude the ſeveral charges they muſt otherwiſe pay.

Mr. *Dobbs* makes ſeveral allowances for an illicit trade, &c. too long to be inſerted here, and then concludes from the premiſes, that *Ireland* loſes by her trade with *France*.

The laſt in order, though the greateſt branch of the *Iriſh* trade with foreigners, is with *Spain*, *Portugal*, and the *Straits*, as theſe take off the major part of any manufactured commodities they export, except linen.

The exports to the afore-mentioned countries are, beef, candles, cheeſe, barley, wheat, hake, herrings, ſalmon, hair, raw hides, tanned ditto, linen, pork, calf ſkins, ſtarch, tallow.

The imports from them are capers, cork, dying ſtuffs, ſugar and fruit, oranges and lemons, iron, oil, ſalt, ſilk manufactures, raw ſilk, thrown ſilk undyed, ſuccus liquor, walnuts, *Port* wine, *Spaniſh* wine, hoops, cane, reeds, plank, and wool.

The blameable inaccuracy in the cuſtom-houſe accounts in *Ireland*, the great fluctuations in the commerce of that country, with the principal kingdoms and ſtates of *Europe*, and other circumſtances, render all tables of the amount of any particular trade incorrect, eſpecially as ſuch amount muſt be calculated by the value in ſterling money, at which they are rated by the piece, the yard, the pound, or the hundred weight; for which reaſon we have followed our beſt modern guide, lord *Sheffield*, and from him give the following ſhort ſtatement of the amount of the general trade of *Ireland*, with all the foreign countries of *Europe*.

	£.	s.	d.
Total *Iriſh* produce *exported* to foreign countries, on an average of nine years, ending *March* 25th, 1782, - -	345,118	10	9
Ditto, exported to ditto, in the year ending *March* 25th, 1783,	584,222	19	3
Total *imports* from foreign countries on an average of nine years, ending *March* 25th, 1782, - - -	605,117	4	0
Ditto from ditto, in the year ending *March* 25th, 1783, -	679,289	8	7

By the imports ſo far exceeding the exports, falſe concluſions may be drawn, as they have been by Mr. *Dobbs*, and we are ſorry to add, by our more intelligent commercial writer, lord *Sheffield*. Whenever the imports from any country exceed the exports, they

ſtate

ſtate the balance of trade to be againſt the importer. No reaſoning can be more fallacious, if the article imported, as in the caſe of *Ireland*, and forming ſuch a balance, conſiſt of the firſt materials for its principal manufactures, to be wrought up to the higheſt ſtate of perfection, and to be ſo exported, with the addition of the labour of the inhabitants, to other countries, with a conſiderable profit. For inſtance, 6207 *cwt.* of flax, and 11,415 *cwt.* of hemp were imported into *Ireland* from the eaſt country in one year, and contributed to raiſe the value of the imports above the exports; and a balance muſt have been paid to the Eaſt country in ſpecie, or bills of exchange: This has been uſually called a loſs; but the ſum ſo paid produces a profit, beyond any derived from barter, and is received back again, with intereſt, in the payments for the linens manufactured by the *Iriſh* and exported to *Britain* alone. Without a large quantity of flax and hemp in ſtore, this valuable manufacture, the chief dependence of *Ireland* might ſtagnate; beſides, a bad ſeaſon, or a prohibitory law paſſed in the country from whence you import your firſt materials, may put a ſtop to it for a time; therefore, in every point of view the firſt price of raw materials is not to be taken as their real value, nor a payment in ſpecie, above the value of the goods exported, as a loſing trade, or balance againſt the country, ſo circumſtanced.

We conclude this ample account of the trade of *Ireland* with obſerving, that the ſhipping of *Ireland* bears no proportion to its increaſing commerce. The *Engliſh*, *Scotch*, *Daniſh*, *Dutch*, *French*, *Spaniſh*, and *Portugueſe*, all have a conſiderable ſhare in the carrying trade of *Ireland*.

Of the Products, Manufactures, and Trade of FRANCE.

THE COMMERCE of this kingdom bears a proportion to the number of its inhabitants and the extenſiveneſs of its dominions; of which ſome idea may be formed from the calculations made of its annual revenue, which is eſtimated at 25,000,000*l.* and the number of its inhabitants, by the lateſt computations, appear to be about 25,000,000.

In treating of the commerce of this country, I ſhall obſerve the ſame method that I have followed in my deſcription of *Great-Britain*'s, that is, by acquainting my reader with the products and manufactures of each province, and then ſhew him how they are diſpoſed of.

1. *The* Iſle *of* France,

THE capital of which is *Paris*, where many manufactures are carried on, and afterwards brought into trade, of which ſome are exempt from the juriſdiction of the public companies of the city, and eſtabliſhed by royal authority; ſuch as the *Gobelins*, where as beautiful tapeſtries are made as any in *Europe*; the *Savonnerie*, appropriated to the making of carpets with a mixture of ſilk and worſted, in imitation of thoſe brought from *Perſia*, the beauty of whoſe colours they come up to, and greatly exceed them in the figure. The manufactures of glaſſes, cloths, hangings, &c. beſides which the artificers here carry on all manner of trades that are practiſed in our metropolis; though it is with pleaſure I can aſſert, not many of them with equal perfection. Here, however, are made all ſorts of rich ſilks, brocades, &c. ſtockings, hats, and every other requiſite for home conſumption and trade; and almoſt all the ſmall towns, villages, and

diſtricts

diſtricts in the neighbourhood of *Paris*, have ſome fabrick particular to them; as *Madrid*, a caſtle built by *Francis* I. in *Boulogn* wood, famous for ſtockings; *St. Cloud*, for porcelaine, earthen-ware, glaſs, and tanneries; *Gentilly*, *Garges*, and *Antony*, are noted for whitſters; at *Ferte Gaucher* is a manufactory of ſerges; *Compeigne* affords ſtockings, ſocks, and caps; as *Margny* does cloths, camlets, and ſhags; at *Houdon* are made a conſiderable quantity of worſtead ſtockings; at *Dreux* is a fabrick of coarſe cloth, and at *Châtres*, *Linas*, *Meulan*, *Seſanne*, *Poiſy*, *Claye*, *Luſarche*, *Moret*, and *Dourdon*, large parcels of leather are tanned, and this laſt is famous for knit ſtockings, and making buff.

2. *The Province of* Picardy.

THE natural products which this province furniſhes to trade are corn, hemp, and wool; and its manufactures, woollens, linens, caps, tapeſtry, and ſoap. In reſpect to the firſt, here is worked up five or ſix hundred thouſand pounds of wool of the country's produce, and near as much more from *Germany*, *Holland*, *England*, *Spain*, and ſome other parts of *France*, ſo that in the city of *Amiens* only are made about 129,800 pieces of ſtuffs, and 50,000 pieces in the neighbourhood, which are called foreign ſtuffs, as they are made out of the city; and of the aforeſaid wool, the camlet-makers alone take off 80,000lb.

The cities of the greateſt trade in *Picardy*, next to *Amiens*, are *Beauvais* and *Abbeville*; beſides which there are many villages and towns, as *Tilloy*, *Fienville*, *Naſurs*, *Beauchamps*, *Granvilliers*, *Feuguieres*, *Aumale*, *Anvoille*, *Glatigny*, and *Seules*; in all which places are only made ſerges of many ſorts and qualities, and what in *French* is called *tiretaines*, which I take here to be meant a linſey woolſey; *Mouy* and *Crevecœur* give a name to ſome of the former made there, as *Tricot* and eleven villages of its juriſdiction does to other kinds of ſerges of their fabrication.

The fineſt woollen thread ſpun in *Picardy* is that of *Amiens*, where the ſpinning employs a great number of hands, and conſumes a large quantity of wool both of the country's growth and *Spaniſh*, which is uſed for making of caps and cloths here, and in the woollen manufactures of *Paris*, *Elbeuf*, and *Rouen*. The quantity of hemp and flax gathered in this province is likewiſe very great, ſo that the linen trade here equals that of the woollen; and *St. Quintin* is where the greateſt ſales are tranſacted; which may amount to 40,000 pieces in a common year; after *St. Quintin* is *Peronne*, and then *Neſle*; the different ſpecies made in theſe three places being ſeveral ſorts of cambricks, from ten to a hundred livres a piece, lawns, gauzes, hollands, printed calicoes, &c.

The fabrick of ſoft ſoap at *Amiens* is ſo conſiderable as to produce yearly ten thouſand quintals, and at *Beauvais* tapeſtry is made, and in its neighbourhood is carried on a large buſineſs in caps, thread, and black ſilk, lace, gimps, &c.

In *Amiens* are at leaſt two thouſand looms conſtantly employed, and in its neighbourhood eleven fulling mills, turned by water, whoſe quality is not leſs excellent for dying than it is for cleanſing the woollens, which of this place alone ſell for upwards of 1,600,000 livres.—The linens of *Pignigny*, *Oreſmaux*, and *Flixcourt*, are better than thoſe of *Amiens*, of which two hundred pieces are made and ſold weekly.

Mr. *Savary* ſays, that the cloths of *Abbeville* are ſo like thoſe of *England* and *Holland*, as to render a deciſion in favour of either very difficult; but either their fabricks are grown worſe ſince his time, the contrary of which I am very well aſſured of, or elſe he is guilty of a noted partiality to his countrymen; for though I will allow the cloth that is made there to be good, yet the yarn is neither ſo fine ſpun, nor ſo well and cloſely wove as here in *England*, neither will it wear ſo long, and much ſooner grows bare and ſhabby; this experience has taught me, as I have for many years ſeen the wear of them, and more than once examined many of the fineſt pieces on the ſpot. It is ſaid here are about an hundred looms, that employ upwards of fifteen hundred ſpinners, beſides as great a number of weavers, cloth-workers, fullers, dyers, and ſuch like artiſts, neceſſary to the perfecting the cloths; and the produce of them is computed to be at leaſt five hundred thouſand livres yearly. Beſides cloth there is made at *Abbeville*, *Barragon* ſerges, druggets, &c. to the amount of about an hundred thouſand livres, and of ſtuffs

made

made out of the city, though in its neighbourhood, two hundred thouſand livres; and *extra* of theſe commodities many others are the products of *Abbeville*, as pluſh, caſſoy, ticking, coarſe linen for package, &c. to the value of about 150,000 livres.

St. Quintin has no woollen manufacture, though near 100,000lb. of wool is collected in its diſtrict; it however has a large fabrick of linen, inſomuch, that forty thouſand pieces are made or ſold here yearly, to the value of 2,000,000 livres; being cambricks, lawns, hollands, and ſeveral other ſorts of linens, which are likewiſe made in great abundance in many parts of this province, whoſe inhabitants are almoſt totally employed in the linen and woollen way, as they have a large ſhare of the materials in their own territories, which produces them 524,000lb. of wool, and plenty of flax of a very rich quality.

3. *Of the Products of* Champagne *and* Soiſſons.

THE proximity of theſe two provinces, and the great reſemblance of their products and manufactures, have induced me to treat jointly of them. The ſoil, both of the one and the other, is very fertile in all ſorts of grain, more eſpecially wheat and oats, and their hills, are covered with vineyards that produce a moſt excellent wine. Hemp and flax are cultivated here in plenty, of which are made various ſorts of linen, and threads employed in the manufacturing of lace. The paſtures are admirable for grazing, as may be judged from the ſupport they give to ſixteen or ſeventeen hundred thouſand ſheep, which yield between three and four million pounds of wool, beſides a great parcel of black cattle; whoſe hides afford a ſufficient employ to ſeveral tanneries; and, in fine, their rivers and brooks ſet to work many forges for working iron, hammering copper, and milling paper.

The territories of *Rethel* or *Mazarin* are in many parts unfit for corn, and this ſterility has put the inhabitants on a method of gaining a livelihood, which I could not omit mentioning for the uncommonneſs of it, and that is the fattening oxen with loaves, compoſed with rape oil, which ſeed they gather here in plenty; but the principal product of theſe provinces is the wine, for which they are juſtly ſo famous, and of which the beſt is found at *Rheims*, *Sillery*, *Hautvilliers*, corruptly called *Ovilé*, in the valley of *Pierry*, and the diſtrict of *Ay*, though there are many good ones of a ſecond quality at *Oxmery*, *Chatillon*, and *Vertus-Dormans* in *Champagne*, and *Guichy*, *Pargnant*, and *Coucy* in the *Soiſſoinois*. The number of the woollen manufactories eſtabliſhed in theſe provinces is almoſt incredible; at *Rheims* they make cloths like thoſe of *Berry*, and various ſorts of ſtuffs, both here and at *Rhetel*, *Chateau*, *Portion*, *Mezieres*, *Donchery*, *Mouzon*, *Fiſmes*, *St. Menehould*, *Sommepy*, *Ville-en-Tartenois* *Soiſſons*, *Chateau-Thierry*, *Charly*, *Obaye*, *St. Martin-Dablois*, *Bar-ſur-Aube*, *Ferre-en-Tartenois*, *Neuilly*; and *St. Fond-Sedan* is noted for making and dying the fineſt black cloths, as alſo large parcels of cloth and other ſerges: At *Bouts*, *Pertes*, and *Jeinville*, only white eſtaminas are made; at *Montcoruet* are made ſattins, cloth, ſerges, &c. as they are at *Vervins*, *Fontaine*, and *Ploumure*, with ſome ordinary cloths: At *Montineral*, *Langres*, *St. Juſt*, *Anglure*, *Sezanne*, *la Ferte Gaucher*, and *la Ferte Sous-Joüars*, the fabricks are of cloths, made all of *Spaniſh* wool; in fine, *Brienne*, *Chalons*, *Vitry*, *Chaumont*, and *Dienville*, make ſeveral ſorts of ſtuffs and ſerges, beſides ſome cloths.

Linens, whether flaxen or hempen, are no inconſiderable products of theſe parts, as the manufactories of them are diſperſed through both provinces, though the principal one is at *Guiſe*; however, between this place, *Vervins*, and *Noyon*, there are thirty-four villages, where no other linens are made than thoſe of the fineſt flax, called *Bateſtes*, or cambricks. At *Rheims*, and almoſt all the above-mentioned places for woollen fabricks, there are alſo eſtabliſhed ſome for linen, which with thoſe of hats, caps, lace, &c. are very conſiderable, and furniſh a great value to the general commerce of *France*.

4. *Of*

4. *Of the* Lyonnois Foreſt, *and* Beaujolois.

VERY little ſilk is gathered in the firſt of theſe diſtricts, and yet *Lyons* is one of the cities, where the greateſt commerce in this rich merchandize is carried on. All the ſilks brought in from the *Levant*, *Perſia*, *Meſſina*, *Italy*, *Spain*, &c. for the uſe of *France*, ought to be carried to *Lyons*, as to a ſtaple, and from thence ſent to *Paris*, *Tours*, and the other ſilk manufactories of the kingdom.

The products of theſe three provinces for trade, are, 1. Hemp. 2. Wine. 3. Vitriol, ſaffron, and copperas. 4. Coals, which are conſumed in the manufacturing arms, and other works of iron.

The fabricks are principally of ſilk, and of the materials neceſſary to its perfection, of which that carried on at *Lyons* has for many years paſt been the moſt conſiderable not only in *France*, but in any other part of *Europe*. Mr. *Savary* ſays, that there is yearly employed of ſilk, gold, and ſilver in this manufacture, to the amount of eleven millions of livres; that the preparation of theſe materials to fit them for uſe, and their working up, ariſes to better than three millions; the ſales made of them, to above three millions more; and that of the ſeventeen millions, which theſe three ſums amount to, foreigners pay near one-third, in time of peace, when trade flouriſhes.

This might be very true when Mr. *Savary* wrote, but the weaving and dying arts are ſince brought to ſo great a perfection in many parts, more eſpecially among us, that large deductions muſt be made from the preceding calculations, and the balances conſiderably altered from what they were then, to what they are now.

The *Lyonnois* manufacture is not confined to any two or three different ſorts of ſilks, but is general, producing gold and ſilver brocades, and rich ones without either of theſe metals, damaſks, ſattins, velvets, mohairs, taffeties, and almoſt every other ſpecies made elſewhere. The fine-drawing, and making the gold and ſilver thread, our author ſays, employs a thouſand marks of gold, and five million livres of ſilver yearly; and here are alſo made ſome fuſtians, dimities, and a conſiderable trade carried on in the bookſelling way. Other parts of theſe provinces are noted for their different products, as *St. Eſtienne* and *St. Chaumont*, for hardware and ribbons, *Roche* for cheeſe, *Beaujolois* for linens, and various ſorts of paper, made in many parts of them, which altogether render theſe parts very conſiderable in the commercial way.

5. *Of* MONTAUBAN.

IN this province are collected from twelve to fifteen hundred quintals of different ſorts of wool, which, jointly with large parcels from abroad, are worked up by the inhabitants into various ſorts of ſtuffs and cloths, making in all about ſixty thouſand pieces. At *Montauban* and *Cahors* are made ſeveral ſorts of ſerges and corded ſtuffs. At *Gourdon*, *Lectoure*, *Realuille*, *Vicfeſenſac*, *Auche*, *Mauvezin*, *Mur-de-Barras*, *Eſpalion*, *Foix*, *Pamiers*, *Milland*, *St. Giron*, *Taraſcon*, *Carlat*, *St. Gaudans*, *Aſpect*, *Gimon*, *Montrejan*, *Montpezat*, and *la Cauſſade*, are made druggets, ſerges, crapes, and coarſe cloths, as they are at *Beaumont de Lernaige*, *St. Clair de Lomagne*, *Villefranche*, *Cramares*, *St. Aularis*, and many other places; and alſo at ſome few of them are made barragons and fine ſtuffs. At *Montauban*, *Gourdon*, and *Jouillat*, there are manufactories of hats; and, at this latter, ſeveral tanners. Stockings and caps are made at *St. Clar de Lomagne*, *Pamiers*, *St. Giron*, *Montrejan* and *Mirande*. Hempen linen at *Gourdon*, *Villefranche*, *St Clar de Lomagne*, and *St. Antonin*; paper at this laſt and *St. Giroul*, and tickings at *St. Clar de Lomagne*. The greateſt number of forges are on the ſide of *Taraſcon*, which are twenty-ſeven in number. At *St. Giroul* there are four, and ſome hammers for beating copper. At *Foix* there are three hammers, and in the neighbourhood of *Villefranche* are ſeveral hammers and forges, all which, joined to the fabricks before-mentioned, employ a great number of hands, and occaſion a currency of large ſums of money.

6. *Of* GUIENNE.

THIS rich province furniſhes trade with large quantities of wine and brandies, vinegar, prunes, reſin, cheſnuts, oil, iron, and copper, wrought and unwrought, a great deal of paper, and a middling quantity of hemp; there are in the neighbourhood of *Perigeux*, thirty-nine forges for cannons, and other large works of iron; there are alſo many others near *Dax*, and ſeveral hammers for copper at *Bergerac*, *Orteix*, and *Nerac*. On the ſide of *Orelon* are four paper mills, and in the neighbourhood of *Bergerac* and *Caſtel Jaloux* ſeven others. A large quantity of hemp is cultivated at the two *Tonneins*, and in ſome other places along the *Garonne* and the *Lot*; but all the fabricks are but trifling, when compared with the crops of wine and brandy, the ſtaple commodities of theſe parts; inſomuch, that in all this province not above ſeventy-five thouſand pounds of wool are ſhorn, and it is with theſe, and a few from *Poitou*, that all their woollen goods are made, *viz.* at *Bourdeaux*, *Bazas*, *Mont-de-Marſan*, and *Nay*, thick blankets; at *Jouſſac*, coarſe cloths; at *Ponts*, ſome eſtaminas; at *Baniers*, the ſtuffs called cardillats; at *Paw* and *Marmande*, hats; at *Cadillac*, *Nerac*, and *Villeneuve d'Agenois*, ſtockings; and at *Reolle*, thread, fringe, and tickins.

7. *Of* Limoſin *and* L'Angoumois.

THESE two provinces, though under one direction or receipt of cuſtom, are very different in the nature of their ſoil and products; the *Angoumois* yields a ſufficient quantity of wheat, wine, and all ſorts of excellent fruits; whilſt the *Limoſin* on the contrary is cold and ſteril, has but few wines, and thoſe bad, hardly any wheat, ſo that rye, barley, and cheſnuts commonly ſerve for bread to nouriſh the inhabitants.

Both one and the other provinces have a great number of paper-mills, whoſe fabrick is in great repute for the preſs, though very little for writing.

The manufactures for woollen ſtuffs are very trifling in this province; however, there are a few ſtuffs, ſerges, eſtaminas, coarſe cloths, &c. made at *Limoges*, *Angoulême*, *St. John d'Angely*, *Nerac*, *Rochefoucalt*, *Sentereune*, *Cognac*, *St. Leonard*, *Brieves*, and at *Tulle*.

The ſaffron cultivated in *Angoumois*, is no ſmall object of the country's trade; for, although it is not ſo good as that of the *Gaſtinois*, a great quantity of it is ſold at *Bourdeaux* to foreigners; and the bringing up of horſes for ſale, chiefly at the fair of *Chaſtus*, cloſes the commerce of theſe provinces.

8. *Of* POITOU.

GRAIN, wine, cheſnuts, hemp, and wool, are the products of this province; the meadows, whoſe herbage is an excellent paſture, enable the inhabitants to raiſe and feed a great number of large and ſmall cattle, of horſes and mules, with which they carry on a very conſiderable trade. The beſt ſtuds of horſes are in the twelve pariſhes called the Wood of *Eſtos*, in four of which there are ſalt marſhes.

At *Partinay*, *Niort*, *Fontenoy*, *Thouars*, and many other places of their diſtricts, are made cloths, druggets, ſerges, and linſey woolſeys; at *Niort* alſo chamois is prepared; woollen ſtockings and caps at *St. Maixant*, and hardware at *Chatellerault*.

25,000lb. of wool is gathered in this province, beſides which there is brought from *Spain* about 600,000lb. of which, from 20 to 30,000 pieces of ſtuffs are annually made; and here are only three forges of iron, and two paper mills.

9 *Of*

9. *Of* Rochelle, Aunis, Saintonge, &c.

THE products of the provinces and country that compose this receivership, are salt, wine, brandy, and hemp, besides a number of excellent horses; and their manufactures are of linen, principally at *Barbesieux*. Great quantities of sugar are refined at *Rochelle*, and about 34,000 muids of salt gathered in the Isle of *Rhé*; 18,000 ton of wine, and 10,000 barrels of brandy. This island is also famous for the anniseed water made here, not only among the *French*, but foreigners. *Olleron* produces about 4000 barrels of brandy, and the sands of *Ollonne* yield near 20,000 muids of salt: Vast quantities of wine are gathered, and brandy distilled, at *Rochfort*, *Charente*, *Aigre*, *Xaintes*, *Cognac*, and their districts. *Angouleme* affords four sorts of merchandize, *viz.* brandy, pepper, saffron, and iron, this last having forges for it at *Perigord*, *Aubaroche*, *Rudeau*, the *Chapple*, *Bourequoil*, *New Forge*, *Jomeliers*, the *Augoumois*, *Planchemenier*, and *Feuillade*.

10. *Of* ORLEANS.

THE wines that are made in very great quantities in this province, amounting to 100,000 tons, are the principal part of its products, and it is said, that *Blois* and *Beaugency* do not furnish less: It is likewise very fertile in corn, and not entirely barren in manufactures, as at *Orleans*, *Dourdan*, *Gien*, *Blois*, *Chartres*, and some other places, subject to this generality, are made all sorts of woollen stockings, both wove and knit, and at *Dourdan* many are made of silk; at *Orleans* also are wove caps, as cloths are at *St. Benoux*, *Clamecy*, *Chatillon-sur-Loing*, and *Montargis*; various sorts of stuffs, different species of serges, crapes, capuchin cloths, bays, linsey woolsey, estaminas, &c. are made at *Beaugency*, *Blois*, *Vendome*, *Pierre-Fitte*, *Montoir*, *Salbry*, *Souesme*, *Nouan le-Fuzelier*, *Vouzon*, *Verjeau*, *Chartres*, *St. Fargeau*, *Brou*, *St. Agnan*, *Chateau-Neuf*, *Brinont*, *Sully*, *La Charité*, *Petiviers*, *Pongoin*, *Chaudun*, *Bazoches*, *Illiers*, and *Anthon*. This province has several fabricks of hats, though the principal ones are at *Orleans*, *Vendome*, *La Charité*, and *Blois*; at all which places there are likewise considerable tanneries; and in the neighbourhood of *La Charité*, are twelve forges, and three furnaces for iron. The *Beausse* and *Vendomois*, produce a great quantity of wheat and other grain, as most other districts of this receivership do: In this province, upwards of 200,000*lb.* of wool are manufactured into about 25,000 pieces of cloth and other stuffs, most of it the growth of the country.

11. *Of* Touraine, Anjou, Maine, *and* Perche.

THE principal manufactures established in this fruitful and pleasant part of *France*, are comprised in the silken, woollen, and tanning commodities. The first has its establishment in *Tours*, the capital of the province of *Touraine*, where are made all sorts of fine silks, as velvets, mohair, serges, brocades, sattins, tafferies, &c. in which formerly were worked up 2,400 bales of silk, though at present three or four is more than sufficient; and the same decadence that has happened in this manufacture, has occurred in the woollen, as this hardly employs fifteen or twenty looms now, that occupied two hundred and fifty before; in those that still subsist, are *Amboise*, *Chinon*, *Richlieu*, *Loudun*, *Loches*, *Beaulieu*, *St. Christophle*, *St. Pater*, *Laval*, *Beaumont*, *la Roue*, *Roziers*, *Montresor*, *Villain*, *Orbigry*, *Reugnay*, *Chateau-Renault*, *Neuvillé*, *Pontpierre*, *Maray*, *Neufay*, *Loisant*, and *Montricard*, are made much the same sorts of stuffs and cloths, as in the last-mentioned province. Few hides are now tanned here, in comparison with the great quantity that used to be formerly. The natural products of these parts, consist in wines, brandies, salt-petre, and such abundance of fruit raised, and afterwards preserved by the natives, as has drawn on this province the appellation of the *Garden* of *France*. In the parishes of *Courcenay*, *Abillon*, *St. Mars*, and *Mettray*, are quarries of millstones; and near the abbey of *Noyers*, a copper mine was discovered in the latter end of the last century. About

7000 pieces of cloths, ſerges, druggets, linſey woolſeys, and other ſtuffs, are made in this diſtrict of *Touraine*, beſides ſome caps, hats, and ſtockings; in that of *Anjou* are gathered wines, flax, and hemp, of which large quantities of thread and linen are made; the quarries of ſlate, iron, and coal mines, the whitfleries for linen and wax, the refineries of ſaltpetre and ſugar, the forges and glaſs-houſes, with the manufacture of eſtaminas and druggets of various ſorts, make up the commerce of this province; of theſe latter about 4000 pieces are made yearly at *Angers*, *Chateau-Gontiers*, *la Fleche*, *Beauge*, *Saumur*, *le Ludi*, *Dove*, *Montreuil*, *Bellay*, *Beaufort*, and *Durtal*, beſides ſome hats, caps, &c. In the territory of *Maine*, about 5,300 pieces of the aforeſaid woollens are made, though the principal manufacture of this province is linen, for which it produces the materials in vaſt plenty, and there has been ſeen 20,000 people employed at once in the ſeveral branches of it: Here are alſo ſome glaſs-houſes, iron mines, &c. and large quarries of a middling ſort of marble. The manufactures of the ſmall province of *Perche*, are linen ſtuffs and paper, of which the firſt is the moſt conſiderable; they have alſo here ſome forges of iron, and carry on ſome trade in the grazing way.

12. *Of* BERRY.

THE ſheep and wool of this province are the principal materials it furniſhes for trade; its corn, iron, hemp, nut oil, wines and wood, would alſo occaſion a tolerable good traffick, had they navigable rivers to carry them off. The fineſt wool is ſold for *Roüen*, and only the inferior ſorts worked up here, of which are made the coarſe cloths, called drab de Berry, and ſome ordinary ſerges, druggets, linſey woolſey, &c. at *Bourges*, *Iſſoudun*, *Chateauroux*, *Vierſon*, *Selles*, *Aubigny*, *St. Amant*, *la Chaſtres*, *Caſtillon*, *Mehum*, *Aubigni*, *Dun-le-Roi*, *St. Benoiſt-du-Salt*, *Buzancois*, *Leueroix*, *St. Savin*, *Sancerre*, *Linieres*, *Leret*, *La Chappelle-danguillon*, *Aiſne-le-Chateau*, *St. Guatier*, *Ivry-le-Pre*, *Argenton*, *Neuvy-St. Sepulchre*, *Argent*, *Valenſay*, *Cinconet*, *Baugy*, *Sancergues*, *Les Aix*, *Blancafort*, and *Enrichemont*, in all from 47 to 48,000 pieces.

13. *Of* MOULINS.

THE manufactures and fabricks of this province, which contains the *Bourbonnois*, *Nivernois*, and the upper part of *Auvergne*, are the forges and founderies, where cannon, anchors, and ſuch large works of iron are made; the manufactures of tin, earthen-ware, and glaſs; the ſmalt works, thoſe of cutlery and other hardware, the fabrick of tapeſtry and cloth; and the natural products conſiſt in wine, hemp, iron, and ſteel mines, coal, cattle, fiſh, cheſnuts, and cheeſe. The whole province feeds ſuch a quantity of cattle, as exceeds imagination; and it is ſurprizing to ſee how many beeves and ſheep are every year extracted from it for all parts (even in time of war) for *Flanders*, *Germany*, and *Italy*: Here are alſo, in an acorn ſeaſon, large herds of ſwine fattened; and in return of manufactures, the iron, ſteel, iron plates, and tin, are melted, run, and formed into ſeveral different works, almoſt in all the forges, built on the little river of *Nievre*, which falls into the *Loire*, under the bridges of *Nevers*, and which before joining it, gives movement to the bellows, hammers, and other machines of above fifty forges.

The cutlery and other hardware, is made at *Bourbon* and *Nevers*, and in this laſt is alſo made ſome earthen-ware, and ſome works of enamel. At *Aubuſſon*, and *Feuilletin*, there are manufactures of an ordinary tapeſtry; and at *Moulins*, *St. Pourſain*, *Montluſon*, *Aeriſſon*, *Decize*, *Cercy-la-Tour*, *Moulins-Engilbert*, and *Nevers*, are made ſome coarſe cloths and woollens, though by far the feweſt in this province of any in *France*: This receiverſhip produces in wood, from the *Nivernois*, *Bourbonnois*, and more eſpecially from *Morvant*, about the value of 400,000 livres yearly; coal from the vicinage of *Decize*, to the import of 120,000 livres; fiſh 300,000 livres; hogs, in an acorn year, 300,000 livres; corn, hemp, wine, and cattle, 500,000 livres; iron 300,000 livres; tin 50,000 livres; earthen ware and glaſs 200,000 livres; cutlery and other hardware, with ſome enamel, 150,000 livres;

livres; and tapeſtry, nut oil, &c. to at leaſt 150,000 livres. The products of wool, and the manufactures of linen, I paſs unnoticed, as theſe are all conſumed on the ſpot, as indeed moſt of the cloths and ſtuffs are.

14. *Of* AUVERGNE.

THIS province is commonly divided into high and low, and the products of each are as different as their ſituation; the firſt is mountainous, as the diſtinction ſeems to ſpeak it, and productive of nothing but food for cattle, of which here is bred a ſurprizing quantity; and the low lands abound in corn, wine, hemp, and walnuts; their meadows are delightful, and ſo fertile, that thoſe in the neighbourhood of *Riom* and *Clermont*, are moved three times a year, and the lands in general never lie idle, or at moſt are not fallowed above one year in twenty.

There are ſeveral ſorts of manufacturers in the *Avergnois*, and almoſt all the different ſpecies fabricated are of a very good quality, but more eſpecially the paper, which is excellent, made chiefly at *Ambret*, and about *Thiers* and *Clermont*. The manufactures of eſtaminas, woollen camlets, and other ſtuffs, are at *Ambrit*, *Culnhac*, *Oliergue*, *Sanxillanges*, and *St. Flour*, making in all about 10,000 pieces. Laces are made at *Aurillac*, to the annual value of 200,000 livres, though formerly they produced 800,000, and there are ſome made at *Muret*, *la Chaſe-Dieu*, *Alarche*, and *Vineroles*. The hardware of *Thiers* and its neighbourhood, affords ſubſiſtence to above 5000 families, and cards for play are made here and at *Ambret*. The tanneries of *Clermont*, *Riom*, *St. Flour*, *Maringuet*, *Anjoy*, *Chaudes-Aigues*, &c. are very conſiderable, as the dairies near *Aurillac*, *Moriac*, *Volers*, *Beze*, *la Tours*, and *Ardes*, are in cheeſe: Many fine mules and good horſes are bred in the ſtuds of this province, which, beſides the foregoing particulars, produces maſts for ſhips, and wood for carpentry, coals, fruit, wax, glue, tallow, butter, linen, hemp, and nut oil.

15. *Of* NORMANDY.

TO treat of this large and rich province with due regularity, I ſhall do it according to its cuſtomary diviſion, into the three diſtricts of *Rouen*, *Alenſon*, and *Caën*.

The former produces corn, cider, cattle, hemp, and flax, and beſides has ſome fiſheries at *Dieppe*, *Honfleur*, *Havre*, &c. Its manufactures conſiſt of woollens, linens, leather, hats, combs, paper, and playing-cards; at *Rouen*, *Elbeuf*, *Darnetal*, *St. Aubin*, *Aumale*, *Bolbec*, *Louviers*, *La Bouille*, *Gournay*, &c. are made all ſorts of cloth, ſerges, druggets, ratines, blankets, and divers ſpecies of ſtuffs and hangings, in which are employed about 1,100 looms, and from 8 to 9000 bales of wool, beſides other materials, of which 5000 are *Spaniſh*, and the reſt of the fineſt ſtaples of *France*. Linens of many proportions, and different fineneſs, are made at *Ponteau-de-Mer*, *Lizieux*, *Bernay*, *Rouen*, *Caudebec*, *Arques*, and *Montoilliers*. The moſt conſiderable tanneries at *Rouen*, and its neighbourhood; and hats are made in ſeveral of theſe parts, though the quantity is vaſtly ſhort of what they have been formerly.

The diſtrict of *Caën* has not leſs extenſive or important trade than this treated of, but it ſeems as if each part of this receiverſhip had appropriated a different ſpecies of buſineſs to itſelf.

Here are gathered a large parcel of drugs for dying, ſuch as woad, argol, ſumac, &c. The butter of *Iſſigny*, the white ſalt made in ſeveral ponds, the linens fabricated at *Bayeux*, and its circumjacent parts, are the only manufactures of it; the wool, hemp, and flax in this neighbourhood, are ſold unmanufactured: In the diſtrict of *Vire* are three great forges of braſiery, *viz.* at *Envou*, *Alouze*, and *Cherbourg*; and here are made ſome woollens and linens; at *St. Lo*, *Vire*, *Valogne*, *Cherbourg*, *Countances*, *Freſne*, *St. Pierre-de-Antremont*, *Athis*, *Flers*, and *Halouze*, to the amount of 28,500 pieces of cloth, ſerges, and ſtuffs, beſides linens, hats, ſtockings, leather, &c. And the territory of *Alenſon* is nothing inferior to the other preceding two, either in the diverſity of its commodities,

modities, or importance of its trade. Large parcels of various ſorts of linens are made at *Domfront*, *Vimoutiers*, and thereabouts. The manufacture of vellum lace, was maintained through the long war at *Alenſon*; the magnificence, or rather extravagance of *France*, ſufficing for its ſupport, even in thoſe diſtreſsful times; of cloths and ſtuffs, from 50 to 52,000 pieces, are made in this diviſion in a common year. The pins made at *Laigle* and at *Conches*, the hardware and braſiery of this laſt, the tanneries at *Argentan*, *Vimoutiers*, *Conches*, and *Verneuil*; the fabrick of wooden ſhoes, the forming of joiſts, beams, and other timber for building; the fattening of poultry for *Paris*, and the butter and eggs ſent there; the ſaltpetre, in the diſtrict of *Argentan*, are no ſmall addition to the commerce of *Alenſon*; but the glaſs-houſes at *Nonant*, in the foreſt of *Exme*, at *Fortiſſambert* in the foreſt of *Montpinſon*, and the two eſtabliſhed in the *Thimarais*, with the forges for iron at *Chancegray*, *Varennes*, *Carouges*, *Rannes*, *Conches*, and *la Bonneville*, are the fabricks which moſtly enrich their neighbourhood by their quantities and perfection; and to theſe we may add the breeding of a great number of horſes, and making large quantities of hats, as other advantages to this country.

16. *Of* BRETAGNE.

THE products and manufactures of this province, are, 1ſt, ſalt, of which is annually made in the pariſh of *Bourneuf*, from 16 to 17,000 muids, and in that of *Guerrande*, or *Croſic*, from 20 to 30,000. 2dly, butter, in the biſhoprick of *Nantes*. 3dly, wines, more eſpecially thoſe in the river of *Nantes*, and theſe moſtly diſtilled into brandies, to the amount of about 7000 pipes *per annum*. 4thly, corn, particularly from the biſhoprick of *Vannes*, of which in a good year, after a ſufficient proviſion made for the province, 6000 tons of wheat, and 9000 of rye, may be exported for *Spain*. 5thly, hemp and flax, principally cultivated in the biſhoprick of *Rennes*, *Treguier*, *Leon*, and *Dol*, and ſold in threads, ſtockings, ſtocks, gloves, and cloths, to a very conſiderable value. 6thly, iron, for which here are ſeveral forges in different parts, lead, coal, and paper. 7thly, pilchards and mackarel, whoſe fiſhery is carried on from *Port Louis*, *Belleiſle*, *Concarnau*, *Audierne*, and ſometimes from *Breſt*. 8thly, woollens, ſuch as eſtaminas, druggets, ſerges, flannels, crapes, and ſome ordinary ſmall cloths, made at *Nantes*, *Rennes*, *Bourg*, *Dinan*, *St. Brieux*, *Lamballe*, *Chateau-briant*, *Nozay*, *Redon*, *Joſſelin*, *le Guay de Plenant*, *St. Croix*, *Auvray*, *Vannes*, *Maleſtroit*, *Rochefort*, *Chateau-neuf*, *Longonna*, and *Herviliac*, to the value of about Livres 40,000

And I ſhall here re-capitulate the afore-mentioned commodities, and ſet down what thoſe carried out of the province may yearly amount to.

Linens of all ſorts, to the value of	12,000,000
Threads, crude, whitened, and coloured, to the value of	1,000,000
Paper of different ſorts	200,000
Honey and wax	600,000
Butter	100,000
Horſes 1,000,000, oxen 350,000, hogs 100,000, and ſheep 40,000, in all	1,490,000
Grain 100,000, ſalt 100,000, fiſh 50,000, and game 10,000, in all	260,000
Poultry 14,000, hides and ſkins 60,000, wines and brandies 80,000, in all	154,000
Hemp, tow, and cordage 150,000, old rags 10,000	160,000
Hair and flocks 10,000, ſtaves 15,000, and wood for building, and fuel 230,000	255,000
Iron for anchors 10,000, cards 6000, tallow and greaſe 100,000	116,000
	Livres 16,375,000

17. *Of*

17. *Of the Duchy of* Burgundy.

THE wines of *Dijon*, *Nuis*, *Beaune*, *Pomarre*, *Chaſſagne*, *Mâcon*, *Tonerre*, *Auxerre*, &c. are the principal products of this rich province, and are juſtly termed the mother of wine, not ſo much for the quantity, as the excellency of its quality: Here are however other commodities, as corn, iron, cattle, wool, hemp, &c. of which the following manufactures are made, *viz.* from 12 to 13,000 pieces of cloths, ſerges, and other ſtuffs; the crop of wool amounts to 3 or 400,000*lb.* weight; the hides and hats ſuffice for the uſe of the inhabitants; here are thirty-two forges for iron, and eight paper mills: Several ingredients for dying grow here, and woad in particular flouriſhes to a miracle; linens are made at *Vitaux*, *Saulieu*, and *Autun*, though coarſe, and no large quantity; and a few ſtockings, with ſome lace, finiſh the catalogue of this province's productions.

18. *Of* FRANCHE-COMPTE.

THE products of this province conſiſt of corn, hay, iron, ſaltpetre, ſalt, cattle, butter, cheeſe, and horſes. The rivers *Saone*, *Doux*, *Lougnon*, *Loure*, and ſome brooks, work upwards of thirty forges and furnaces, where a large quantity of bombs, bullets, and many other iron commodities are made; maſts and other wood for marine conſtructions grow here in plenty; and the ſaltpetre made in a common year, is about 1,200,000*lb.* with room for a conſiderable augmentation at a ſmall expence, upon a due application. The ſalt is from the pits of *Montagne dorée*, ſo named from the rich treaſure it encloſes, which however only conſiſts of two drains of water never dry, and which produced an extraordinary quantity of this commodity. The ſtuds of this diſtrict are very conſiderable, having always about 80 ſtallions, 9000 breeding mares, and from theſe about 5000 colts yearly; here is no manufacture of drapery, nor any other product meriting regard.

19. *Of* DAUPHINE.

THIS province being divided into mountains and plains, the productions correſpond to this diverſity of ſoil and ſituation. The mountains produce firs, and other trees proper for marine uſes, and cover ſeveral ſorts of minerals and metals; and the rivers that ariſe and flow from them, turn many mills of forges and founderies, for carrying on divers works of iron, ſteel, copper, and lead, according to the different ſpecies of metals caſt and wrought here. The principal iron mine is in the mountain of *Allevard*, ſix leagues from *Grenoble*, being of an excellent quality, ſoft, eaſy to forge and file, without flaw. The copper mines are in the mountain of *Cloche*, and thoſe of lead in the *Gapenſois*, near the cave of the *Arnauds*, and at the village of *Argentieres*, four leagues from *Brianſon*. In the territory of *Beſſes*, there are ſlates; in that of *Larnage* a mine of vitriol and copperas, and another of tobacco-pipe clay, worked up at *Tain*; *Cezanne* and *Ceſtiers*, in the *Briançonnois*, produce chalk, and ſeveral parts in the upper and lower *Dauphiny*, coal and ſaltpetre. The manufactures, which theſe different metals and minerals occaſion and maintain, are ſpread through the whole province. Steel is made at *Rives-Moirans*, *Voiron*, *Beaumont-Furent*, *Tulins*, *Beaucroiſſant*, *Chabons*, and *Vienne*. The iron is forged at *St. Hugon*, *Hurtiers*, *Thois*, *Allevard*, *Laval*, *Goncelin*, *la Combe*, *Vriage*, *Revel*, *des Portes*, *St. Gervais*, and *Royans*; and ſcythes and ſickles are made at *Voiron* and *Viziles*: Sword blades at *Rives*, *Beaucroiſſant*, *Tulins*, *Vioron*, *Beaumont-Furent*, but above all at *Vienne*; cannons are caſt at *St. George*, and anchors forged at *Vienne*: In fine, there are copper forges at this laſt-mentioned place, *Turins*, *Noiran*, and *Beaucroiſſant*; and the vitriol and the other minerals are prepared in the fabricks and laboratories of *Allevard*, *Laval*, *la Cloche*, *Laugentieres*, *Leſchet*, *Bearrierie*, and *Larnage*. Theſe are the products of the hilly parts, and we will now deſcend to the plains, where we may find growing in their proper ſeaſons, hemp, corn, and mulberry-trees, for the nouriſhment of ſilk-

worms.

worms. The linen manufactures of the former are at *St. John-Cremiere*, *la Tour-du-Pin*, *Bourgoin*, *Vienne*, *Jallieu*, *Ruy*, *Liſle Dabo*, *Artas*, *St. George*, *Voiron*, and at *la Buiſte*. It is almoſt in the ſame places that thread is ſpun, for ſewing and for the different ſorts of cap-making: Silk is made through the whole province, excepting in the mountains, and ſome parts too cold for the worms; and beſides theſe, here are many paper mills at *St. Donat*, *Chateau-Double*, *Perus*, *Diſimont*, *Chabueil*, *St. Villier*, *Creſt*, *Vienne*, *Rives*, *Pariot*, and *Vizille*. The fabricks of hats are eſtabliſhed at *Grenoble*, *Fontenil*, *Saſſenage*, *Voreppe*, *Moirans*, *Creſt*, and *Pont-en-Royans*. Large hides are dreſſed on the ſide of *St André*, *St. Jeau-de-Bournay*, *Vienne*, *Serre*, *Grenoble*, *Lumbin*, *Croes*, and *Goncelin*; the ſkins and ſmall hides are tanned at *Grenoble*, *Voiron*, *Romans*, *Valence*, *Loriol*, *Livron*, *Moutelimazt*, *Dier-le-fit*, *Vienne*, and *St. Antoine de Viennois*. The cheeſe of *Saſſenage* or other parts, ſold under that name; gloves of *Grenoble* ſo light and fine: The pine-nuts, reſin, turpentine, &c. gathered in theſe parts, make a conſiderable addition to the trade of them; but I have yet to treat of a principal branch, *viz.* that of the woollen manufactory carried on at *Grenoble*, *Voiron*, *Tulin*, *St. Marcollin*, *Roybon*, *Serre*, *Beaurepaire*, *St. Jean-en-Royans*, *Romans*, *Pont-en-Royans*, *Creſt*, *Montelmart*, *Tollinian*, *Dieu-le-fit*, *Buis*, *Valence*, and *Vienne*, in all which places are annually made from 38 to 40,000 pieces of cloths and ſtuffs.

20. *Of* PROVENCE.

THIS province is very fertile in wine, olives, ſaffron, oranges, lemons, prunes, almonds, nuts, pomegranates, and all ſorts of excellent fruit; and here is alſo gathered a very great quantity of ſilk and wool: Of the olives is made large quantities of the ſweeteſt oil, beſides thoſe pickled, for which the *Provencials* have the beſt method yet known. Their muſcated wines of *St. Laurent* and *Cioutat* exceed any thing of that nature, and add to the delights of the beſt tables: The raiſins, wherewith theſe wines are made, and particularly thoſe gathered about *Roquevaire* and *Auriol*, are excellent in their kind, as the figs are dried here of two ſorts, and no part of the world comfit their fruits in that perfection as here. The great number of the mulberry trees with which this province abounds enables the natives to breed vaſt quantities of ſilk-worms, and thereby procure large crops of their precious webs. The ſoap, particularly that of *Marſeilles* and *Toulon*, is in very good repute, though generally allowed to be inferior to that ſhipped at *Alicant* in *Spain*. There are in *Provence* ſixty paper mills, where many ſorts of this commodity are made; and the tanneries are many and very conſiderable. The country wools are employed in divers manufactures of ſtuffs, and many fabricks of hats; the latter at *Aix*, *Marſeilles*, *Toulon*, and in the principality of *Orange*; and the former at *Toulon*, *la Roque*, *Meuve*, *Solieres Cuers*, *Pequanto*, *Camoulles*, *Luc*, *Draguignan*, and at *Lorgues*, though a great part of theſe are made of *Spaniſh* wool, pure and unmixed: At *Gordes*, *Apt*, *Ayquieres*, *Auriol*, *Signe*, *Colmars*, and *Digne*, are likewiſe made ſome corded and other ſtuffs, as there are at *Arles* and *Grignan*, of other ſpecies: In this province alſo are made many hammers for copper work, which are all the commodities it furniſhes to trade.

21. *Of* LANGUEDOC.

ALTHOUGH this and the laſt-mentioned province are joined together, enjoy the ſame aſpect, and are expoſed to the ſame winds, they are, however, very differently divided, in regard of the neceſſary advantages for trade, more eſpecially in their ports, with which the other abounds; and to this nature has given one, ſo that the few it enjoys are the effects of art, made with a great deal of trouble and expence: However, as in theſe ſections I propoſe to confine my diſcourſes only to the products and manufactures of the countries treated of, I ſhall omit enlarging on their ſituation, at leaſt at preſent, and proſecute in this the method I have obſerved in my account of all the preceding provinces.

Languedoc is eſteemed as one of the beſt cultivated provinces of the kingdom of *France*, and juſtly merits this encomium; its inhabitants are numerous, diligent, ſkilful, and induſtrious; it enjoys the advantage of having a greater diverſity in its products, than any

any other province; yet this country, ſo well cultivated, and ſo well peopled, might raiſe a much greater revenue, ſupport a much greater number of inhabitants, and furniſh the ſtate with much larger ſuccours, if it underſtood to attract by a ſuitable culture all thoſe advantages which it is capable of procuring; it has plenty of corn and wool, but it might largely augment its crops of wine and oil, and expect a ſurer, more beneficial, and immediate ſale to theſe commodities, than they ever find, or can hope for from the others; the growth of ſilk might alſo be greatly increaſed, and cotton might be planted to advantage, and this further improved by eſtabliſhing manufactures of it; much more ſalt might be made, more mines wrought, and a great number of things might be added to the natural products of the country, for which the ſoil and ſituation is adapted; however, I ſhall not enlarge on what this part of *France* might be made to produce, but now acquaint my reader with what its products and manufactures actually are.

This fruitful province, one of the largeſt, richeſt, and moſt agreeable of that kingdom, has two great ſalt marſhes, the one at *Mordirac*, the other at *Sigean*, both yielding vaſt quantities of that uſeful commodity. At *Rieux*, *la Grangedes-pres*, *Lodève*, *Carcaſſonne*, *Limoux*, *Caſtres*, *Alby*, *Alet*, *St. Colombe*, *Lauclanet*, *Laiſſat*, *la Grace*, *les Saptes*, *Calabre*, *Mazanet*, *Terriéres*, *la Caume*, *Bedarrieux*, *St. Sivian*, *Quiſſac*, *St. Hypolite*, *Bauzely*, *Vigan*, *Ganges*, *Saumennes*, *Anduze*, *Alais*, *St. Gervais*, *Sommieres*, *Gardonnenque*, *la Salle*, *Beziére*, *Aniane*, and *Beaucaire*, are many woollen manufactures of cloths, ſerges, ratines, baize, crapes, druggets, linſey woolſey, and ſeveral other ſorts of ſtuffs: Of the ſilken fabricks, the principal are at *Toulouſe*, *Montpelier*, *Niſmes*, *Alais*, and in ſome other towns and villages along the *Rhone*, where are made taffeties, tabbies, crapes, tarandines, brocades, damaſks, and ſome goods with a mixture of ſilk and wool, in which all the ſilk gathered in theſe parts is employed, being from 12 to 1500 quintals in a common year. The verdigris made at *Montpelier* and its neighbourhood, and the cryſtal of tartar prepared at *Aniane*, are in great eſteem among ſtrangers. The dioceſe of *Mirepoix* has alſo mines of iron, coals, and jett; the iron is found and wrought at *Courſouls*, *St. Colombe*, *Quillau*, and at *Beleſtat*; the coal at *Trimont*, and at *St. Benoiſt*; and the jett at *Lovan*, and *Ranalet*. Of hats the fabrick is very conſiderable in theſe parts; they are made at *Montpelier*, *Quiſſac*, *Sauve*, *St. Hypolite*, *Saumennes*, *Anduſe*, *Alais*, *Uſes*, *St. Geniez*, *la Salle*, *Niſmes*, *Clermont*, *Beaucaire*, *Valborgne*, *Mairvrin*, and *Valarangue*: Cheſnuts and hemp are plenty in the *Vivares*; and in the dioceſe of *Carcaſſonne*, all the inhabitants of the ſix boroughs, compoſing the little territory of *Graiſſeſac*, are nail-makers. The fabrick of lace employs a good part of the workmen in *Velay*, and beſides the manufactures before-mentioned at *Montpelier*, there are made blankets, wax is whitened, and thoſe drams called *Roſſolis*, compoſed in greater quantities than can be conſiſtent with their drinkers' health: But to abbreviate the detail of this province's products, I ſhall excuſe giving a more particular account of them than the preceding; though in the following general one, I ſhall ſet down the value of the total produce and manufactures, and add what ſhare of it is ſuperfluous to the province's conſumption, and therefore ſent into others, and abroad.

Merchandize

Merchandize and commodities of the growth and manufacture of *Languedoc*.	The price at which each article in trade is fixed and may amount to in a common year.	The value of the goods and merchandizes, extracted for foreign parts, and other provinces.
Grain	Ls. 1,200,000	400,000
Wine	830,000	830,000
Brandy	440,000	440,000
Hungary water	120,000	120,000
Drams	150,000	150,000
Verdegris	200,000	200,000
Olive oil	2,000,000	1,000,000
Woad	50,000	25,000
Saffron	100,000	80,000
Prunes	120,000	60,000
Soude, or kale	50,000	30,000
Turnſol, or heliotropium	15,000	15,000
Cheſnuts	150,000	60,000
Wood	300,000	150,000
Staves and caſks	60,000	30,000
Silken goods	1,800,000	1,500,000
Cattle and wool	1,000,000	600,000
Forged iron	120,000	8,000
Nails	140,000	60,000
Melting down old copper	20,000	10,000
Paper	140,000	100,000
Parchment	15,000	
Cards	60,000	30,000
Soap	105,000	5,000
Whitening of wax	150,000	50,000
Linens	30,000	
Laces for ſtays	10,000	
Pilchards, and other ſalt-fiſh	100,000	60,000
Lamb and kid ſkins	800,000	400,000
Gloves	50,000	30,000
Sheep, goat and buck ſkins, dreſſed into chamois	258,000	150,000
Glue	50,000	
Drinking and ſaſh glaſſes	20,000	
Plate glaſs	30,000	
Laces of puy	60,000	40,000
Fuſtians and dimities	90,000	60,000
Blankets	230,000	20,000
Hangings	20,000	
Fine and ordinary ſtuffs	4,100,000	
Ditto cloths	8,450,000	5,300,000
Worſted ſtockings	40,000	
Hats	400,000	150,000
Taffeties, ribbons, and ſilk ſtockings	900,000	600,000
Coarſe ſilk ſtuffs	80,000	50,000
Confection of alkermes	50,000	50,000
Eels of aigueſmortes	35,000	20,000
Sardignas	30,000	15,000
Garden-ſeeds	30,000	15,000
	Livres 25,198,000	Livres 12,913,000

22. Of

22. *Of the Lower* Navarre *and* Bearn.

IF *Bearn* cannot be called fruitful, the lower *Navarre* is much leſs ſo, being a mountainous barren country, whoſe ſoil will not produce any thing but through force of application and care; and it is owing to the labour, aſſiduity, and induſtry of the inhabitants, that it yields the little it does. The vallies of *Baretons*, *Aſpe*, and *Offane*, in the precinct, or *Senechauſſé*, of *Oleron* in *Bearn*, produces pines to make maſts for the royal navy; they likewiſe encloſe ſome mines of lead, copper, and iron, which employ a quantity of forges, founderies, and hammers; ſome ſalt is alſo made in different parts of *Bearn*, though very little more than ſerves for the natives' conſumption. The productions of this country for trade are wine, wheat, millet, oats, apples, flax, and hemp, with which latter they make ſome linen, as they do cider with their apples, ſelling their wine, of which that of the ſeneſchalry of *Morlac* is eſteemed excellent. Theſe two provinces, more eſpecially the mountains of *Navarre*, have moſt admirable paſturage, which enables the inhabitants to breed and raiſe a great number of horſes, black cattle, and ſheep, of which latter the wool is ſo fine as to paſs for that of *Spain*; though here are no woollen manufactures, except a trifling one for coarſe cloths for the poor natives' uſe.

23. *Of* French Flanders,

OF which *Liſle* is the capital and centre of its trade; its manufactures, and the undertaking of its merchants, employ and maintain about 100,000 workmen, either in the city, ſuburbs, plain country, or the neighbouring villages: The commodities which this part of *Flanders* produces are grains of all ſorts, for the food both of men and beaſts; hay, wood, fruit, wool, horſes, flax, cattle, butter, and prodigious quantities of rape oil.

The manufactures conſiſt in cloths, ſerges, ratines, and divers other ſorts of ſtuffs, made with wool alone, or mixed with ſilk or thread; and others, where ſeveral ſorts of linens are made, both figured and plain; hides differently tanned; tickings, camlets, damaſks, velvets, laces white and black, either of thread or ſilk, tapeſtry, gilt leather, pipes, match, paſteboard, ſtockings, breeches, caps, or other ſuch knit or wove work; fine ozier baſkets, hats, barragons, crapes, blankets, and ſeveral other ſpecies of ſtuffs: All theſe manufactures are eſtabliſhed in the city of *Liſle*, and the commerce they occaſion can hardly be imagined. At *Orchies* are made trippes; at *Douay*, the ſame things in proportion as at *Liſle*; at *Armentieres* eſtaminas, ſome cloths, and a very few light ſtuffs; it is in this city alſo that the linens made in the adjacent parts are all ſold; at *Lanoy* and its juriſdiction ſome light ſtuffs alſo are made. At *Gorgche* is a fabrick of plain and figured linens, whitened in the whitſteries of this place, which are excellent for the purpoſe. There are ſeveral looms of woollen ſtuffs, or thoſe mixed with ſilk, at *Roubais* and *Turcoing*; at *Menin* is a fabrick of linen, and another of hats; and in fine, at *Tournay* are made worſted ſtockings, mock pluſh, and earthen-ware.

24. *Of* Lorrain *and* Bar.

THERE are but few woollen manufactures in either of theſe duchies, and none of ſilk; what little is carried on of the former is at *St. Nicholas*, *St. Marie au-Mines*, but the cloths are very coarſe and in little eſteem. At *Nancy* is a fabrick of ordinary hangings, though ſo trifling, that I ſhould not have mentioned it, but to avoid leaving out any manufacture in a country where there are ſo few, that of thread laces is not only more conſiderable, but is almoſt the only one that merits any regard; *Mericourt*, *Vezelize*, *Nanſchateau*, and ſome villages in their juriſdiction, are the places where moſt are made, and employ five or ſix hundred women or girls; it is true they are far from being fine, but of a quality very fit for the *Spaniſh* markets, where ſeveral thouſand pieces are annu-

ally ſent. Houſehold and other ſorts of linen, worſted ſtockings and caps, hats, cordage, nails, and paper, are alſo manufactures of theſe provinces, but all conſumed at home; and what they afford for trade is ſalt, iron, alum, ſaltpetre, wood, cattle, wool, rape oil, honey, wax, wine, brandy, ſkins, and glaſs. Proper places for making ſalt are found in many parts of *Lorrain*, ſo that at leaſt a dozen might be appropriated to this purpoſe, which would furniſh a large quantity of an excellent ſort; though only three are now wrought, *viz.* at *Rozieres*, *Chateau-Salins*, and *Dieuſe*.

The iron mines are chiefly in the mountains of *Voſge*, though there are ſome in the plain country; they afford plenty of metal, and employ a great number of forges. The allum mines are only found in the *Voyvre* near *Longevi*, and are of little advantage to the *Lorrainers*, as they neither know how to extract or prepare it. Of ſaltpetre they have no mine, but collect it, as elſewhere, on the walls of old houſes, and other antique buildings. Timber and maſts are felled in the mountains of *Voſge*, both for ſhip and land uſe; and the glaſs-houſes are eſtabliſhed in the woods of the provoſtry of *Arnay*, in thoſe of *St. Michael*, and at the village of *Tavoy*, three leagues from *Nancy*. Brandies are diſtilled at *Pont-a-Mouſſon*, though not from wine as in other parts of *France*, but from the preſſings of the grapes, which are every where elſe regarded as uſeleſs, or at moſt ſerve only for feeding pigeons, or to dry and burn. The ſkins, particularly thoſe of bears, which are taken in large quantities in the mountains, and the foreſts of *Voſge*, are ſold at *Straſburgh*, &c. Wheat grows here in plenty; and the *Lorrainers* are eſteemed the beſt founders in *Europe*; eſpecially for cannon, mortars, and bells; the inhabitants of *Leveſcour*, *Outremicour*, and *Breranne*, are the moſt reputed for theſe fabricks, and this art may be regarded as a ſort of trade in *Lorrain*.

25. *Of the three* Biſhopricks.

UNDER this title are comprehended *Metz*, *Toul*, and *Verdun*, three imperial and epiſcopal cities in *Lorrain*, now ſubject to *France*. The products of this country are wine, wood, grain, ſalt, hides, fruit, confectionary, brandy, linen, and wrought wood of *St. Lucia*, a ſweet-ſcented wood: beſides which here are ſeveral woollen manufactures, and fabricks of caps; the beſt of which are eſtabliſhed at *Metz*, and its neighbourhood, which conſiſt of all ſorts of ratines, divers ſpecies of thin ſerges for the women's wear, coarſe cloth, with ſome druggets, and eſtaminas. *Toul* and *Verdun* have alſo ſome of theſe manufactures, but very inconſiderable, both in quantity and quality. Worſted ſtockings are made in all the three cities, and theſe parts abound ſo in tanneries, that there are above forty at *Metz*, more at *Verdun*, and ſeveral at *Toul*. A ſufficiency of ſalt is extracted from the works of *Moyenvic*, as theſe produce about 9000 muids *per annum*. Oil is made here from the *Lorrain* rape-ſeed, both for their woollen manufactures and lamps. The mountains of *Voſge* furniſh the three biſhopricks with cattle, butter, cheeſe, ſkins, eſpecially thoſe of bears, and wood for all uſes; beſides which they make brandy in the manner that is expreſſed under the preceding ſection of *Lorrain*.

26. *Of* ALSACE.

THE trade carried on in this province, bears no juſt proportion to its fertility, and the number of its products; however, *Straſburgh*, the capital of the lower *Alſace*, furniſhes trade with tobacco, brandy, hemp, madder, alkermes, ſaffron, hides, tallow, wood, and large cabbages, of which laſt commodity, though ſeemingly trifling, there is yearly ſold at *Mayence* and in *Holland*, to the amount of 30,000 crowns: The manufactures of this city conſiſt of hangings, ordinary cloths, blankets, ſerges, and ſome linens, made both of hemp and flax; at *Giromani*, *St. Marie-au-Daines*, *Aſtembare*, and *Munſter*, are mines of ſilver, copper, and lead, all in the upper *Alſace*; and to melt and prepare the iron of theſe mines of *Befort*, there are many furnaces and forges in the neighbouring foreſt, and for thoſe of copper, a number of hammers and founderies.

27. *Of*

27. *Of* ROUSSILLON.

THE wool, iron, and olive oil of this country are the principal of its products for trade: The firſt of theſe are ſo fine and good, that they almoſt equal the *Spaniſh* in quality; the extract of oil in a common year, is to the worth of 2 to 300,000 livres; but of the wine, though good, only a middling quantity is ſold; the reſt of their trade conſiſts in wheat, millet, large cattle, and ſheep. *Rouſſillon* has no one conſiderable manufacture; here are however ſome blankets, ordinary linens, and coarſe cloths, made for the peaſants' clothing and uſe.

I HAVE now finiſhed my detail of what each country of *France* produces, and ſhall next inform my readers how theſe products are diſpoſed of, in the general traffick of that kingdom, excuſing to mention any thing of the trade carried on with *Great-Britain*, as this has been ſpoken to already.

The commerce of *France* is extended almoſt to every part of the known world, where any is carried on, and it is this only I ſhall ſpeak of, without regarding their home trade, and ſhall begin firſt with that they maintain with Holland, as the moſt conſiderable of any other they are engaged in; and the principal cities concerned in it, are *Paris*, *Rouen*, *Orleans*, *Dieppe*, *Dunkirk*, *St. Valery*, *Caen*, *Nantes*, *St. Malo*, *la Rochelle*, *L'Iſle de Rhè*, *L'Iſle d'Oleron*, *Bourdeaux*, *Berberac*, *Montauban*, *Bayonne*, *Lyons*, and *Marſeilles*, whoſe trade with the *Dutch* I ſhall deſcribe in order. Of the manufactures of *Paris*, are ſent to *Holland* all ſorts of rich ſilks, as gold and ſilver brocades, and thoſe without either of theſe metals; gros de tours, damaſk, flowered and plain ſattins, tarandines, thread laces, ribbons and girdles, aprons, head-dreſſes, gloves, fans, jewels, books, &c. From *Rouen* they extract linens, *Caudebec* hats, laces of ſilk, and of gold and ſilver, true and falſe, ſilk and worſted ſtockings, divers ſorts of mercury and hardwares, greening weed for dyers, thiſtles for clothiers, faſh glaſs, bon chrêtian pears, rennet apples, cider, and ſweetmeats. From *Orleans*, they have only *Gâtinois* ſaffron, *Orleans* wine, and ſome from the *Loire*, and brandies: *Dieppe* furniſhes them with faſh glaſs, laces, mercury, and hardwares, and a large quantity of combs, and horn tobacco boxes. The trade of *Dunkirk* with *Holland* is now reduced to the importation only of the returns the former gets by its *American* commerce, and which are principally ſent to *Rotterdam*. *St. Valary* has hardly any trade with the *Dutch*, nor does *Caen* remit them any thing but paper, which is ſent both to *Amſterdam* and *Rotterdam*. *St. Malo* ſupplies the former with paper, honey, grain, calf-ſkins, grindſtones, *India* goods, coarſe ſugars, and ſeveral *Spaniſh* commodities.

Nantes ſends them *Bretagne* linen, butter, when ſcarce in *Holland*, corn, ſuch as wheat, rye, and maſlin, honey, *Gâtinois* ſaffron, *Loire* wine and brandy, paper, prunes of *St. Catharine*, ſugar, indigo, cocao, rocou for dying, and cotton wool: *Rochelle* furniſhes *Amſterdam* with wine and brandy, ſalt, paper, brown ſugar, ſyrup, indigo, *Martinico* cocao, walnut-tree boards, &c. The iſles of *Rhè*, *Oleron*, and town of *Cognac*, ſupply it plentifully with ſmall wines, particularly that from *St. Martin*, brandy and ſalt. *Bourdeaux* ſends there brandy, vinegar, *Perigord* cheſnuts, prunes of *St. Antonin*, walnuts, and walnut-tree planks, honey, *Montauban* ſaffron, linſeed for oil, paper, turpentine reſin, and pitch, coarſe ſugars, indigo, and rocou, ſyrups, and ſeveral other commodities. *Bergerac* only affords for this trade, wine and cheſnuts, with which at leaſt a hundred and fifty ſhips go yearly laden from hence and *Libourne* to *Amſterdam*. From *Bayonne* are carried there the ſeveral wines of *Journanſon*, *Bearn*, *Chaloſſe*, and *cape Breton*; brandies, cheſnuts, prunes, hams, liquorice, turpentine, reſin, and pitch; a large parcel of *Spaniſh* wool, honey, bed feathers, and linſeed. *Lyons* only deals with *Amſterdam* in ſilks and exchanges, though *Marſeilles* ſends there olive oil, ſoap white and marbled, brandy, *St. Lawrence* wine, olives, capers, anchovies, honey, almonds, figs, raiſins, currants, tunny fiſh, dates, verdegris, perfumes, woad of *Languedoc*, *Marſeilles* quilting, ſilk ſtockings of *Niſmes*, all ſorts of *Arabian* and *Levant* drugs, coffee, ſilk, cotton wool and thread, *Angora* goats hair, camels hair, and ſeveral other ſorts of merchandize.

And

And what *Holland* ſends to *France* in return, are cloths, cambricks, hollands, cotton wool and thread chints and muſlins, but theſe by ſtealth, as they are contraband, ſugar candy, pepper, cinnamon, cloves, mace, nutmegs, writing quills, fine wool, horſe hair ox horns, drugs for dying, diamonds, pearls, and ſeed pearls, madder, galls, gums, allum, copperas, vitriol, pewter, lead, copper, tin, ſteel, iron, iron plates, pots and ſeveral other works of this metal; limbecks for diſtilleries, and kettles for boiling ſugar; braſs and iron wire, quickſilver, refined brimſtone, all ſorts of tanned hides, *Ruſſia* leather, all ſorts of ſkins, flax, hemp, cables and cordage for ſhips, ſail-cloth, maſts, yards, and plank for all marine uſes; timber for houſe-building, reſin, pitch, tar, cheeſe, tallow, candles, butter, ſalmon pickled and ſmoaked, herrings, whalebone, train, linſeed, and rape oils, linſeed for ſowing, muſk, civet, and ambergris, coral, and yellow amber, ſtaves, caſks, aſhes for the ſoap works and whitſterers, white and yellow wax, wax candles and flambeaus, ſtarch; all ſorts of threads for ſewing or weaving, as alſo for making cables and ſails, china-ware, tea and chocolate, couries, and all ſorts of copper baſons and mercerie for the *Guinea* trade; tapeſtries of different ſpecies, cannon, and all ſorts of fire-arms, powder, bullets, and bombs.

By which may be in part ſeen how conſiderable a trade is carried on between *France* and *Holland*; and if we may believe the author of the Memoirs *on the Commerce of the* Dutch, Monſ. *Boreel*, who was their ambaſſador to his moſt Chriſtian majeſty, had declared and proved to the *French* court, that in the year 1658, goods had been entered in the ſeveral cuſtom-houſes of the Seven United Provinces to above three million and a half of guilders in value, in the following different ſorts of commodities, *viz.*

	Guilders.
Of velvets, ſattins, gold, ſilver, and other brocades, taffeties, &c. made at *Lyons*, *Tours*, and *Paris*, to the value of	6,000,000
Of ſilk ribbons, thread, and gold and ſilver laces, buttons, ſtay-laces, &c.	2,000,000
Of caſtor, nicuna, and *Caudebec* hats, made at *Paris*, &c.	1,500,000
Of feathers, belts, fans, head-dreſſes, looking-glaſſes, watches, clocks, and other merchandize of this ſort	2,000,000
Of gloves made at *Paris*, *Rouen*, and *Vendome*	1,500,000
Of wools ſpun in *Picardy*	1,500,000
Of the different ſorts of paper made in *Auvergne*, *Limoſin*, *Poictou*, *Champagne*, and *Normandy*	2,000,000
Of pins and needles, box, ebony, and ivory combs	500,000
Of hardware from *Auvergne*	500,000
Of the different ſorts of linens from *Bretagne* and *Normandy*	5,000,000
Of furniture, beds, quilts, blankets, curtains, and fringes	5,000,000
Of *Bourdeaux*, *Gaſcoyne*, *Saintonge*, *Orleans*, *Anjou*, and *Nantes* wine	5,000,000
Of brandy and vinegar	1,500,000
Of ſaffron, ſoap, honey, almonds, olives, prunes, &c.	2,000,000
Which imports together make thirty-ſix millions of guilders	36,000,000

Monſ. *Boreel* repreſents, that beſides all this, *Holland* annually extracted from *Rochelle*, *Marans*, *Brouage*, and the iſlands of *Rhè* and *Oleron*, above five or ſix hundred ſhip-loads of ſalt, without including hemp, wheat, and other grain that they take from *France* in a plentiful year, which ſometimes amount to more than ſix millions; and though their trade muſt have ſuffered ſome alteration in near a century that has elapſed ſince the above calculation was made, yet it ſtill continues very great, and moſt of the ſame commodities exchanged as were by the preceding account.

The *French* likewiſe carry on a very important trade with *Portugal*, *Spain*, and *Italy*, though nothing nigh ſo much as they formerly did, as *Spain* in particular has within a few years paſt ſet up ſeveral manufactures of ſilk, more eſpecially at *Valencia*, which now rival the *Lyonnois* fabricks in pattern, goodneſs, and dye; they however ſtill ſupply *Portugal* with this commodity, and both kingdoms with ſome woollens for their *American* trade; on the contrary, raw ſilk is carried from *Italy* to *France* as well by ſea as land, and

and all the *Italian* ſtates in return take off ſome part of their fleecy treaſure wrought into ſerges, cloths, druggets, &c. Of hats, ſome are yet exported to all theſe countries, though in nothing near the quantities as was uſual when thoſe of *Caudebec* were the celebrated ones of *Europe*; their linens and lace alſo continue to find a ſale as well in moſt parts of *Italy* as the *Spaniſh* and *Portugueſe* dominions, both in this part of the globe and *America*; and theſe ſtates furniſh the wants of the *French* with large parcels of hides from *Buenos Ayres* and *Neuva Calonia*, as they do with ſnuff and roll tobacco; of the former it is ſaid, about two thouſand ton from *Spain*, and as much of the latter from *Portugal*; they alſo take from *Spain* large quantities of ſoap ready made, with oil and ſoſa or barilla, to manufacture more at home; and with this latter they likewiſe ſupply themſelves for their plate glaſs fabricks. With their wine, brandies, and ſalt, they carry on a prodigious trade to all the *North*, for though many of thoſe parts are ſupplied with theſe commodities at ſecond-hand by the *Dutch*, yet none totally; for *Sweden*, *Denmark*, *Ruſſia*, and the *Dantzickers* relieve a great part of their wants with their own ſhipping, which they load with iron, ſteel, copper, tin, lead, powder, ſtock-fiſh, ſalt-fiſh, tallow, wools, boards, maſts, hemp, cordage, tar, and other naval ſtores for the *French* markets; though indeed, in regard of the *French* intereſt, it ſignifies very little what nations are the exporters of their commodities, provided they be taken off. They carry on an immenſe trade to the *Levant*, and on the coaſts of *Barbary*, principally with their own products and manufactures, and ſupply all their *Weſt-India* ſettlements with them; they ſhare all the *European* and *American* fiſheries, and if they do not do as much as the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* do in them, they do more I believe than all the other nations put together. Their commerce with *Germany* is alſo conſiderable, and a great part of this is carried on by land, as the two empires in many places join, ſo that ſilks, ſalt, woollens, &c. they may get to market without the intervention of any ſea carriage, and bring back an aſſortment of thoſe fine threads and laces for which many of thoſe are ſo famous. The *Flemings* come empty, and load back with wine, brandy, ſyrup, and ſail-cloth. The *Hamburghers* bring lead, copper, ſtarch, ſtaves, ſteel, iron; and in return take ſalt, wines, brandy, indigo, ginger, and paper. For carrying on their *Weſt-India* trade, the *French* have a company with an excluſive charter, which was at firſt formed in 1628, to ſupport the colonies they had at that time eſtabliſhed in *Canada*, and to ſettle others in that vaſt tract of land then moſt part unknown; this company immediately began to flouriſh, and the large ſettlements ſince made there are properly owing to its activity and good management, though it ſubſiſted no longer than till 1649, when it began to ſell part of its grant, and finiſhed the whole by 1651. This occaſioned a ſucceſſion of companies under different denominations, and frequently ſplit into ſeveral ſocieties, too prolix to be inſerted here, till they were re-united again in one, in 1664, under the title of *The Royal* Weſt-India *Company*, but this only laſted for about nine years, when the king annulled the patent, and annexed all the *American* ſettlements to this crown, at which time there was alſo eſtabliſhed a more conſiderable aſſociation, I mean that of the *Eaſt-India* Company, which ſtill ſubſiſts; and there are now very large colonies and ſettlements in both the different diſtricts, though the ſupport of the one and the other has coſt that monarch ſeveral millions. Here is likewiſe the company *du Baſtion de France*, ſettled in the kingdom of *Algiers*; and that of *Senegal*, after ſome years traffick, was in 1718 ſwallowed up by their grand company of the *Indies*; though out of this ſprung their *Guinea* company, which changed its name for that of the *Aſſiento*, and then for the *South Sea* Company, and in its turn loſt both the one and the other, in its abolition, the king laying the trade of their diſtrict open to all its ſubjects in 1716. They have alſo had their *Hudſon's-Bay*, *Miſſiſippi*, *Weſtern*, and *Canada* Companies; the Company of *Acadie*, Company of the *North*, *Levant* Company, and *St. Domingo* Company, all which have been ſo altered and jumbled together, that it would take up too much time, and be little to the purpoſe, to give a diſtinct hiſtory of them: I ſhall therefore conclude my diſſertation on the trade of *France*, with this additional remark, that, notwithſtanding its ſufferings by the late war, it ſeems a very growing one, and muſt be regarded with a jealous eye by every well-wiſher to that of *Great-Britain*.

Of

Of the Trade of SPAIN.

THE principal, and moſt beneficial branches of this commerce, have been treated of already in that carried on with us, as the trade with the *French* can never be accounted ſo, the balance being greatly in their favour, even in that, leſs than middling, traffick yet ſubſiſting between the two crowns. The chief places of trade in *Spain*, are *Madrid*, *St. Sebaſtian*, *Bilboa*, *Seville*, *Cadiz*, and in its bay, *St. Maria*, *Port Real*, *St. Lucar*, and *Rota*, *Malaga*, *Carthagena*, *Alicant*, *Valencia*, and *Barcelona*, in all which the *Dutch* have ſome commerce, and, next to that with the *Engliſh*, the moſt advantageous one to the *Spaniards*. *Madrid*, the capital of *Spain*, is ſituated almoſt in the middle of it, and conſequently lies very diſtant from the ſea, which however does not hinder its carrying on a conſiderable trade, by means of the correſpondence it has ſettled with the ſeveral ſea ports of the kingdom, and elſewhere, more eſpecially at *Cadiz* and *Carthagena*, as theſe are the uſual places where goods are landed for the metropolis; and it is here that all foreign commodities are entered for the court, on account of the difference in the cuſtoms, which greatly vary between the ſeveral ports of this kingdom. At *St. Sebaſtian's* great quantities of wool are ſhipped for *England*, *France*, and *Holland*, as alſo cheſnuts and ſmall nuts for the latter, both from hence and *Gigon*, which is but a little diſtant. From *Bilboa*, the *Dutch* carry wool, iron, ſaffron, cheſnuts, oranges, and lemons: From *Seville* they take olives, oil, wool, oranges, lemons, *Morocco* hides, and wine: From *Cadiz*, they have indigo, cochineal, tobacco *de Verines*, jeſuits bark, ſarſaparilla, venelloes, and other *American* drugs and hides, ſalt, wine, oil, figs, raiſins, wool, &c. At *Malaga* and *Carthagena*, they ſupply themſelves with wool, oil, olives, raiſins, figs, and wine, and from this latter with ſome ſoſa or barilla. *Alicant* affords them ſtill greater ſupplies, as from hence they have a better ſort of the laſt-mentioned commodity; red wine, accounted by the *Dutch* a good remedy for the dyſentery, *Caſtile* ſoap, anniſeeds, cumminſeeds, almonds, raiſins, ſaffron, oil, and ſalt. *Valencia*, though the capital of the kingdom of that name, and a moſt delightful fertile country, produces nothing for the *Dutch*, nor indeed any other nation, but raw or wrought ſilks, of which the firſt is however generally all ſhipped at *Alicant*, when the extraction is permitted, which has for ſome years been denied, and *Valencia* grows no almonds or wines, as moſt authors have erroneouſly aſſerted. *Barcelona* is the capital of *Catalonia*, where ſome few woollens are made, though the only extracts from theſe parts for *Holland* are brandies and nuts, chiefly ſhipped at *Saloe*. The merchandizes which the *Dutch* carry to *Spain* are *Holland*, *Sileſia*, and *Oſnabruck* linens, printed cottons and chints, muſlins, cambricks, *Brabant* and *Flanders* lace, gold and ſilver ditto, *Engliſh* and *Dutch* cloth, though I believe theſe are now prohibited, gold, ſilver, and ſilken ſtuffs, gauzes, ribbons, fans, wigs, velvets plain and flowered, caffoys, ſilk and worſted ſtockings, merceries, and hardware of all ſorts, pepper, cloves, mace, and nutmegs, wheat and other grain, when wanted, wood for the building of ſhips, canvas, cords, and twine, ſhips built on purpoſe for ſale, anaſcotes, lamparillas of *Bruges*, and picottes of *Liſle*, tapes white and coloured, butter, cheeſe, ſewing thread, paper, cards, table linen, *Ruſſia*, and other hides, &c. The commerce between *Italy* and *Spain* conſiſts in ſeveral ſorts of wrought ſilks from *Naples*, *Florence*, *Milan*, *Genoa*, *Meſſina*, and *Leghorn*, hoops, pipe-ſtaves, paper, linens, and corn, on failure of the *Spaniſh* harveſt. The *Swedes* and *Danes* bring only iron, copper, pitch, tar, and lumber: and re-load with wine, brandy, ſalt, &c. The *Hamburghers* likewiſe take off theſe commodities, and beſides, they yearly freight two or three ſhips, to load almoſt ſolely with ſaffron and almonds. The iſland of *Majorca* is very fruitful in oil, of which great quantities is yearly ſhipped for all parts of the North, and that of *Ivica* is greatly frequented for its ſalt, of which one ſort is different in colour and grain from that made at *Almat*. The greateſt and moſt important part of the *Spaniſh* trade is carried on at *Cadiz*, and this on account of the galleons and flotas being diſpatched from, and returning there. And as it is a commerce in which the principal nations of *Europe* are concerned, I ſhall give my reader ſome idea of the method of its tranſaction, and acquaint him with the aſſortments of goods proper for an intereſt therein. The galleons

was

was a name formerly given to large men of war of three or four decks; and though it has been for a long time diſuſed with this ſignificancy, it is however ſtill retained by the *Spaniards*, and uſed indifferently for all the ſhips which yearly ſail from *Cadiz*, for *Carthagena* and *Porto-Bello*; of theſe, there are eight for the king's account, which are men of war, and from twelve to ſixteen belonging to merchants, who obtain, or rather purchaſe, the permiſſion to undertake this *American* voyage. The ſhips are all fitted out at *Cadiz*, from whence they may ſail at any time, though they commonly depart ſome months before the flota, which leave this place always in *Auguſt*, and are about two years before they return. The flota conſiſts of three men of war for the king's account, and an equal number with the galleons for the merchants, from four hundred to a thouſand ton, which ſails, as before obſerved, about *Auguſt*, for *la Vera Cruz*, and is generally nineteen or twenty months in its voyage. Beſides theſe diſtinctions in the *Weſt-India* convoys, there is yet another, under the denomination of the flotilla, or little flota, which the *Spaniards* give to ſome ſhips, ſent before the flota on its return from *la Vera Cruz*, with an account of the time of its departure, and what its loading conſiſts of. When theſe fleets ſet out together, they ſeparate in the latitude of the *Antilles*, and rejoin on their coming back at the *Havanna*, in the iſle of *Cuba*; the galleons are always the richeſt, though the aſſortments of goods proper for the different markets, much the ſame; the following therefore will indifferently ſerve for both.

From ENGLAND.

Cloths in twenty pieces, nineteen brown and one black.
Sempeternas, in forty pieces, the following colours, *viz.*
Fifteen pieces of parrot green, fifteen pieces of ſky blue, five pieces of muſk, five pieces of black.
Serges, all brown, or ſorted like the ſempeternas.
Eſtaminas, wide and well calendered, brown and green.
Serges, fine, of a ſcarlet colour.
Says, white and black, well calendered.
Bombazeen, double, brown and greeniſh.
Serges of *Hoogwet*, half white and half black, very fine and well calendered.
Bays of *Colcheſter*, the hundred pieces aſſorted as follows, *viz.*
Twenty pieces black, fifteen pieces parrot green, fifteen pieces ſky blue, twelve pieces of the beſt yellow, ten pieces ſcarlet, ten pieces red, eight pieces violet, five pieces very white, five pieces carachuca, a colour which I am quite ignorant of.
Stockings, worſted, of the firſt and ſecond ſort.
Ditto, ſilk, ordinary knit, in packets of ten pair, *viz.*
Three pair ſky blue, two pair dove colour, three pair parrot green, two pair light yellow.

From FRANCE.

Several ſorts of linen, as rouennes, florettes, blancartes, &c.
Caſtor hats, two thirds white, and one third black.
Pluſh velvet, the twelve pieces aſſorted as follows,
Four pieces muſk, two pieces olive colour, two pieces amber colour, one piece ſky blue, one piece fleſh colour, one piece parrot green, one piece black.
Stuffs called lamas, twelve pieces, aſſorted as follows,
Three pieces fleſh colour, three pieces ſky blue, three pieces parrot green, three pieces carachuca.
Thread ſtockings.
Laces, gold and ſilver, from one to eight fingers wide, one third of each ſort.
Cuts of black laces, a foot, or half a yard wide.

From

From HOLLAND and FLANDERS.

Cloth, fine, of two aunes wide, twelve pieces, aſſorted as follows, *viz.*
Two pieces black, two pieces ſcarlet, two pieces of a light nut brown, two pieces olive, two pieces of deep cinnamon, and two pieces of muſk.
Cotton printed cloths, called Guineas, which are denominated hollandillas in *Spain*; twenty-five aunes long, and the aſſortment of a hundred pieces to be as follows, &c.
Thirty pieces deep blue, twenty pieces pale blue, fifteen pieces parrot green, fifteen pieces orange, ten pieces muſk, five pieces yellow, and five pieces fleſh colour.
Or as the ſubſequent;
Fifty pieces of blue, deep and pale, ten pieces of a pale fleſh colour, ten pieces of parrot green, ten pieces of orange, ten pieces of muſk, ten pieces yellow.
Some pieces of goods made of goats hair, wide and narrow, very fine, of muſk and black colours.
Nonpareils, palimites, ſerges of *Leige* of a deep ſcarlet; ditto, corded, of *Holland*, of lively colours; dimities, browns and greens.
Says, fine, half black and half of a very good white.
Tapes, white, made of *Erverwelt* thread, of twenty-eight threads, the two thirds.
Ditto, fleſh colour, of eighteen threads, the other one third.
Caſtor hats, fine, two thirds white and one third black.
Pepper and cinnamon, when they are cheap; as the charges run high on them.
Cloves and mace, in a ſmall quantity, as the conſumption is not great.
Ruſſia hides; muſk in the cods and out of them.
Wax, white, in cakes of fine roves: knives, with ivory handles.
Stuffs of *Leyden*, of a fine black, two and three headed velvets.
Pluſh velvet.
Silk brocades of plain colours, among which muſt be neither red nor fleſh colour.
Parragons of *Liſle*, and double ones of *Valenciennes*.
Picote woollen, of modeſt colours and browns.
Ditto, ſilk, lamparilles and anaſcotes.
Serges, fine, of *Germany*, all of brown colours.
Cambricks, of the fineſt and cleareſt ſorts.
Hollands, very fine; and laces of all ſorts, eſpecially fine.
Lace, called cortes, of the price of eight or ſixteen rials of plate the yard; the aſſortments of the cortes of *Anvers* are made for a hundred, as follows, *viz.*
Twenty ſorts of tranſillas, in two aſſortments, *viz.*
Ten of the ſame pattern, from two to four inches wide.
Forty aluxeriados, with ſmall holes in,
twenty-five from two to four inches width,
fifteen from two to five inches width,
Twenty puntas de moſquito, the half from three to eight or ten inches wide, and the other half from four to eight or ten inches wide, but each ſort to be of the ſame pattern.
Ten licenciados, very fine, of one or two inches wide, and ſome from three to four inches wide, for women's head dreſſes.
Tranſillas and aluxeriados, of the fineſt, from one to two inches wide.
Damaſk napkins and table-cloths.
Some platilles, eſtopilles, and bocadilles.

From

From ITALY.

Lamas of ſilk of *Naples*, the ten pieces aſſorted as follows, *viz.*
Two pieces fleſh colour, three pieces parrot green, two pieces ſky blue, and two pieces dove colour.
Silk ſtockings of *Milan* with long clocks, each dozen ſeparate, with the following colours.
Three pair dove colour, three pair parrot green, three pair ſky blue, three pair light yellow.
Ditto, for women, of the ſame colours.
Ditto, of *Meſſina* and *Genoa*, about half the quantity as from *Milan*.
Ditto, for children of the ſame colours.
Guirviones, or corcondilles of *Naples*, *Meſſina*, and *Genoa*, of brown colours.
Silk eſtaminas and gorgeranes, of the ſame colours.
Plain ſilks of *Florence* of a low price, the ten pieces aſſorted thus;
Three pieces parrot green, three pieces dove colour, one piece ſky blue, one piece light yellow, one piece of a fine white, one piece of an amber colour.
Flowered ſilks of a middling price, with lively colours, and ſome brown.
Gold and ſilver ſilks, from twenty to twenty-four rials of plate the yard.
Lamas, of lively colours, all with ſilver, and none with gold.
Calabria ſilk, a hundred ſkeins, ſorted as follows;
Fifty ſkeins brown; ten black, pearl and white; ten parrot green; ten dove colour; ten deep and ſky blue; five deep green; five deep yellow.

Since the above calculation was made, the *Spaniards* have improved greatly in their manufactures; and now, at leaſt in a great part, ſupply ſeveral of the preceding commodities from their own looms; of which Don *Geronimo de Uztariz* ſays, in his theory and practice of commerce, there were formerly no leſs than ſixteen thouſand in *Seville*, though they now are reduced to about three hundred; which decreaſe, though a ſeeming contradiction to what I have aſſerted of the *Spaniſh* improvements is however not ſo in fact; as the decay of trade in one place has been more than equivalently augmented in another; thus the city of *Valencia*, *Alicant*, *Alcoy*, &c. have gone on for ſome years paſt increaſing both in their ſilk and woollen manufactures, inſomuch that it is now computed there are in this kingdom only two thouſand looms; in *Catalonia* above five hundred; and in the kingdom of *Granada* a thouſand: And as there are alſo ſeveral of both ſorts in other provinces, we may reaſonably conclude, there are not at preſent ſo few as ten thouſand in all *Spain*, which one would imagine ſhould be ſufficient to clothe both rich and poor, as the inhabitants of *Spain* are not ſuppoſed to exceed ſeven millions and a half; however, we find the contrary, and though the imports to that kingdom are greatly diminiſhed within a few years paſt, yet they ſtill continue very conſiderable, more eſpecially to furniſh out the aſſortments proper for the *American* ſettlements: Wool and ſilk are the natural products of this country, ſo that the natives have a conſtant ſupply of materials for their manufactures within themſelves, and the crown has prudently prohibited the extraction of the latter, in order to encourage them, as I doubt not it would the former, did not the ſheep produce more than ſufficient for the ſubjects' uſe. A patent for the making of cryſtal-glaſs was granted on the 30th of *January*, 1720, to Don *John Goyeneche*, which ſtill continues; and the ſame gentleman undertook the cutting down, and conveying from the *Pyrenees*, maſts, and timber for ſhipping, which he ſtill performs, by having eſtabliſhed three works in the higheſt and moſt craggy parts of thoſe mountains; one of them in the kingdom of *Arragon*, upon the mountains of *Espunal*; another in the ſame kingdom, in the valley of *Hecho*, and upon the mountains of *Oza*; and the third in the kingdom of *Navarre*, in the vale of *Roncal*, and upon the mountains of *Maze*, *Zurizabeiti*, and *Yzeizpeta*, all being brought by land and water carriage into the river *Ebro*, for his Catholic majeſty's navy. It is alſo owing to the induſtry of this great and uſeful man, that many fabricks of pitch and tar are eſtabliſhed in many parts of the kingdom of *Arragon* and *Catalonia*, more eſpecially in the moun-

tains of *Tortoſa*, where the greateſt plenty of pines affords ſufficient matter for a very large increaſe of theſe neceſſary commodities; and indeed moſt of the mountains in *Spain* are covered with theſe trees, and the extraction of theſe reſins ſo eaſy, that it is a matter of ſurpriſe any importation of it is permitted from other parts; yet I believe much more is brought in than made here, notwithſtanding what Don *Geronimo de Uztariz*, before quoted, aſſerts, that the manufacture of all kinds of rigging in *Port-Royal* is with hemp and tar of the *Spaniſh* growth. At *Cada* in the kingdom of *Gallicia*, cables, cordage, and ſail cloth are made, as this latter was, ſome years ago, by that good ſubject and conſummate ſtateſman the prince of *Campo Florido*, then viceroy of *Valencia*. The aforeſaid Don *John de Goyeneche* eſtabliſhed with his glaſs fabrick twenty-ſix looms for cloths, which manufactured fifty thouſaud yards yearly for clothing the troops; beſides others for ſoldiers' hats, buff, and ſhamois leather, looms for weaving ſilk handkerchiefs, ribbons, and girdles; a diſtillery for brandy and *Hungary* water. In *Madrid* has been ſet up a manufacture of tiſſues, luſtrings, and other ſilks, in imitation of thoſe made at *Lyons* in *France*, and from whence moſt of the artificers have been drawn; without the gates of that metropolis has likewiſe been raiſed a fabrick of fine tapeſtry, ſimilar to thoſe of *Flanders*, under the direction of maſters and workmen from that country. The fabricks of fine cloths at *Guadalaxara*, *Valdemero*, *Alcoy*, &c. are very conſiderable, and are undoubtedly greatly improved both in quantity and quality within a few years paſt; yet our above-mentioned author muſt excuſe my diſſenting from his determination in favour of the latter, when he aſſerts they are as fine as the *Engliſh*; for I cannot allow them to be equal to the *French*, much leſs to what is undoubtedly their ſuperiors; and I ſpeak this with due deference to Don *Geronimo*'s judgment, which I revere in other particulars, though in this it ſeems ſomething biaſſed and prejudiced in favour of his country.

The *Spaniards* are well known to have excellent iron, and may whenever they pleaſe caſt very good cannon, ball, &c. at their founderies of *Lierganes* and *Cavada*, which are but at a ſmall diſtance from the dock yards of *Guarnito* and *Santona*. From the fabricks of *Eugi*, *Azura*, and *Iturbieta*, a ſupply of bombs, grenadoes, ball, and grape ſhot, may be drawn, and gunpowder is made, all glazed, in ſeveral parts of the kingdom. In the forges of *Placentia* in *Guipuſcoa*, only three leagues diſtant from the ſea, is manufactured a conſiderable number of good fire-arms, ſo that they may eaſily be conveyed by water to any of the yards, as nails, anchors, and other iron works, proper for marine uſes, may be, their forges enjoying the ſame advantageous ſituation; hemp grows plentifully in ſeveral parts of *Spain*, and might eaſily be increaſed, if the natives ſet about its cultivation, particularly in the plains of *Granada*, *Murcia*, and *Valencia*, where I have ſeen five crops of it, and its price ſo reaſonable, that my afore-mentioned author ſays, a propoſal was made to furniſh the king with 25,000 quintals, at four dollars *per* quintal, clear of all charges.

I ſhall now ſay ſomething concerning the companies eſtabliſhed in *Spain*, and with this cloſe up my account of the trade of that kingdom.

The Royal Company of the Philippines.

THE firſt aſſociation in this country was that now mentioned, whoſe charter was dated at *Seville* the 29th of *March*, 1733, with the following articles.

This company was eſtabliſhed to carry on a trade directly to the *Philippines*, and had a privilege, Art. I. To ſail to the ſaid iſles, and to trade there, and in the *Eaſt-Indies*, and on the coaſts of *Africk*, both on this, and on the other ſide of the *Cape of Good-Hope*, and in all the ports where other nations have a free trade. Art. II. and III. This privilege is excluſive, and all former permiſſions given are hereby revoked. Art. IV. This company may hoiſt the king's arms in all their colours, have a ſeal, bearing the arms of *Cadiz*, to uſe in all their affairs. Art. V. The ſhips of this company ſhall pay no duties, being conſidered on the footing of the royal navy; and the charity for the ſeminary of *St. Elme*, and the admiſſion of youth for the ſtudy of navigation, ſhall be at the choice of the directors. Art. VI. As alſo the nomination of the maſters, carpenters, and

and caulkers; on condition, however, that they be with the king's approbation. Art. VII. If the king ſells or freights any ſhips to the company, they ſhall be ſuch as it requires; and the price of the ſale or hire ſhall be agreed between the intendant and comptroller of the marine at *Cadiz* on the one part, and the directors of the company on the other. Art. VIII. IX. X. XI. and XII. They may build ſhips in any part of the king's dominions, or out of them; and if they buy them abroad, they may bring them to *Cadiz*, without paying duties, except on thoſe they re-ſell; and all the cordage, ſails, &c. ſhall enjoy the ſame exemption, as thoſe uſed immediately for the king's ſervice; and in caſe they want any thing from the royal arſenals, it ſhall be delivered them for its juſt value. The company may ſettle magazines wherever they pleaſe, which ſhall enjoy the ſame privileges as the king's, and be viſited in like manner with theſe, on ſuſpicion of any fraud. The directors may nominate their officers from among any foreigners, provided that the captain and half the crew are *Spaniards*. Art. XIII. XIV. XV. and XVI. And the company may alſo name ſtrangers, for their factors, who, as well as the officers, ſhall be ſubject to puniſhment if they do not actually follow the directors' orders. The king will grant the company ſome troops, if neceſſary; and if the ſhips of the ſaid company, which are prohibited going to *America*, are forced on that coaſt, they ſhall be regarded as men of war, and provided, at a reaſonable price, with all they want; and in caſe they have not ſufficient caſh to diſcharge the expence, they ſhall be ſupplied with it from the royal coffers, and the company ſhall reimburſe the king at *Cadiz*. Art. XVII. XVIII. XIX. and XX. The company may freely embark any merchandize and products, either of *Spain* or other countries, to ſell or truck; and they may alſo load 500,000 dollars, more or leſs, on each ſhip, to employ in the purchaſe of goods; and in caſe any ſilver remains, they may truck it for gold, and on the extraction of the ſaid ſilver they ſhall pay no cuſtom, &c. The remaining articles, to the number of fifty-two, are concerning their cargoes, cuſtoms, &c.

Concerning the Guipuſcoa *Company.*

THE province of *Guipuſcoa*, ſeeing their countrymen deſpoiled of the *Carracca* trade by foreigners, offered his Catholick majeſty, to equip for his and the nation's ſervice, ſome men of war, and to ſend them to the *Caraccas*, to facilitate the means of preventing the ſaid detriment, and ſecure the future advantages of that trade to themſelves; his majeſty admitted the offers, and granted the ſaid province an excluſive charter for that trade, on the following conditions.

1. That the province ſhould erect a company, and ſend yearly to the *Caraccas* two ſhips of forty or fifty guns, laden with the products of *Spain*, which ſhall proceed to the port of *Guayoa*, and being unladed, ſhall go out and cruize on the coaſt, and take all ſhips and veſſels they ſhall find carrying on an illicit commerce, and may extend their cruize from the river *Oronoko* to the river *de la Hacha*, for which purpoſe they ſhall be furniſhed with a commiſſion from his majeſty.

2. That the two ſhips ſhall be loaded at *St. Sebaſtian*, or at *Paſſage*, and inſtead of the royal duties which they ſhould pay at *Cadiz*, they ſhall render to his majeſty an equivalent ſervice, and ſail directly from *Guipuſcoa* for the *Caraccas*.

3. That on returning with their cargo of cocoa, ſilver, gold, tobacco, ſarſaparilla, hides, and other products of thoſe parts, they ſhall proceed to *Cadiz*; and after having been viſited, and the royal duties paid, they may tranſport to *Cantabria* ſuch part of their lading as they ſhall think proper, without ſuffering the conſiderable expence of delivering and re-ſhipping their goods.

4. That the prizes which they ſhall make in *America*, ſhall be divided one-third to the crew, and two-thirds to the company.

5. That the merchandize taken may be ſold at the *Caraccas*, on paying the king's cuſtoms. The ſhips taken, with their loadings of cocoa, and other goods, ſhall be regiſtered and ſent to *Spain*, and the ſhips that ſhall be deemed fit for cruiſers may be equipped for that purpoſe.

6. That

6. That the company's factors, having any quantity of cocoa remaining, may ſend it to *La Vera Cruz*, in the barks appointed for the trade permitted to the inhabitants of the *Caraccas*.

7. That the factors ſhall be obliged to ſupply with goods, beſides the province of *Venezuela*, thoſe of *Cumana*, *Margarita*, and *la Trinidad*.

8. That the governor of the *Caraccas* ſhall be nominated judge conſervador of the company and their dependencies, with a prohibition to all tribunals and miniſters to intermeddle, with a right of appeal to the council of the *Indies*.

9. That the ſaid ſhips ſhall be exempt from paying ſtrangers' duties, &c.

10. That his majeſty will maintain the ſaid company under his royal protection, and make thoſe concerned in it to enjoy all the rights and honours that appertain to thoſe of his royal navy; and the ſhare which any one ſhall take in this commerce ſhall not prejudice his honour, eſtate, or reputation, neither directly or indirectly; but on the contrary, this ſhall be a new luſtre added to his gentility, his ſervices, his character, &c.

The ſaid company formed bye-laws, for their better government, to the number of twenty-four, which I excuſe adding, as ſuperfluous here; and for the ſame reaſon ſhall omit mentioning the ſteps taken by the *Dutch*, by their miniſters at *Madrid* and *Paris*, to obtain a revocation from his Catholic majeſty of the ſaid company's patent.

Of the Commerce of PORTUGAL.

THERE is hardly a ſtate in *Europe*, with the title of a kingdom, and whoſe king has no additional territories, that is of leſs extent than that of *Portugal*; and yet no one has puſhed trade farther, or has maintained it with a ſuperior reputation. Its great conqueſts in both *Indies*, its eſtabliſhments in many places on the coaſt of *Africa*, and the poſſeſſion of the *Azores*, *Madeira*, and *Cape de Verd* iſlands, for a long time ſupported the ſaid commerce, which it might probably have yet preſerved, had the union between this kingdom and *Spain* never happened.

This union ſo fatal to the *Portugueſe* trade, was agreed on in 1580, after the death of cardinal *Henry*, ſucceſſor to the unfortunate *Sebaſtian*, who was killed at the battle of *Alcacer* in *Barbary*, the 4th of *Auguſt*, 1578; and thereby becoming ſubject to the *Spaniſh* monarchy, it found a very formidable enemy in the *Dutch*, who were combating for liberty, almoſt at the ſame time that the others began to ſuffer the yoke which they were ſhaking off.

Brazil was ſoon loſt, and their new enemies became maſters of a part in their *Eaſt-India* conqueſts; and being likewiſe bereaved of a ſhare of their colonies on the *Guinea* coaſt, they had barely power left to ſupport the remaining part of their *African* trade, which had formerly been equally glorious and profitable to them. It is true that after a conſtrained union, or rather ſervitude of ſixty years, *Portugal* recovered its primitive power or liberty, and all the ſtates, which it had remaining in the other three parts of the globe, were unanimous with it, in electing *John* duke of *Braganza* for their king, who was accordingly proclaimed on the 1ſt of *December*, 1640.

But the fatal blow to the *Portugueſe* commerce was ſtruck; for although they afterwards re-poſſeſſed *Brazil*, and their forts and eſtabliſhments on the *African* coaſt were reſtored to them, thoſe of the *Eaſt-Indies* were never again ſettled; inſomuch, that the trade ſince carried on at *Liſbon*, is nothing in compariſon with what it formerly drove, when the riches of *Perſia*, *Arabia*, the ſtates of the *Mogul*, the coaſts of *India*, *China*, *Japan*, and all the iſles of that vaſt part of the ocean beyond the line, came to be united at *Goa*, the capital of their *Eaſt-India* conqueſts, and were by numerous fleets brought to *Liſbon*, for their diſtribution to all the nations of *Europe*, by the hands only of theſe their ſole importers.

The preſent trade of *Portugal* is principally carried on by foreigners; and the chief places for it are *Liſbon*, *Porto Port*, *Ulla de Conda*, *St. Ubes*, and *Faro* in *Europe*; though in the commerce of their *American* and other ſettlements, none but the ſubjects can openly be concerned. Of that with the *Engliſh* I have already ſpoke, and ſhall now mention what branch the other nations are engaged in. The *Dutch* ſend to *Liſbon*, all ſorts of linen, woollen, and ſilk manufactures; ſuch as printed cottons, and chints, muſlins, and

and cambricks, *Holland*, *Oſnabruck*, and *Sileſia* linens, black ſilk and others, *Delft* ſerges, men and womens' cloths ready made, wigs, hats, and gloves, ſilk and worſted ſtockings, *Ruſſia* hides, copper pans and kettles, ſteel, mercery, and hardwares, powder, cannon balls, hemp, and flax, corn, paper, and cards, beſides which, moſt of the merchandizes ſent from *Holland* to *Cadiz* are proper for *Liſbon* or the *Brazils*.

And in return they take from the *Portugueſe*, *Brazil* ſugar, tobacco and ſnuffs; *Fernambuc*, *Campeche*, and *Brazil* wood, hides, cotton, ginger, divers drugs, ſweetmeats, indigo, cochineal, ſumack, annifeeds, wool, oil, and olives, figs, raiſins and almonds, oranges and lemons, pearls, diamonds, and other precious ſtones, gold and ſilver ingots and coin.

The *French* trade with *Portugal* is but ſmall, as his moſt Chriſtian majeſty brought it to this low ebb, by prohibiting the importation to his dominions of *Portugueſe* ſugars and tobacco; there is, however, a ſale of ſome of the *French* brocades, perukes, &c. though to no great value.

The commerce with *Italy* furniſhes them with paper, and ſome linens from *Genoa*; glaſs works from *Venice*; and ſilk from theſe and moſt other parts of this country; who carry back with them ſugar, hides, tobacco, &c.

From the northern powers are brought here hemp, flax, tar, pitch, iron, and all other naval ſtores for the king's yards and otherwiſe; beſides copper, linen, &c. and the ſhips bringing theſe commodities, of which the *Swedes* are always moſt, re-lade with wine, brandy, oil, ſalt, oranges, lemons, cork, ſumack, and ſome few other commodities.

The *American* trade employs a great number of ſhips; as there ſail annually from *Liſbon* and *Oporto* from twenty to twenty-two merchant-veſſels for *Rio Janeiro*; thirty for the *Bay of All Saints*; as many for *Pernambuc*, and ſeven or eight for *Paraiba*; thoſe for the two firſt places, of five hundred tons burthen; but for the latter, not above half as big.

All the ſhips deſtined for the ſame part ſail together, and obſerve the ſame method in their return; thoſe of *Oporto* joining thoſe of *Liſbon*. The *Paraiba* and *Pernambuc* fleets depart all in company, and come back in like manner: And the king grants five men of war yearly to convoy theſe fleets, *viz.* two for *Rio Janeiro*, two for *All Saints Bay*, and one for *Pernambuc*; ſending ſome veſſels to meet them on their return in the latitude of the *Azores*. The departure of all theſe ſhips for *Brazil* is commonly in *March*, and their return in *September* or *October*; and formerly it was permitted to carry ſilver with them for trade; but now this is prohibited, and their cargoes reſtrained to be goods, of which the following ones are the chief, *viz.* flour, wine, brandy, oil, ordinary worſted ſtuffs, linen and thread of the country; ſilk ſtockings, hats, baiſe, ſerges, and other woollens from *England* and *Holland*; whitened linen called *Panicos*, and raw ditto named *Aniages* and *Groga*; copper-plates, and other requiſites for the ſugar engines and mills from *Hamburgh*; ſome linens from *Bretagne*; a few druggets, ſerges, and clouded brocades of all ſorts of colours from *France*; and tabbies, taffeties, ſewing ſilk, paper, &c. from *Italy*. The *Engliſh* goods, however, make up the beſt half, and generally find the beſt diſpatch. From the *Bay of All Saints* the ſhips come laden with tobacco, ſugar, ſugar-candy, indigo, whale oil and fins, which come aſhore here in great quantities from *June* to *September*, cotton, oil, and balſam of capaiva, ipecacuanha, pareira, brava, or the wild vine, affirmed by Mr. *Savary* in his Dictionary, to come from hence, though denied by Dr. *James*, in his Diſpenſary, to be a native of this country, as he ſays that it is of the *Eaſt-India* growth; but allow it to be a good diuretic; and the former reports that the *Portugueſe* regard it as a ſpecific for the ſtone and gravel, which induced me to mention it here, ſome cinnamon, long pepper, ginger, elephants' teeth, from the coaſt of *Africk*, copper from *Angola*, hides, ſilk, dying and ſweet ſcented woods, ſaffron, rocou, laque, rock cryſtal, cocoa, ambergris, that the ſea ſometimes throws aſhore, amethiſts, of which here is a mine, gold, found in the gravel of a river near a place called *St. Paul*, of which the king's fifth may nearly amount to eight or nine hundred marks, and all ſorts of ſweetmeats wet and dry.

The ſhips that touch here from *Goa*, in their way to *Europe*, furniſh the inhabitants of *Brazil* with ſpice, drugs, and other *Eaſtern* merchandize; and by thoſe from *Angola* and *Congo* they receive their negroes, at leaſt fifteen thouſand yearly, ivory, wax, honey,

civet,

civet, gold, and all other commodities that thoſe parts produce; but theſe goods, the ſlaves excepted, are moſtly ſent to *Portugal* in the *Liſbon* fleet.

Pernambuc produces only ſugar, and *Brazil* or *Fernambuc* wood, being ſteril in the neceſſaries of life; and the inhabitants, who are more numerous than in any other part of the *Brazils*, would hardly be able to ſubſiſt without the foreign ſupplies the ſhips bring them; on the contrary, *Rio Janeiro* is extremely fertile in ſugar, indigo, and cotton, as it would be in tobacco, was the growth of more than what ſuffices for the inhabitants' uſe not prohibited; it likewiſe brings wheat to perfection, and has *Brazil* wood, hides, and fiſh oil in plenty.

It is particularly with the *Portugueſe* of this part that the *Spaniards* of *Buenos Ayres* carry on their trade; theſe furniſhing them with flour, biſcuit, ſalt, or dried meat; and the *Portugueſe* giving in exchange ſugar, tobacco, indigo, wine, brandy, rum, and ſeveral other merchandizes that they receive from *Europe*.

The principal company which the *Portugueſe* have is that trading to the coaſt of *Africa*, of which I ſhall give ſome account, and with it conclude my treatiſe on this nation.

The Portugueze African *Company*.

THE true object of this company's trade is the furniſhing *Brazil* with negroes; and their patent bears date the beginning of the year 1724, under the following articles:

1. The new company engages to build a fortreſs at their own expence at the mouth of the river *Angre*, over-againſt the iſle of *Coriſco*, which belongs to the king of *Benin*, near the coaſt of *Gahon*, otherwiſe called *Pongo*, in 1°. 30'. ſouth latitude.

2. That they ſhall furniſh as many negroes as the *Portugueſe* plantations in *America* ſhall have occaſion for.

3. That it ſhall not be permitted either to *Portugueſe* or foreign ſhips to traffick on the ſaid coaſt, on penalty of forfeiting ſhip and cargo.

4. Nevertheleſs if any ſhips are forced thither, either by ſtorm or ſome other neceſſity, the company's factors may permit them to water, and likewiſe ſell them the proviſions they may ſtand in need of, without permitting them, however to tranſact any buſineſs.

5. That this conceſſion ſhall laſt for fifteen years, after which it ſhall be lawful for his *Portugueſe* majeſty to prolong the term, or re-enter into poſſeſſion of the country granted.

6. In this laſt caſe, his majeſty may take poſſeſſion of the forts, artillery, ſhips, and other effects of the company, on paying ready money for them, according to the valuation.

Some time after this grant was made publick, the new company fixed up at *Liſbon* billets, declaring the conditions under which an intereſt might be had therein, the funds it would conſiſt of, and the price of the actions. Theſe conditions were couched in twelve articles, of which the principal ones are;

That the fund ſhall only be one million of cruſades.

That the actions ſhould be worth a thouſand cruſades each, of which the proprietors ſhall pay three hundred cruſades at ſubſcribing, the ſame ſum in the month of *December*, 1724; and the remaining four hundred cruſades whenever the company thinks proper, after ſix months' notice.

That thoſe proprietors, who ſhall not comply with the payments at the time preſcribed, ſhall forfeit what they have already advanced.

That the company ſhall pay the proprietors, a year after the firſt undertaking, a dividend of five *per cent.* on the capital ſum they ſhall have paid in, and this taken from the profits which the company ſhall make by their trade.

In fine, that the chief or general commander, who has undertaken to form this company, ſhall have fourteen *per cent.* upon the profits that it ſhall make, on which he undertakes to pay the factors, and other perſons, that he ſhall deem neceſſary to be employed, on the coaſts of *Africk*, at *Liſbon*, *Brazil*, or elſewhere.

Portugal

Portugal has lately erected two companies to manage the *Brazil* trade, namely those of *Grand Para*, and *Fernambuc*; which measure has subjected our *Portugueſe* trade to many reſtraints, and been the ſubject of ſeveral memorials from our conſul and merchants at *Liſbon*, to the *Britiſh* miniſter at that court, on the foundation of the treaties ſubſiſting between us; but hitherto, as far as appears, without effect.

Of the Trade of ITALY.

And firſt of that of Venice.

THE commerce of this republic is hardly to be imagined, though there is no compariſon between the preſent and former ſtate of it, when it was from hence that all the other *European* countries were furniſhed with the products of all the *Eaſt*; however, it is yet ſo conſiderable as to ſtand the firſt, and I think by far, among the trading ſtates of that part of the globe.

The quantities of gold and ſilver tiſſues, and other ſilks made here, are prodigious, and are ſold in all parts of *Europe*, where theſe ſorts of commodities find a diſpatch; but the conſumption is more particularly great in all the *Levant*, where it ſpreads daily more and more; and it is aſſerted for a truth, that the *Turks* take off larger quantities than all *Europe* put together; beſides which, the ſtate produces rice, currants, looking-glaſs and other cryſtal works, beads, laces, gloves, ſnuff-boxes, ſilk, coral, tartar, and cream of tartar, oil, olives, drugs, fine lacque, orpiment, annis and coriander ſeeds, brimſtone, fine ſteel, turpentine, and ſoap: They likewiſe make ſome cloth here, which was formerly greatly valued for its dye, though its quality is not a little inferior to the *Engliſh*, *French*, and *Dutch*. The *Armenians* eſtabliſhed at *Venice*, and thoſe who annually arrive there, contribute greatly to the ſupport of its trade, in which the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* ſhips alſo find a convenience, as theſe are generally the carriers of the ſaid merchants' goods from the *Levant*. I have already briefly mentioned the particulars of its trade with us, in which thirty or thirty-five ſhips are annually employed in carrying there lead, tin, pepper, ſugar, ginger, dying woods, hides, woollen goods, herring, ſalmon, pilchards, ſtock-fiſh, &c. which ſhips return laden with currants, hemp, brimſtone, beads, drugs, oil, ſometimes rice, &c.

From *Hamburgh*, *Holland*, *Norway*, and the *Baltick*, ten or fifteen ſhips arrive yearly with dying woods, pepper, cinnamon, cloves, mace, *Ruſſia* hides, braſs, iron, pitch, tar, ſtock-fiſh, &c. And theſe ſhips reload with the ſame goods as is before mentioned for *England*, with the difference that to theſe places are carried more ſilks.

Formerly there came annually from *Liſbon* to *Venice* near three thouſand cheſts of ſugar, in return for the cargoes of corn ſent there from *Ancona*, *Sicily*, and the *Levant*; as alſo rice, *Turkey* wheat, ſteel, looking, drinking, window glaſs, &c. But, as for ſome years paſt, the ſame quantity of ſugars has been introduced from *France*, the trade from *Portugal* has in proportion gone on decreaſing, as this has augmented.

From *Cadiz* and other ports of *Spain*, *Venice* gets indigo, cochineal, wool, barilla, &c. for the produce of the ſame effects as were ſent to *Liſbon*.

To *Genoa* and *Leghorn* are ſent many cargoes of corn, which the *Venetian* veſſels commonly load in the *Archipelago*, and ſome window glaſs, &c. ſometimes re-paid in goods, but oftener by remittances.

There are ſent to the kingdoms of *Naples* and *Sicily*, large parcels of ordinary cloth, ſteel, iron, writing paper, looking, drinking, window glaſs, &c. and received from thence, oil of almonds, ſoſa, piſtachoes, ſilk, pitch, lemons, and lemon juice.

In fine, the trade which *Venice* carries on with the *Morea* in the gulfs of *Lepanto* and *Athens* ought not to be forgotten; as it is from theſe places that a great deal of wool, ſilk, wax, galls, valonea, oil, cotton, grain, honey, tar, &c. are extracted, beſides a prodigious quantity of cheeſe, for which the *Venetians* generally pay in money, except ſome loadings of fir and larch planks, with a few nails and old iron, which, however, employ ſeveral ſhips continually.

This

This is the principal commerce that *Venice* carries on by ſea; that which ſhe tranſacts on *terra-firma* is alſo very conſiderable; for, beſides what it has with a great part of *Germany*, it furniſhes all the wants, either from the eaſt or weſt, of the ſtates of *Parma*, and *Placentia*, *Modena*, *Bolonia*, *Ferrara*, *Mantua*, *Milan*, and all *Lombardy*; and even of *Piedmont*, by means of the rivers, which facilitate its providing all theſe places on eaſier terms than by *Genoa*, *Leghorn*, or *Ancona*; beſides this, it alſo ſends all ſorts of goods into its own and the *Eccleſiaſtical State*; more particularly a great quantity of wax, which is wrought, and finely blanched at *Venice*; here are likewiſe ſugar refineries, with which is carried on a good trade, as there is with ſoap, glaſs, &c. And the ſole privilege to ſell tobacco, imported from *Salonica* and *Albania*, in the *Venetian* territories, actually produced in the year 1741, the ſum of 736,000 effective ducats, which make 950,000 current, for the term of five years.

And to preſerve the conſiderable trade carried on with *Germany* and *Turkey*, which in value ſurpaſſes all others, the Republick has granted large privileges to the merchants of both nations, eſtabliſhed in this capital, and has aſſigned vaſt edifices to the one and the other, as well for their habitation, as a depoſit for their merchandize; that of the *Turks*, called the *Palace of Turkey*; and that of the *Germans*, *Il Fondaco de Teſchi*.

If any diſpute happens between the *Turks* and the Republick's ſubjects, in which the former think themſelves offended, they demand ſatisfaction in ſo haughty a manner, and receive it ſo promptly, that it ſeems as if there was a fear to refuſe them.

In regard to the traffick with the *Germans* in *Stiria*, it is partly by ſea and partly by land in waggons; and with this I conclude the trade of *Venice*; though before I cloſe the ſection, I ſhall add the following method of calculating the *Venetian* money, as I was not ſo explicit about it when I treated of its bank.

Concerning the Agios at Venice, *and the Difference between Bank and current Money.*

THERE are two agios, the one conſtant and fixed of 20 *per cent.* called the bank agio; the other fluctuating like that of *Amſterdam*, and is from 120 to 128, which is called the *ſopragio*, becauſe it is calculated on the bank money, after the firſt agio is added.

As for Example,

Ducats 2000 Bancos at the ſopragio of 128
$\frac{1}{5}$ 400 Bank agio of 20 *per cent.*

	2400	
20	480	} Sopragio of 128.
4	96	
4	96	

Ducats 3072 current.

128 100 3072 to 2400, from which deducting $\frac{1}{6}$ for the Bank agio of 120
$\frac{1}{6}$ 400

Ducats 2000 banco.

But however the ſopragio vary, be it 128 more or leſs, ſuch ſum of ducats current will be reduced to ducats 83$\frac{1}{3}$ banco.

From

From hence it appears that by making $82\frac{1}{3}$, the middle term, or by multiplying the current ducats by $83\frac{1}{3}$, and dividing by the ſopragio, the amount in bank will be given.

128	$83\frac{1}{3}$	3072	Ducats 2000 Banco.
		$83\frac{1}{3}$	
		9216	
		24576	
		1024	
		256000	
		2000	

The bank of *Venice* is ſhut on all holidays, and every *Friday* of the week in which there is no holiday; beſides which there are four times of the year in which it is ſhut, for ſeveral days together, agreeable to the order of the ſenate 29 *Feb.* $173\frac{7}{8}$, and not as I by miſtake mentioned in treating of the ſaid bank, viz.

The firſt ſhutting of the bank to begin the *Saturday* before *Palm-Sunday*, and open the firſt *Monday* after *Eaſter* week.

The ſecond——on the 23d *June*, and open the ſecond *Monday* of *July*.

The third——on the 23d *Sept.* and open the ſecond *Monday* of *October*.

The fourth——on the 23d *Dec.* and open the ſecond *Monday* of *January*.

Of the Trade of Genoa.

THIS Republick for a long time diſputed with that of *Venice* the empire of the *Mediterranean* ſea, and the trade to the *Levant*; but after the celebrated victory of *Chiozza* as mentioned in the hiſtorical introduction, they ceaſed to rival the *Venetians*, after they had done ſo for near three hundred years; it is, however, certain, that they now only yield the ſuperiority in the *Levant* trade to their ancient competitors, as their's is ſuppoſed to be conſiderably greater to the reſt of *Europe*, and more eſpecially to *Spain*; and it is beſides by *Genoa*, that foreigners carry on all their trade with *Lombardy*.

Raw ſilks, and in ſkains, which the *Genoeſe* get from *Meſſina* and other ports of *Sicily*, and the fine rich ſilk they make in their capital, occaſion a conſiderable trade, and they ſee an annual arrival, however, of ſhips, hardly credible, all of which take ſome of their manufactures: It is true, that for ſome time paſt, the buſineſs of their city has not been ſo briſk as uſual; but as it is to be hoped they will find ſome means to re-eſtabliſh it, I ſhall deſcribe it as it has been, with my beſt wiſhes that, *Phœnix* like, it may riſe out of its own aſhes.

The fabricks here are plain and flowered velvets, and ſome with gold and ſilver grounds; damaſks, ſattins, tabbies, gold and ſilver tiſſues, and many other ſorts of ſilks, both plain and flowered; here are likewiſe oil, olives, dry ſweet-meats, ſilk ſtockings, gloves, breeches, and waiſtcoats, ribbons, galloons, paper, ſoap, rice, oil, olives, figs, almonds, anchovies, marble, lemons, ſcented oil, and perfumes, tartar, *Parmeſan* cheeſe, red coral, coffee, cotton, and all dying and medicinal drugs, that come from the *Levant*.

At preſent the *Genoeſe* trade to *Smyrna* is but trifling, however they always keep a conſul there.

In the flouriſhing æra of this Republick, it was miſtreſs of ſeveral iſles in the *Archipelago* and poſſeſſed many cities and towns on the coaſt of *Greece*, and the *Black Sea*; *Pera*, one of the ſuburbs of *Conſtantinople*, was once under their dominion, which facilitated the carrying on a great trade in the *Levant*.

The decline of their power, and the loſs of ſo many ſtates, occaſioned the ruin of their commerce in the dominions of the *Grand Signor*, where their merchant ſhips are now rarely ſeen.

When foreign ſhips arrive at *Genoa*, which is one of the fineſt ports in *Italy*, they depoſit their goods in a great warehouſe called *Porto Franco*, becauſe the merchandizes brought in to be ſold, as well as that to be exported, pay no duties at coming in, or going out; the merchants only paying at the cuſtom-houſe in proportion to the ſales they make, and it is permitted them to re-imbark whatever remains unſold, without any impoſition.

In 1741 an inſurance company was formed at *Genoa*, which has contributed to the revival of the commerce of the Republic; the plan of this company was inſerted in the former editions of our work, but upon a careful review of the articles, and comparing them with the ſyſtems of other companies of a ſimilar nature in *England*, *France*, and *Holland*, it was found that they contained no information whatever that could poſſibly be of ſervice to the merchant, or to the ſtateſman of the preſent times, for which reaſon they are omitted.

The *Genoeſe* have a *Levant* company ſtill ſubſiſting, which was eſtabliſhed in 1645, though it has for ſome years paſt done ſo little buſineſs, that it is hardly remembered to be an aſſociation, its tranſactions are ſo trifling in a corporate capacity. They likewiſe had a company eſtabliſhed formerly under the title of *The Company of the Grilli*, which ſupplied the *Spaniards* in *America* for a long time with negroes, but on their agreeing with the *Aſſiento* company, this of the *Genoeſe* was overſet.

I muſt here introduce ſome account of the iſland of *Corſica*, as part of the *Genoeſe* dominions, and I am the more tempted to do it, as the natives have rendered themſelves ſo famous in their ſtruggles for liberty, and done ſo much towards making themſelves a free people. All their noble efforts for independence have been however rendered abortive; for *Genoa*, unable to ſubdue the reſolute inhabitants of this ſmall iſland herſelf, concluded a treaty at *Verſailles*, in 1768, whereby that Republic formally ceded *Corſica* to the *French* king, for an indeterminate time. In conſequence of this meaſure, a conſiderable body of *French* forces being ſent to take poſſeſſion of it, their numbers ſoon effected this *glorious* conqueſt over a handful of brave unhappy men, and in 1769 their general *Paſcal Paoli* left the iſland.

It might have been apprehended that this procedure would be conſidered as an infraction of the treaty of *Aix la Chapelle*, by which it had been provided that no change ſhould be made in the ſtate of *Italy*: But however this may be, the reſt of *Europe*, even *England* itſelf, contented themſelves with being mere ſpectators of this event; and though they profeſſed to pity the fate of *Corſica*, afforded no aſſiſtance to check the hand of oppreſſion, and ſuccour expiring liberty in a poor little nation whoſe number does not amount to 200,000 ſouls!

The *Mercure Hiſtorique* furniſhes us with a ſhort, though curious account of them and their king *Theodore*, which I have tranſlated, in hopes it may be agreeable to my readers.

"THE war which has ſubſiſted for ſome years between the *Genoeſe* and the *Corſicans* leaves room to doubt, whether they will remain with the poſſeſſion of that iſle, or whether it ſhall paſs under ſome other power, or whether the inhabitants will obtain their liberty. In the interim, for the unravelling the myſterious intrigue, which king *Theodore* has played, who was elected in 1735, I ſhall here obſerve, that on his return to that iſle towards the end of 1737, he convoked the ſtates of the kingdom, to give them an account of his proceedings during his abſence; he afterwards made them a repreſentation, conſiſting of ſeveral points, which they agreed to, without the leaſt difficulty; they were, above all, extremely well ſatisfied with the diſpoſitions taken to extend their trade, and they eſtabliſhed a council of commerce, compoſed of four *Corſicans*, and the ſame number of foreign commiſſaries, converſant in trade, from which they flattered themſelves with great ſucceſs; and it is a matter of ſurpriſe, that a nation till then hardly known, ſhould find themſelves in a condition ſo ſuddenly to make themſelves talked of. They attended to the manufactures of divers ſpecies of goods; and the crops were ſo abundant this year, 1737, that the corn, wine, oil, and other fruits, were at a very low price, which muſt naturally put the chamber of commerce in a condition to procure great advantages from foreigners; but, as money is very ſcarce in *Corſica*, they permitted the inhabitants of the low country, to pay their taxes and capitations in fruits, &c."

The

The principal articles of king *Theodore*'s propoſitions were,

I. That they ought as ſoon as poſſible to ſet about making ſome ſalt-ponds, as the nature and ſituation of the country promiſed ſo great a quantity of that commodity, as may load an hundred ſhips yearly; ſo that the crown and ſubjects might draw advantages from this branch of commerce.

II. That they ought to encourage the working of the iron, copper, and lead mines which are diſcovered, to extract not only iron for common uſes, but for cannon, bullets, and other things neceſſary to put an end to this tedious troubleſome war, and thereby ſave the groſs ſums ſent out of the iſle to purchaſe them.

III. And as here is a great abundance of brimſtone and ſaltpetre, they ought to build a mill on the moſt commodious river, to make what gunpowder they ſhall need in the kingdom, and repair the want under which they have hitherto laboured in this particular, without mentioning the vaſt ſums it has coſt.

IV. They ought to encourage agriculture, the majority of the beſt lands being uncultivated; and to this end, they ought to eſtabliſh in each *Pieve* ſome commiſſaries, intelligent in this art, who ſhall be particularly charged to take care, that the peaſants till each a certain ſpot in their ſeveral diſtricts for their own advantage; and in parts improper for the plow, each peaſant ſhall be obliged to plant at leaſt four thouſand vines, or a thouſand olive trees, and all ſorts of exemptions ſhall be granted during ten years for thoſe grounds ſo newly cultivated.

V. By an ordinance publiſhed throughout the kingdom, one conſtant and uniform meaſure ſhall be eſtabliſhed for all the fruits growing here, ſuch as oil, wine, honey, pitch, tar, and other commodities put up in caſks; and at the ſame time, one ell, one weight, and one buſhel, ſimilar and conformable to the ſtandards of other trading nations.

VI. Whereas a quantity of ſilk may be ſhipped for abroad, they ſhould above all encourage this branch of commerce.

VII. And as nothing can contribute more to the advantage of this nation than a regular foreign trade, and as our kingdom is better ſituated than any other for it, with ſo great a number of good ports and bays, we would have our good citizens accuſtom themſelves to it, by making them ſenſible of the advantages ariſing from ſuch an application. To which purpoſe we have thought proper to eſtabliſh a college of commerce for account, and at the expence of the crown. The commiſſioners of which college ſhall be obliged to purchaſe of our ſubjects all their fruits and products of the country, fit to be ſent abroad, at a market price, paying them in manufactures, or other ſilver coin; but, if the peaſant will not give his products at ſuch a price, he ſhall bring them into the crown magazines, where a receipt ſhall be given him. The commiſſioners ſhall ſend theſe products with others, and their reſpective invoices, to the conſuls and correſpondents of the crown in foreign parts, with an order to draw out the particular accounts of the produce of theſe effects, in order that there be given to every one what belongs to him. The proprietors ſhall receive at the college of commerce the returns, or imports of their accounts, on paying, beſides the carriage, five *per cent.* on the capital, to defray the charges; and if the peaſant be neceſſitous, and cannot wait for the returns unaſſiſted, he may receive from the college the half, or two thirds of the value of what he delivers, for which he ſhall pay on balancing accounts half *per cent.* beſides the five *per cent.* aforementioned. And to give a greater credit to the ſaid college, we engage ourſelf and crown for it. And we order our conſuls, reſidents, or correſpondents, to contract and negociate only with the ſaid college, and they ſhall ſend us whatever we cannot paſs without in our iſle. No veſſel ſhall be admitted without the permiſſion of the ſaid college; and our correſpondents abroad ſhall have the ſame credit as thoſe here, and beſides that, the character of counſellor of commerce of this kingdom.

VIII. And foraſmuch as that our kingdom abounds in wood, pitch, tar, hemp, and every thing neceſſary for the conſtruction of ſhips; this article ſhould be taken very ſeriouſly into conſideration, as alſo what concerns the fiſhery, &c.

This little hiſtory is not intended ſolely to amuſe, but will likewiſe ſerve to ſhew what that iſland contributes to trade, as the commodities therein mentioned are the total of its products.

Of

Of the Trade of Naples.

THIS capital of the kingdom of the ſame name is a place of great trade, and the goodneſs of its port attracts vaſt numbers of foreign veſſels to it; but in order ſtill to increaſe its commerce, and raiſe it to the higheſt pitch poſſible, Don *Carlos*, the late king, invited the *Jews* to ſettle there, by granting them ſeveral very great and ſingular privileges, as will appear by the following edict publiſhed on the 3d of *February*, 1740, by order of his *Sicilian* majeſty, *viz.*

I. It is granted to all merchants or others of the *Hebrew* nation, a full and abſolute ſafeguard, faculty, and permiſſion, to come, remain, traffick, paſs on, or ſtay, with or without their families, in our kingdoms and ſtates, as alſo to depart, and return, without any obſtacle, both in regard of their effects and perſons; and this for the term of fifty years next following, to commence the firſt day of this; declaring, that the fiftieth year being expired, there ſhall yet be granted five others, during which, if it be the good pleaſure of his majeſty, or his ſucceſſors, to abrogate the preſent licence at the end of the fifth year, they may freely, and without hindrance, regulate all their affairs, &c. we willing, that no extraordinary duty be exacted from them on the departure of their ſhips, veſſels, horſes, carriages, &c.

II. If any *Hebrews* coming from other kingdoms or countries to ours, ſhall be accuſed in thoſe ſtates from whence they came, of having committed ſome enormous action or crime there, for which they have been proſecuted, as alſo in caſe that they were diſguiſed as Chriſtians, and had feigned to be of this religion, we annul and make void the cauſes of ſuch accuſation, and will not permit that they be called to account for it in our dominions, on any pretext whatſoever; in fine, we grant to the ſaid *Hebrews*, the free exerciſe of their ceremonies, ſolemnities, uſe, and cuſtoms, according to the *Jewiſh* laws, prohibiting their wearing publickly cloaks, or other diſtinguiſhing dreſs, under any denomination whatſoever.

III. That the *Hebrews* ſhall not be ſubject to any regiſtry or conſular juriſdiction, nor to any company of tradeſmen; but, if any difference ariſes between a Chriſtian and a *Jew*, on ſome affair concerning arts and trades, the judge delegate, who ſhall be named for this purpoſe, ſhall be deemed a competent one, and decide it.

IV. We grant to the *Hebrews* and their families, who ſhall eſtabliſh their reſidence in our ſtates, to enjoy, in reſpect of their commerce, either at home or abroad, the ſame privileges, franchiſes, and immunities, which the other citizens, or inhabitants of the ſaid cities or places, do, or may enjoy.

V. That all their moveables or ornaments making a part of their apparel, acquired either within or without our dominions, ſhall be exempt from paying any cuſtoms, or duty of paſſage, at their importation or exportation.

VI. There ſhall be a judge delegate at *Naples*, *Palermo*, and *Meſſina*, and a magiſtrate appointed at *Meſſina*, as at *Naples*, who ſhall judge of the differences that ſhall ariſe between a Chriſtian and a *Jew*, or between two *Jews*, in caſe that the crimes merit a ſeverer chaſtiſement than confining or baniſhing; and in other caſes, that may be carried excluſively before the people of the law, and if they are wronged or aggrieved, they may recur to the royal protection of his majeſty.

VII. This article regards the puniſhment to be inflicted on the *Jews*, who ſhall frequent or keep company with either Chriſtians, *Turk*, or *Moor*.

VIII. This is to prevent the falſe accuſations, which may be intended againſt the *Jews*.

IX. If there happens any diſaſtrous accident to a *Hebrew*, that ſhould oblige him to fail, and that he falls into penury, ſo as to diſable him from paying his debts; in this caſe the merchandize, bills of exchange, and other effects, or money appertaining to any correſpondent, ſhall not be ſtopped to ſatisfy his ſaid debts.

X. Is relative to the dowry of married women.

XI On the ſubject of ſequeſtrations obtained againſt the *Jews*.

XII. Concerning the validity of the ſecurities which the *Jews* ſhall give, when they ſhall be obliged to leave the kingdom.

XIII.

XIII. Permits the *Hebrews* to have all ſorts of books, after being, however, inſpected by their delegate.

XIV. and XV. Favour the *Jewiſh* phyſicians.

XVI. Grants them a publick ſynagogue.

XVII. Leaves them at liberty in regard of their wills.

XVIII. In regard to contracts of purchaſe and ſale, or in trade, in relation to the *Jews* in our dominions, the ſales ſhall not be held as perfected, till after a writing has paſſed between the buyer and ſeller, under their hands, and confirmed by a notary, or two witneſſes; provided that if between merchants in the retail way, at fairs, markets, &c. they be made without theſe formalities, they ſhall have all force, according to the uſual cuſtom and law, in regard to the other inhabitants.

XXV. We grant to the *Jews* all the favours, privileges, and faculties, enjoyed by the other merchants of this kingdom; they may exerciſe all ſorts of trades and traffick; but it ſhall not be permitted them, after the manner of our ſubjects, to cry about the ſtreets old clothes to ſell: Though the *Jews* have leave to ſell and buy every one in particular, in his own houſe or ſhop, none of them by their family ſhall be obliged to wear any mark that they may be known by.

XXXI. The merchandize of the *Jews*, and of their correſpondents, and their perſons, coming to any place whatſoever in our ports, ſhall be free, as well in their merchandizes and perſons as the ſhip which brings them, on payment of the ordinary cuſtoms, gabelles, and taxes, even when they have no paſſport; provided that appears by the veſſels' documents, that it was deſtined with its goods for one of our ports, and no magiſtrate or officer ſhall moleſt either the ſhips or any of the effects; but, on the contrary, ſhall obſerve our preſent privilege, and in caſe of diſobedience ſhall be puniſhed, and all the merchandizes reſtored to the *Jews*, with the charges and expences, without any hindrance real or perſonal.

XXXV. We grant to the *Jews* ſix warehouſes for their uſe in the cuſtom-houſes of *Naples* rent free, ſince we conſider them as our own ſubjects; they may have alſo the like, in the other cuſtom-houſes of our kingdoms for their conveniency, equally with the other burgeſſes and inhabitants, in proportion to their number and trade, according to the informations that their declaration ſhall give in; and in caſe that the magazines of the cuſtom-houſe are not ſufficiently large to contain their goods; it ſhall be permitted the *Jews* to hire others to their liking, under the guard and inſpection of the cuſtom-houſe officers, enjoying the privilege of *Portos Francos*, as if their effects were encloſed in the offices of the cuſtom-houſe.

The king of the *Two Sicilies* likewiſe made a treaty of peace, trade, and navigation with the *Ottoman* court, which was concluded at *Conſtantinople* the 7th of *April*, 1740, whereby his ſubjects are put on the ſame footing with thoſe of all others trading to the dominions of the *Grand Signor*.

Naples furniſhes trade with raw and wrought ſilks, ſilk waiſtcoats and ſtockings knit, oil of laurel, crude brimſtone, *Calabrian* manna, roſemary bloſſoms, anis and coriander ſeeds, raiſins, currants, cream of tartar, figs and olives, ſoap, dried orange and lemon peel, ſilk ſtockings and waiſtcoats, eſſences, quinteſſences, and perfumes.

Palermo, the capital of *Sicily*, produces alſo raw and wrought ſilks, brimſtone, cream of tartar, fine ſponges, and plenty of the fineſt wheat, except *Spaniſh*, I ever ſaw.

Reggio yields raw ſilk, manna, oil, and dried fruits.

Meſſina affords alſo large quantities of ſilk, and other commodities, ſimilar to thoſe of *Palermo*.

With thoſe products and manufactures his *Sicilian* majeſty's ſubjects carry on a great trade to *England*, *Holland*, *Liſbon*, *Turkey*, and ſome to *France*, more eſpecially in corn, when this kingdom is in want; and the merchandizes they take in return will be noticed in a catalogue of thoſe fit for *Italy*, in which theſe places will be included.

Of the Trade of Rome, *and the other Territories of the* Pope.

THIS city is more celebrated and known for antiquity, hiſtory, magnificence, and grandeur, than by its commerce, as it draws almoſt all from abroad, by its port

port of *Civita Vecchia*, at the mouth of the celebrated river *Tyber*, whoſe ſtream muſt be gone up to reach *Rome:* theſe parts afford nothing more to the increaſe of trade than allum, made in great abundance about ſix miles from *Civita Vecchia*; but what is wanting here, *Bologna* and *Ancona* in the *Eccleſiaſtical* ſtate abundantly ſupply, I mean to commerce, the fertility of the country about the firſt being beyond all imagination, and this improved by the induſtry of its inhabitants, has rendered the city rich and flouriſhing; there are mills for paper, and others for ſawing the wood found in the *Apennines*; to move hammers for forging iron, for poliſhing gun barrels, to bruiſe the barks; and *Valonea* for tanning of hides, for making of oil, for flax and hemp, for grinding all ſorts of grain, for winding, twiſting, and making ſilk into ſkains, and for an infinitude of other works.

The manufactures of this city are cloths and ſilks, particularly damaſks, and velvets, flowered and plain; ſilk ſtockings, linens and crapes. There are raiſed in the neighbourhood a great quantity of ſilk worms, which furniſhes the *Bolognois* with the richeſt part of their trade for raw ſilk; and beſides the ſilk in ſkains, they here make organcens, which are very much eſteemed.

The other merchandize brought from *Bologna*, conſiſts in their celebrated ſauſages, of which foreigners take off yearly a ſurpriſing quantity, packed up with cotton in little deal boxes, and ornamented with painting and gilding; here is likewiſe a conſiderable trade in quince marmalade, prepared by the religious recluſes of the place.

Ancona has likewiſe its ſilk fabricks, and tanneries for hides, of which its exports chiefly conſiſt, except in ſome years when large quantities of corn are ſhipped from hence; it was made a free port by *Clement* XII. in a decree of the 16th of *February*, 1732, very much to the diſlike of the *Venetians*, as it attracts a large ſhare of that trade carried on before at *Venice*, both from the North and the *Levant*.

Of Florence *and* Leghorn, *with their Trade.*

THE commerce of *Florence* is carried on by way of *Leghorn*, and conſiſts in a large quantity of rich ſilks, manufactured in this capital of the grand duke of *Tuſcany*; the principal of which are tiſſues and brocades of gold, ſilver, and ſilk, ſattins of all colours, but more eſpecially the white, which are greatly eſteemed, armoiſins and taffeties; here are alſo made ſome light woollen ſtuffs; and the other merchandize that this place affords, are raw and ſpun ſilks, wool waſhed and unwaſhed, wine, and gold wire.

Leghorn, or *Livorno*, is one of the moſt important, and the beſt ports of the grand duke's eſtates, and hardly yields in point of trade either to *Venice* or *Genoa*; the great liberty which all nations enjoy, let their religion be what it will, induces ſome of almoſt all nations to aſſemble here; and the moderate cuſtoms paid on importation, for all exportations are free, attracts alſo a concurrence, not only of *French*, *Engliſh*, *Dutch*, &c. but alſo of *Jews*, *Turks*, and *Armenians*; the *Turks* however trading only *de paſſo*.

The *Engliſh* and *Dutch*, more eſpecially the former, carry on the greateſt trade; this place being properly the ſtaple or magazine for the major part of the goods which they receive from the *Weſt*, and ſend to the *Levant*, as it is for thoſe they get from hence in return, and forward to their *Weſtern* markets.

The *Jews* and *Armenians* tranſact moſt of the buſineſs, by intervening as brokers, for which they are paid, according to cuſtom, for the different branches of trade they tranſact, whether purchaſes or ſales, exchanges or inſurances.

Beſides the rich fabricks of ſilk, gold and ſilver, at *Florence*, *Piſa*, *Lucca*, and the other towns of *Tuſcany* and its neighbourhood, here are found raw ſilk of all ſorts, as well *Italian* as *Levant*, and even *Spaniſh* olives and oils, not only of the growth of the country, but from different parts, as *Gallipoli*, *la Pouille*, the *Levant*, *Barbary*, &c.

But that which is not the leaſt important part of this commerce, are the merchandizes from the *Levant*, with which, as has been ſaid, the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* have always their warehouſes well furniſhed, as they have with thoſe goods they receive from the *Weſt*, which conſiſt of the ſame commodities, as will hereafter be mentioned as proper for *Italy*; what is ſhipped from *Leghorn*, beſides the goods afore-mentioned, are cotton in wool

wool and ſpun, coffee, brought there by way of *Alexandria*, allum, of *Civita Vecchia*, and the *Archipelago*, anniſeeds, from *Rome* and *Malta*, fine laque, from *Venice*, marble of curious colours, from *Carrara*, red coral, from *Sardina*, ſoap, ſumack, argol, brimſtone, wine, &c.

Of the Trade of Milan, Modena, Lucca, Parma, *and* Verona.

MILAN, the capital of *Lombardy*, is very conſiderable for its commerce, which it furniſhes with gold thread, flowered velvets, with gold, ſilver, and ſilk grounds, many fine wrought ſilks, and large quantities of unwrought, exported for *France*, &c.

Modena has its products and manufactures ſo like thoſe of *Bologna*, as a deſcription of them here would be a tautology.

Lucca is a ſmall republick in *Italy*, upon the river *Serchio*, five leagues from *Piſa*; it is celebrated for its fine ſilk-manufactories, particularly thoſe of velvets, damaſks, ſattins, and taffeties; here is likewiſe ſold a large quantity of raw ſilks, and in ſkains, as alſo of oils and olives, which latter are eſteemed the beſt in *Italy*, but double priced from all others.

Parma tranſacts all its buſineſs by way of *Venice*, which principally conſiſts in raw ſilk, and cheeſe made at *Lodi*.

I ſhall laſtly mention, as a very conſiderable branch of the *Italian* trade, that carried on in the territories of his *Sardinian* majeſty; of which *Turin* is the capital, and has an advantageous ſituation, for extending it on every ſide, as almoſt all that comes from the other parts of *Italy*, and that which enters it by the way of *Lyons* and *Geneva*, paſs by this city; the *Po*, which runs near it, alſo facilitates a communication with *Lombardy* and the *Venetian* ſtates; and although it is neceſſary to traverſe the *Alps* to get there, nothing is eaſier than the journey by mules, which are made uſe of for the tranſportation of the goods, and of men, who give all deſireable aſſiſtance for the paſſage of mount *Cenis*.

Piedmont produces the beſt ſilk in *Europe*, on account of its lightneſs and fineneſs, and the organcens made of it, are moſt eſteemed, in *England*, *France*, *Holland*, and *Germany*, of any. It is reckoned that, in a common year, are made in the king of *Sardinia*'s territories, *viz.* in *Piedmont*, *Montſerrat*, *Alexandrin*, *Lomeline* and *Novaros*, about 560,000 pounds, of twelve ounces, of raw ſilk, which are all reduced into organcens or frames; only thoſe of *Navarois* being permitted extraction unthrown.

The fabricks of all ſorts of ſilk ſtuffs, long ſince eſtabliſhed in *Turin*, conſume about 130,000 pounds of thrown ſilk yearly; though it is to be obſerved that the fabricators of theſe ſilks, import from their neighbours, the greateſt part of the frames they uſe, of raw ſilk to make them.

There are beſides in *Turin*, about ſix or ſeven hundred looms for ſilk ſtockings; for whoſe employ a great quantity of ſilk is required; however, it is computed, that beſides the ſilk uſed in all theſe manufactures, there is yearly ſent to *Lyons*, about two thouſand ſmall bales, of an hundred and thirty-ſix pounds each, laden at *Genoa* and *Leghorn*; *extra* of what is ſent to *Holland* and *Germany*, by way of *Savoy* and *Geneva*.

This prince's dominions have likewiſe ſeveral fabricks of drapery, particularly of ſcarlet, blue, and black cloth; beſides divers ſorts of light ſtuffs; they alſo make ratines, and coarſe cloth for the ſoldiers' clothing.

Piedmont is very fertile in corn, with which it ſupplies its neighbours, particularly with rice; of which large quantities are ſent to *France* and *Genoa*, as alſo to *Venice*, by the river *Po*.

Hemp likewiſe grows here in plenty, which is almoſt all ſent through *Nice* to *Marſeilles* and *Toulon*, except a ſmall ſhare to the *Genoeſe*.

A great number of cattle are fatted in *Piedmont*, and abundance of wine made, both which find a ready ſale among the *Genoeſe* and *Milaneſe*, and a large ſhare of this latter is diſtilled into brandy, to make the compoſition of *roſi-ſolis* at *Turin*, which has greatly the preference of others.

Some

Some few years ago, a manufacture of earthen ware was eſtabliſhed at *Turin*, and a little while ſince, another of porcelains, which is brought to great perfection; ſeveral quarries of excellent marble are found diſperſed about the country, which ſerves to ornament both their churches and palaces.

The countries of *Nice*, *Oneille*, and other places on the ſea coaſt, ſubject alſo to his *Sardinian* majeſty, produce moſt excellent olive oil, and in ſuch plenty, that beſides a ſufficiency for all his dominions, large quantities are ſold to the *French* and *Genoeſe*. And the iſland of *Sardinia*, producing many of the commodities above-mentioned, and ſimilar to thoſe of *Sicily*, I ſhall not enlarge on its deſcription, to avoid repetitions, but now give a detail of the commodities proper for *Italy*.

Merchandize proper for Italy.

SPICE in general, which, except pepper, the *Dutch* ſupply.
Cocoa, ginger, tea, porcelaine, and other *Indian* curioſities.
Painted linens, chints, and painted ſuries.
Satins, damaſks, and other thin light *Indian* ſilks.
Linens of divers ſorts, as muſlins, cambricks, hollands, ſileſias and oſnabrucks.
Cloths, camlets, ſerges, and other ſtuffs, from *England*, *France*, and *Holland*.
Silk ſtuffs from *Lyons*, mercery, hardware, and *Ruſſia* hides.
Divers *French* modes for womens' wear; white threads and tapes from *Harleim* and *Flanders*.
Vermilion, and all ſorts of dying woods; madder, and elephants' teeth.
Whalebone and oil, copper, braſs, iron, lead, and tin.
Tar, pitch, and reſin, capers, muſk, amber, and civet.
Herrings, ſmoaked and pickled, ſalmon, ſtock-fiſh, poor-jack, and pilchards.
Pewter, ſteel, caviar, *Languedoc* and *Provence* wines, wheat, and other grain.
All ſorts of *French* merceries, laces, and guimps, of ſilk and ſilver.
Silk ſtuffs, with gold and ſilver, from *Lyons* and *Tours*, and ribbons, particularly from *Paris*.
Wigs, hair, worſted ſtockings, hats, &c.

Of the Levant *Trade, on the Coaſt of* Barbary.

I SHALL include under this title, all the commerce carried on with the *Engliſh*, *French*, *Dutch*, and *Italians*, at *Smyrna*, *Alexandretta*, *Aleppo*, *Seyda*, *Cyprus*, *Conſtantinople*, *Alexandria*, *Roſetta*, and even *Grand Cairo*, *Angora*, and *Beibezar*, upon the coaſts of *Barbary*.

The great quantities of *European* ſhips that trade to *Smyrna*, and the numerous caravans which arrive there from *Perſia*, have always made, and ſtill make this to be a place of the greateſt commerce in all the *Levant*, for which it is happily ſituared in the gulf of the *Archipelago*, in that part of the *Leſſer Aſia* that the *Greeks* called *Ionia*, and at preſent named *Natolia*.

The port of this city, ſo famous for its commerce, is capable of containing many fleets, and here are generally ſeen ſeveral hundred merchant-veſſels of divers nations.

The greateſt part of the principal foreign merchants have fine commodious houſes of their own; and hardly any thing can be ſeen more ſuperb and magnificent than the habitations of the conſuls, who are almoſt all lodged near the ſea; but perſons whole ſtay here is but ſhort, or who would be ſaving in their expences, may have the convenience of being accommodated in a *Kan*, which is a ſort of an inn, where a thouſand people may lodge, on paying a dollar *per* month for each chamber.

At *Smyrna* are two cuſtom-houſes; the biggeſt called the cuſtom-houſe of commerce, where the duties are paid on ſilk, and other goods that the *Armenians* import from *Perſia*, and

and thoſe which the Chriſtian nations unlade there, and embark for their returns: The other named the cuſtom-houſe of *Stamboul*, or *Conſtantinople*, only takes notice of the trade of this capital of the *Ottoman* empire from *Salonica*, and other parts of *Turkey*.

The caravans have their times and ſeaſons fixed for their arrival and departure, on which the *European* nations regulate the remiſs of their ſhips, to the end that the *Aſiaticks* may carry with them the weſtern merchandizes, and the *Europeans* relade with thoſe of *Aſia*.

Of the *Aſiatick* nations, the *Armenians* are thoſe that carry on the greateſt trade with *Smyrna*; the caravans from *Perſia* being almoſt all compoſed of them, and in this city are eſtabliſhed above twelve thouſand.

In reſpect to the natives of *Europe*, the *Engliſh* are beſt regarded, and moſt favourably treated, and they likewiſe ſend the greateſt number of ſhips here; next to them the *Dutch*; and laſtly, the *French*, but they are too numerous here, and thereby hurt one another.

The merchants of *Leghorn* carry on a great trade here: thoſe of *Venice* ſtill more; and the *Genoeſe*, notwithſtanding the expence the liberty to trade under their own colours has coſt them, hardly any.

The *French* trade is carried on from *Marſeilles* in ten ſail of ſhips, and three or four barks yearly; whoſe ladings conſiſt of dollars, cloths of *Dauphine*, *Carcaſſone*, and *Sapte*; in perpetuans, or imperial ſerges; in caps, paper, cochineal, tartar, verdegris, indigo, from *St. Domingo*, and *Guatimala*, pewter, dying woods, ſpice, and ſugar. The returns being almoſt the ſame for all the nations of *Europe* who trade there, I ſhall here mention them once for all, *viz.* Angora goats, and camels hair, rhubarb, ſcammony, opium, ſenna, gum adragant and arabick, coffee, yellow wax, allum, cotton in wool and ſpun, currants, fine camlets, fine wools from *Metalin* and *Caramania*, ſkins like *Moroccoes*, buffaloes hides, ſhagreen, ſponges, maſtick, ſaffron, galbanum, galls, aſhes, box, anniſeeds, fuſtians, buckram, carpets, ſilks called cerbaſſi, legis, ardaſſe, and ardaſſates, cotton ſtockings, *Turkey* handkerchiefs, valonea, xantoline, apoponax, agaric, tutti, amber, muſk, the ultramarine ſtone, ſtorax, ſoap, pearls, diamonds, rubies, and other precious ſtones; but theſe jewels are ſold privately by the *Armenians*, who bring them with their caravans, and who frequently come themſelves to Chriſtendom to diſpoſe of them.

The *Dutch* ſend yearly about fourteen ſhips, with *Leyden* fine cloths, cloves, mace, cinnamon, nutmegs, ginger, cochineal, indigo, copperas, quickſilver, braſs and iron wire, *Dantzick* ſteel, *Engliſh* pewter, rough yellow amber, tartar, ſea-horſe teeth, lapis lazuli, loaf and powder ſugar, cinnabar, red oaker, dying woods, tin, *Ruſſia* hides, &c. and relade with the greateſt part of the goods juſt mentioned.

The *Venetians* generally ſend fourteen or ſixteen large ſhips annually, under convoy of two men of war, beſides others at different times without convoy; and the *Livernois* alſo ſend veſſels as they find occaſion.

Angouri, or *Angora*, and *Beibazar*, capital of *Galatia*, has always preſerved its reputation for the beauty and fineneſs of its goats hair, and the fabrick of ſtuffs made there at preſent called camlets; and it is from this place, and *Beibazar*, that *Smyrna* is ſupplied with theſe commodities, the quantity of the former being almoſt incredible, of which it is ſaid the *Engliſh* tranſport about five hundred bales, the *French* as many, and the *Dutch* more than double that number, and the conſumption of it is full as great there, as what is ſhipped by theſe nations: The *Engliſh* and *Dutch* have factors ſettled here to purchaſe this commodity at firſt hand, by which means they have it much cheaper than when brought to *Smyrna*.

Aleppo and *Alexandretta*; theſe two cities of *Syria* have a great ſimilitude in their trade, or rather it is the ſame that they both carry on, *Alexandretta* being properly only the port to *Aleppo*, which is twenty-two, or as ſome ſay, twenty-five leagues within land.

Aleppo is one of the principal cities in the *Turkiſh* empire, and yields only to *Conſtantinople* and *Kairo* in grandeur, and to *Smyrna* in point of trade.

Two things, among others, are very remarkable in regard of trade. The one is the cuſtom of making pigeons ſerve for meſſengers, to give advice of ſhips' arrival, and other preſſing affairs, which is done by taking them from their young ones at *Aleppo*,

and ſending them to *Alexandretta* a little before it is ſuppoſed they may be wanted, which being let fly at this place, with a billet about their neck, return in three hours' time. The other is, the prohibition to go from *Alexandretta* to *Aleppo*, any other way than on horſeback; and the reaſon of it was, to prevent ſailors running a-foot to *Aleppo*, and there ſpoiling the price of goods by their over-urgency in laying out their little ſtock, which without this ordinance would be greatly diminiſhed.

There is hardly any place in the three ancient parts of the world, from whence ſome merchants are not ſeen at *Aleppo*: Beſides the *Engliſh*, *French*, *Dutch*, and *Italians* which reſide there, the caravanſeras are always full of *Armenians*, *Turks*, *Arabians*, *Perſians*, and *Indians*, which come in ſuch numbers by the caravans, that although there are about forty of thoſe public buildings, they hardly ſuffice to contain thoſe, who only appear to tranſact ſome tranſient buſineſs, and who after ſelling their goods, return by the way they came, with their new purchaſes.

The merchandize proper for this place are the ſame as thoſe for *Smyrna*; and thoſe which the ſhips relade are ſilks of the country, and *Perſia* cotton cloths of various ſorts, and among others blue amans, auquilles, lizardes, thoſe from *Beby*, others called linen antiquies, ajamis, and abundance of chints; different cottons, and cotton threads, galls, cardovans, ſoap; many ſpecies of ſilk ſtuffs, and thoſe admirable camlets before-mentioned.

Seyde is the ancient *Sidon* of *Phœnicia*, ſo renowned formerly for its great traffick, very little inferior to that of *Tyre* itſelf, whoſe reputation for commerce has been equally publiſhed, both by ſacred and profane authors. The modern *Sidonians* retain nothing of the ancient but their inclination for trade, every thing elſe is altered; their power by ſea no longer ſubſiſts: The vaſt extent of their city is reduced to leſs than one quarter of what it was formerly; and the great number of its inhabitants to leſs than ſix thouſand, of which the foreigners make near half.

But few weſtern commodities find a ſale at *Seyde*, though with the products of the country a pretty good trade is ſupported; thoſe few are ſome cloths of lively colours, ſattins and damaſks of *Lucca* and *Genoa*, with ſome paper, a few cheſts of indigo and cochineal, ſpice, ſugar, and *Brazil* wood, all in ſmall quantities. The goods laden here are principally ſilks and cottons, with ſome aſhes, galls, oil, ſoap, and birdlime; and as the occidental ſales do not balance their purchaſes, a conſiderable ſum of money is yearly obliged to do it.

The *French* trade to this place, *Acre*, and *Rama*, which are in its diſtrict, imports about 350,000 dollars yearly, and there are no merchants but of this nation ſettled in theſe places.

Chio is now ſubject to the *Turks*, and better peopled than any iſle in the *Egean* ſea; its commerce is very conſiderable, though much leſs than the number of its inhabitants, and the various ſorts of merchandize that grow and are made here, ſeem to promiſe. The wine, ſilk, cotton, and turpentine, and maſtick, are the principal products that draw the *Europeans* hither, more eſpecially the *Engliſh* and *French*, who have their conſuls here.

It is ſuppoſed that above 100,000 *French* crowns' worth of thrown ſilk is annually exported from hence, beſides a large quantity of ſilk ſtuffs made in the iſle, ſuch as damaſks, ſattins, and taffeties, which are tranſported to *Cairo*, and to all places on the coaſts of *Barbary* and *Natolia*, particularly to *Conſtantinople*.

The cottons are in wool, or ſpun, and a great deal of them employed in fuſtians and dimities, which are as much eſteemed, and diſpoſed of in the ſame way, as the ſilks.

Maſtick, the chief article of their trade, is hardly found any where elſe but here, and the beſt, and indeed almoſt the whole is for the *Grand Signor*; who has from all the villages in the iſland where it is gathered, two hundred and eighty-ſix cheſts, weighing 100,025 *oques*, and ſome few others are taken by the cuſtom-houſe officers, &c. Of turpentine the iſle produces about three hundred *oques*, of 3¼ pound one ounce. Of oil about two hundred hogſheads, each hogſhead weighing 400 *oques*, and the *oque* about 3*lb.* 2*oz.* Of ſilk 6000 maſſes, or 30,000*lb.* almoſt all which is wrought up by the iſlanders in the manufactures before-mentioned. Here is alſo ſome very good wine, known to the ancients under the diſtinction of *Nectar*; and it affords fine honey and wax in tolerable quantities.

Cyprus

Cyprus maintains hardly any trade with the *Europeans*, except with the products and manufactures of the isle. Its extent, and the fertility of its soil, enables it to furnish commerce largely; particularly with cottons, and silk, which are cultivated almost every where. The cottons in wool or thread are esteemed the best and finest in all the *Levant*; the country between *Nicosia* and *Famagousta*, and about *Paphos*, and *Limisso*, are the parts in the island that produce most.

The silks are also gathered, and the silk worms bred in some villages, subject to the magistracy of the two last mentioned cities; but the best and greatest quantity is made in the village *Cyteree*, though none are held in an equal degree of goodness with the cottons.

The wools, wine, galls, some medicinal drugs; red, yellow, green, and greyish earths or boles; stuffs and dimities are the other merchandizes of the isle, to which I think I ought to add as one, the ortolans, which come here in such abundance, that the natives pickle them; and, besides, what they consume on the island, the *Venetians* export upwards of a thousand barrels annually.

Some few bales of cloth, paper, caps, and some verdigris, are the only goods imported there, which occasion the major part of the returns to be paid for in money, and the most advantageous specie for this purpose are the *Mexican* and *Seville* dollars.

Constantinople. This city, formerly the second *Rome*, or rather the true capital of the *Roman* empire, when *Constantine* the great had chosen it for his residence; after having been for a long time the seat of the *Greek* emperors, and a little more than half an age that of the *Latins*, became at last the metropolis of the *Turkish*.

The happy situation of this great city, joined to the beauty and security of its port, might render it a place of the greatest trade in the world, if the inhabitants, who are subject to a servitude that almost deprives them of the property of their effects, dared to think of enriching themselves by commerce; or, if the foreigners that trade draws here, and who are treated with less haughtiness and severity, were not exposed to so great and frequent insults and impositions.

Notwithstanding these reasons, so naturally tending to raise a disrelish in the *Christian* nations to a commerce with *Constantinople*, there is however a great number of their ships seen to arrive here; and there is hardly one of these nations who have not a minister settled here, more to protect their merchants than for any political interest; the *Emperor* and the *Venetians* being those only who can have any contest with the *Port*, by reason of the proximity of their territories.

Of the *Europeans*, the *English*, *French*, and *Dutch*, are those who carry on the greatest trade here, more particularly with their cloths, sent here directly, or brought from their warehouses at *Smyrna*, which are always well filled. The cloths from *Venice* have for a long time had the preference in this city, though every where else in the *Levant*, they are the least esteemed.

Those destined for *Constantinople* should be thin and fine, well milled, close shorn, without any nap; above all they must be of the best dye, and have their just lengths and breadths.

The propereſt colours for *Constantinople* are violet, purples, green, red, crimson, scarlet, sky-blue, flesh and cinnamon colours; no black, except of the greatest beauty, and then only one piece in forty or fifty. About eight or nine thousand pieces are sold here yearly, one fourth *Dutch*, little more than one third *English*, and the rest *French* and *Venetian*; a few perpetuanas, and some other woollens are sold here, but of silks, great quantities from *France* and *Italy*, and a small matter from *England* and *Holland*; the chief are the sattins from *Florence*, tabbies, damasks with and without golden flowers; flowered brocades, with gold and silver grounds from *Venice*; and flowered velvets from *Genoa*; but although these stuffs preserve the name of their original fabricks, some of them are now made at *London* and *Amsterdam*, and many of them at *Lyons* and *Tours*, which are however sold to the *Turkish* tailors, and *Armenian* merchants, for true *Venetian* and *Genoese* goods.

The sale of sattins amounts yearly to between five and six hundred pieces; of tabbies to three or four hundred; of damasks without gold, only sixty pieces, and with, an hundred pieces, and hardly more velvets; but brocades with gold and silver flowers find the

the greateſt vent, though theſe muſt be made on purpoſe, with patterns proper for the place; for it is not the richneſs of the ſtuff that pleaſes the *Turks*, but chiefly the gaiety, and above all the cheapneſs.

Paper is one of the beſt commodities carried to *Conſtantinople*, and what frequently produces the moſt profit; it goes there from *France* and *Venice*, and *Genoa*, though principally from the firſt, in all about thirty thouſand reams; the other merchandizes are, hardware, tin, braſs, and iron wire, which the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* carry from *Hamburgh*, and the *Baltick*; gold thread, and ditto gold and ſilver falſe, from *Poland*, carried by the *Venetians*, *Marſeilles* and *Tuniſeen* caps; verdigris from *Montpelier*, oil of ſpike from *Marſeilles*; tartar, ſugars ſupplied by the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* when the crop has failed in *Egypt*, which commonly furniſhes *Conſtantinople*, by way of *Alexandria*; and in fine, ſpices, camphire, quickſilver, lead, cochineal, *Brazil* wood, white lead, &c. in which theſe two nations are almoſt ſolely concerned.

The exports from *Conſtantinople* are very few in compariſon with the imports; therefore, to balance accounts, the *European* merchants direct their correſpondents at *Smyrna* or *Aleppo*, to draw it on the capital, or other remittances to be made them in ſpecie from the ſaid metropolis, to purchaſe what they commiſſion to be bought for their ſhips reloading at either or both of the ſaid places.

The few merchandizes mentioned to be exported from *Conſtantinople* conſiſt in wools, called pelades, and treſquilles, of which the extract in a common year is two thouſand bales of the former, and three thouſand of the latter. Of buffaloes' hides, about ten thouſand carried to *France* and *Italy*; of ox and cow ſkins, of the different ſorts and qualities, fifty thouſand, of which the conſumption is for *Italy*; of pot-aſhes, from the *Black Sea*, which the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* buy to ſcour their cloths; yellow wax, ſome goats'-hair thread, a quantity of caviar, or ſalted ſturgeons' roes, commonly bought up by the *Venetians* and *Leghorners*.

The fur trade from *Muſcovy*, *Natolia*, the *Black Sea*, *Crim*, and other places of *Tartary*, is very conſiderable, though in this the *European* merchants have no ſhare, being entirely tranſacted by the *Greeks*; of theſe ſkins about two hundred cheſts, with two hundred pair in each, of ſables are yearly ſold, from fifteen hundred to twenty-five hundred dollars *per* cheſt; ermines, only eſteemed when extremely white, ſell from ten to eleven dollars, for forty ſkins and minevers at ſeventy dollars *per* thouſand; martins, polecats, lynxes, and fox ſkins are brought here from *Natolia*, and annually ſell for the value of about ſixty thouſand dollars; the black fox ſkins brought from *Caffa* and *Tartary* are in very great eſteem, and their ſales may yearly import an hundred thouſand dollars.

Of *Caffa*, or *Capha*, and the *Black Sea*: The *Venetians* have often endeavoured to commence a trade to this laſt, more eſpecially to *Caffa*, and in 1672 obtained leave, by the lively repreſentations, and the more perſuaſive arguments of large preſents, which their baily the chevalier *Quirini* made; but upon the remonſtrances of the ſuperintendant of the cuſtom-houſe at *Conſtantinople*, who ſuffered in his intereſt by this conceſſion, and alſo under the political apprehenſion, that the *European* Chriſtians would, by this means, more eaſily have a correſpondence with thoſe of their religion ſettled on that coaſt, the privilege was revoked, and no *European* nation has been able to obtain one ſince.

Caffa has an excellent road, and its port is where the greateſt buſineſs is carried on in all the *Black Sea*, it being common to ſee arrive, or ſail, four or five hundred veſſels together. Here is a great trade carried on in corn, ſalt, furs, and butter; this laſt being eſteemed the beſt in all *Turkey*; but that which attracts the greateſt number of ſhipping, and what induced the *Venetian* ambaſſador to purchaſe the afore-mentioned liberty at ſo great a price, is the large quantity of ſturgeons taken in the *Palus Mæotis*, of which ſalt roes the *Italians* are ſo fond, and not only they, but ſeveral other nations of *Europe* and *Aſia*. Some accounts ſay, that many of theſe fiſh here weigh eight or nine hundred pounds, and their roes three or four quintals; and though theſe relations may be ſomething exaggerated, it is certain that there are none elſewhere, either ſo large, or abundant; but as the trade of this part is in general ſo very great, I ſhall give my readers an abſtract of a very curious memoir drawn up by a perſon well acquainted with it.

The commerce, ſays he, of the *Black Sea* is ſo conſiderable by the advantages it affords, and the great quantity of goods it takes off, that the yearly import of them is ſuppoſed to be more than three millions of dollars; *Caffa* is one of the principal ports in

in it, distant about seven hundred miles from *Constantinople*; the *Turks*, *Greeks*, *Persians*, and *Muscovites*, are the people who support this trade, and vast quantities of merchandizes sell here, both for the consumption of the place, and that with many others with which it maintains a correspondence. Here are annually sold to the value of twelve or 15,000 dollars in *Venetian* brocades; here is likewise sold another sort in which the gold and silver is false, and the flowers like those of damasks, to the amount of seven or eight thousand dollars. Ten or twelve bales of cloth are also annually disposed of; about twenty thousand dollars worth of *Scio* damask; and to the amount of an hundred and fifty thousand dollars in taffeties, striped and plain; here is likewise brought from *Scio*, fifteen thousand dollars worth of fustians, and some of these from *Constantinople*. Of coffee here is sold yearly from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars; and five to six thousand dollars in flax from *Cairo*. Of all these merchandizes a great part is consumed in the *Crim*, distant about an hundred and fifty miles from *Caffa*; another part is sent to the ports situated near the *Palus Mæotis*, as at *Gusleree*, *Bolovelava*, *Kirerei*, and some other dependant on *Caffa*, which serves them for an almagazen.

The proceeds of all these goods are commonly employed in hides, wax, wheat, barley, butter, honey, and caviar, which are the chief products of the place. Of the hides here are two sorts, the best made at *Caffa*, being from about thirty-five to forty thousand yearly; these are carried to *Smyrna* by way of *Natolia*, and cost about a dollar each; the second sort are of an inferior quality, tanned in the neighbourhood of that city, whose value is three-fourths of a dollar each, and their number about an hundred thousand, which are sent to *Constantinople*.

There is annually collected at *Caffa* near thirty thousand ocques of wax, of which part goes to *Smyrna*, and the rest to *Constantinople*; there are also sent yearly to the latter, fifty or sixty saiks, or, saiques, with wheat, and from fifteen to twenty with barley; of butter *Caffa* remits to this capital between fifty and sixty thousand ocques; and the profit it makes by its honey is not less than that which the wax and butter leaves. In fine, this place affords some silk, though the quantity is not large, nor its quality good.

Azeck or *Asoph* is situated on the *Don* or *Tanais*, not far from the place where this great river falls into the *Palus Mæotis*. This part of *Asia* was hardly known in *Europe*, only to the geographers, before the year 1695, when the famous *Czar Peter Alexowitz* took this fortress from the *Turks* to whom it belonged, with the design to establish a fleet there, not only to attract the trade of the *Black Sea*, but also capable to make the Grand Signor tremble, even in the capital of his empire; *Asoph* soon attracted the attention of all nations, and it cost more than one siege and a bloody battle, in which the *Czar* with his whole army had like to have perished, to restore this place to its first master, who having experienced the importance of it, augmented its fortifications, and guarded it with an extreme great jealousy; but it is known that in the war of 1739 this city became again an apple of discord, and that the *Czarina* remained in possession of it, though I believe without reaping those great advantages that the *Czar* had at first expected from its conquest.

It is from *Asoph* that a part of the caviar sold at *Constantinople* comes, where in a common year are imported at least ten thousand barrels with $7\frac{1}{2}$ quintals each; though all the caviar is not made of sturgeons' roes, but some of those of other large fishes.

Kily, or *Kilia*, is situated on the south side of *Danube*, about seven or eight leagues from the mouth that discharges into the *Baltick Sea*. Four or five thousand pieces of fustian from *Scio* are brought here yearly, and damasks from thence also to the value of about six thousand dollars; buckrams for more than thirty thousand; besides two thousand pieces of fustian made and sold in the place; coffee also sold here for fourteen or fifteen thousand dollars; flax for three or four thousand; striped taffeties, called santals, for above sixty thousand; other sorts of taffeties for seventy thousand; of cloths, fifty or sixty pieces are annually imported, though of all these merchandizes few are consumed at *Kily*, as this is the only staple, or storehouse, from whence they are sent to divers ports on the *Danube*, or within land, as *Ismael*, *Memeswaer*, *Hias*, *Galas*, and several other less considerable; all which places contribute something to trade, *viz.*

Hias, about fifty thousand ocques of wax, of which a part is sent to *Smyrna* by *Natolia*, and the rest to *Constantinople*; the butter comes from other ports, where in a common year may be collected above an hundred thousand ocques.

At

At the mouth of the *Danube*, and before *Kily*, is a very large fiſhery, of the *Mouranne*, though what this fiſh is, I confeſs my ignorance, which produces above ſixty thouſand dollars yearly; each fiſh weighs about a quintal and a half, one with another, after the roes are taken out, to make caviar, though this commodity made here is not good, as the curing it well would render it too coſtly to get any thing by it. From the ports along the *Danube* are expedited more than ſix hundred ſaicks yearly with wheat and barley, which commonly yield the great profit of 15 to 30 *per cent.* to the concerned.

Prevat takes off no *European* goods, ſo that all the commerce is carried on in *Dutch* dollars, the *Poliſh* abra, the izleotes of the empire, *Venetian* ſequins, hongres of *Hongary*, the *Egyptian* cherif, aſpers, and parats, all which ſpecies are commonly taken here at 15 or 20 *per cent.* higher than in *Conſtantinople*. Here is made in a common year from twenty to twenty-five thouſand buff-ſkins, and ſome wax is alſo ſhipped off.

Kirmant, like the laſt-mentioned place, takes off nothing from *Europe*, and only furniſhes trade with about twenty-five or thirty thouſand hides yearly, and ſome butter.

Sinope is a port ſituated on the *Euxine* ſea, on the *Natolian* ſide; ſome goods are here imported, but the greateſt part of the trade is carried on in the different coins aforementioned. The *Perſians*, however, drive a very conſiderable one here in ſilk ſtuffs, cambreſines, indianas, carpets, lizats, &c. of which the greateſt part goes to *Conſtantinople*, and the reſt to *Caffa*; and it is the *Tartars*, *Greeks*, and *Turks*, who purchaſe the greateſt part of theſe merchandizes; a few linens are brought from *Trebiſonde*, but of ſo little import as not to merit any regard.

Nicopolis is a ſea port, with very little or no trade: Though

Caſtamboli, which is two days journey from it, makes coarſe buckrams of all colours to above eighty thouſand dollars value yearly; of which a part goes to *Conſtantinople*, and the other to *Caffa* and *Kily*; here is alſo gathered a conſiderable quantity of wax ſent to *Smyrna*; and the *Perſians* carry on a great trade here, as they do at *Rupur*, a day's journey from *Synope*.

La Maſtre is a port in the *Black Sea*, tolerably ſecure, and where a pretty good commerce is carried on, conſiſting chiefly of packthread and ſpun yarn for cordage and cables, of which there are annually laden for *Conſtantinople* at leaſt eight ſaicks; there alſo goes from hence, and ſeveral other neighbouring ports, a large quantity of wood, the greateſt part for *Conſtantinople*, where it is employed in the *Grand Signor*'s yards for building the men of war and galleys; the maſts in particular are very good, and ſo long, that they have ſerved for ſixty and ſeventy gun ſhips, all of a piece.

There are exported from ſeveral parts of the *Black Sea*, ſalt beef and pot-aſhes, the laſt for *Conſtantinople* and *Smyrna*, which the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* purchaſe to ſcour their cloths, and make ſoap; the furs alſo that come from *Muſcovy* are tranſported to *Conſtantinople* by the *Black Sea*.

Of the Trade of Cairo, Alexandria, *and* Roſetta *in* Egypt.

THE interior commerce of *Egypt* was once very conſiderable; of which its continual fairs, that during the whole year were often held ſeveral at a time in the different provinces of the kingdom, will give the higheſt idea. There all the people of the country flocked together, to furniſh themſelves with the goods and merchandizes that they wanted, or to diſpoſe of thoſe which a ſuperfluity rendered uſeleſs. There each particular diſtrict, bringing into trade the merchandize which either art or nature had rendered peculiar to them, contributed on its part, to this reciprocal communication, and to the general circulation, which was inceſſantly made, in the whole body of the ſtate. *Egypt* was ſo fertile, and had ſo well perfected the arts and ſciences, that there was a prodigious concourſe from all parts to theſe ſo frequent aſſemblies, which were productive of immenſe riches to all the country.

In regard to the exterior commerce of the kingdom, it did not become flouriſhing all at once; and as it owed its birth to the wants of ſtrangers, rather than to thoſe of the *Egyptians* themſelves, it was only by degrees that it went on improving, and in the end became ſo extremely great. *Egypt* was for a long time ſhut up in itſelf, and ſo ſepa-

rated

rated from all other nations, that nature itſelf ſeemed to have concurred in keeping it hid from the reſt of the earth, as at firſt it had no communication with any of the other people of the world. Long and toilſome deſerts encompaſs it on the *Eaſt* and *Weſt*, where its greateſt extent is; dreadful and unpaſſable mountains bound it on the *South*, and ſhut up its paſſages to *Nubia*: In fine, the *Mediterranean* ſea on the *North*, ſeemed to deny it any commerce on that ſide, whilſt navigation was ſo little known, that it was for a long time in thoſe ages retarded. *Egypt*, contented with its own products, was then both unknown, and unprofitable to the reſt of the univerſe; from which it drew no advantage, until the *Greeks*, by riſking the croſſing to *Africk*, diſcovered in that country, ſo long unknown, a nation already poliſhed and a friend to trade, that in time engaged deeply in it, and became famous for its knowledge both in this, and other liberal arts and ſciences; which the magnificence and bon gout of their kings, went on perfecting by inſpiring an emulation in their ſubjects to improve in all by the application of a ſuitable reward, as an encouragement to thoſe who exceed in any of them; and it may be juſtly aſſerted, that they were there ſupported a much longer time, than among all the other nations of the earth: But after *Egypt* fell under the dominion of the *Mahometans*, all went to decay; the fertility of this charming country diminiſhed, as the number of the inhabitants did, and theſe people were ſoon reduced to an extreme miſery under their pitileſs maſters, and from a nation once ſo induſtrious, are now become the moſt unpoliſhed, ſince the arts and ſciences were baniſhed.

The making of fire-arms is of all arts the beſt maintained in *Egypt*; and notwithſtanding all others, and the ſciences are ſo fallen here, that it is hardly poſſible to diſcover any traces of them, yet it always carries on a very conſiderable trade with *Africk*, *Aſia*, and even to *India* and *Europe*, as it muſt be allowed, that no ſituation was ever more favourable for trade, than that of this delightful country.

Cairo, the capital of *Egypt*, is ſeated on the *Nile*, above the ſeven mouths, by which this river diſcharges itſelf into the *Mediterranean*; *Alexandria*, and *Roſetta*, diſtant from one another ten or twelve leagues, and which are at two of the *Nile*'s mouths, ſerve as ports to this famous city, about ninety leagues diſtant; and it is before the one or the other, that the *European* ſhips anchor to diſcharge their goods, of which the greateſt part is deſigned for *Cairo*, and where they attend to take in their re-ladings.

If all that has been ſaid of the vaſt extent of *Cairo*, to make it deſerve the name of *Grand*, beyond all other cities, is not an effect of exaggeration in the *Arabian* hiſtorians, or of that of the greateſt part of the *European* travellers, who are equally ſuſpected, certainly there is not a city in the world that ever had or has a better title to it; but, not to enter into this hiſtorical diſcuſſion, there is no room to doubt that it has been, and ſtill is, a place of great trade, though monſieur *Maillet*, *Sicard*, and other *French* writers, will not allow it to be near ſo big, nor ſo populous as *Paris*.

The famous city of *Alexandria* is now reduced to three or four thouſand refugees, from the different provinces of *Turkey*; *Roſetta* is all new built, of which the foundation was not laid much above a hundred years ago; and as the canal, which goes from the *Nile* to *Alexandria*, only now ſerves to carry the water from that river to this city, and the lake *Mareotis*, the neceſſity of houſing the goods ſent from *Cairo* to *Alexandria*, and thoſe which go from thence to *Cairo*, has probably not a little contributed to the aggrandiſement, or even to the conſtruction of *Roſetta*. And it frequently happening that the goods, which were without the bar, waited an opportunity to get over it to *Alexandria* for months together; and on the other ſide, as thoſe that came from this city, after having ſurmounted the difficulties of the ſaid paſſage, could not be tranſported to *Cairo* in the ſame veſſels, it became abſolutely neceſſary to build in this part proper places to put them under cover, and to have correſpondents and factors ſettled there. The trade here is ſo much augmented, more eſpecially ſince the beginning of this century, that this city is now one of the moſt powerful in *Egypt*, and carries on a conſiderable trade in the commodities that its neighbourhood produces, with thoſe brought in from *Cairo*, and thoſe imported by the *Greeks* in their ſaicks from the *Archipelago*.

The merchandizes carried to, and exported from theſe ports, being with a trifling difference the ſame for *Cairo*, as for the two cities that ſerve for its ſtore-houſes, I ſhall not treat of them ſeparately; but only remark, that the greateſt traffick, either in purchaſes or ſales, is tranſacted at *Cairo*, with which the buſineſs of *Roſetta* and *Alexandria* is nothing in compariſon.

The

The goods exported from *Egypt* are, benzoin, bdellium, gum-arabick, gum-adraganth, turbith, myrrha, abiſſinica, incenſe in tears, ſtorax, aloes, ſuccotrina, and hepatica, ſugar in powder and loaves, and ſugar candy, ſherbet in caſks, different ſorts of cinnamons from *Ceylon*, *Malabar*, &c. caſſia, cocoa, coriander, coffee, myrabolans, chebula, bellerica, and citrina, nutmegs, nux vomica, cardamoms, ben, tamarinds, coloquintida, pepper, mace, flax of all ſorts, ſenna, ſpikenard, baſtard ſaffron, cotton in wool and thread, hermodactyls, yellow wax, ginger, rhubarb, elephants' teeth, wool waſhed, and unwaſhed, oſtrich and herons' feathers of different ſorts, mummy, ſal-ammoniac, nitre, roche allum, ſea lizards, botargue, mother of pearl, blue linens of ſeveral ſpecies from ſeveral places, painted linens, mogrebines, muſlins, and cambreſines; *Egypt* alſo produces ſome ſtuffs, and other commodities of various materials, as of wool alone, wool and ſilk mixed, &c. ribbons, handkerchiefs, carpets, and muſk; there are likewiſe exported from *Cairo* and *Alexandria*, a quantity of buffaloes, ox and cow hides in the hair, red and yellow cordouans, ſhagreen ſkins, &c.

Egypt does not want the neceſſary materials for making good glaſs, but ſhe ſends them to *Venice*, from whence they return manufactured, though in ſmall parcels, as the *Turks* never drink out of veſſels of this commodity. There are ſtill made in *Egypt* a large quantity of linens differing in quality, and ſtuffs with ſilk and cotton, ſilk and gold, and even velvets, though but very few of them are perfectly good.

The merchandize which *Europe* ſends to *Egypt* are, agarick, white and yellow arſenick, black lead, orpiment, antimony, ſublimate, quickſilver, vitriol, vermillion, cinnabar, lattin and braſs wire, tin, *Venetian* ſteel, lead, paper, ſattins, from *Florence*; cloths of all ſorts, caps, cochineal, coral from *Meſſina* wrought and unwrought, red tartar, roche allum, dying woods, and hardware; beſides which a vaſt quantity of glaſs beads from *Venice* of all colours, are ſold at *Cairo*, and afterwards tranſported to *India* and all *Africa*, where the women deck themſelves with theſe toys, as the *European* ladies do with diamonds and pearls. There is alſo carried on at *Roſetta*, a very conſiderable trade from *Conſtantinople* and *Satalia*, in white ſlaves, brought from thoſe two cities, and in black ones, remitted there in return from *Egypt*: All the eunuchs in the *Grand Signor*'s ſeraglio, and in private ones, as well as almoſt all the other negroes that are in *Turkey*, both men and women, come from *Egypt*, where an infinity of white young perſons of both ſexes are brought in exchange for them; the white ſlaves are very dear, when they are well made, being worth at leaſt from 40 to 45*l* ſterling, and ſome girls have been ſold for more than ten times as much. The greateſt part of the trade at *Cairo* is tranſacted by the *Jews* and *Arabians*, who are here in great numbers, and who, with ſome *Turk* merchants, carry on that of the *Red Sea*, from whence they draw the majority of the afore-mentioned merchandizes; and it is alſo the *Arabian* brokers who interfere in almoſt all the negociations here.

This commerce is carried on by *Suez*, a town ſituated at the bottom of the *Red Sea* on the *Egyptian* coaſt, about forty-five leagues from *Cairo*, and ſeparated by a plain of firm ſand, very commodious for carriages. It is from this ſmall town, whoſe port nevertheleſs is far from a good one, that the *European* goods, carried there by caravans, are at firſt tranſported to *Gedda*, a league diſtance from *Mecca*, and afterwards to *Mocha*, a city in *Arabia*, at the entrance of the ſtraits of *Babel-Mandel*, where the *Red Sea* communicates with the *Indian* ocean; and it is alſo at *Suez* that all their merchandize arrives, which the *Turk* merchants of *Cairo* import from the *Eaſt-Indies*, and of which the general ſtaple for *Egypt* is at *Mocha*, where theſe merchants have their factors.

The commerce of the *Red Sea* is carried on by means of the *Grand Signor*'s ſhips, and of ſome particular princes, which ſhips are without decks, or artillery, ſo that nothing would be more eaſy than their capture; a bark, furniſhed with only four guns, might make an immenſe booty in this ſea. When they are hindered by contrary winds from arriving at *Suez*, they traverſe the *Red Sea*, and go to winter at *Coſſci*, a ſmall place, and not much frequented, five days' journey diſtant from *Coptain*, a city in the *Thebaida*; whilſt theſe veſſels are at an anchor, they ſend from the *Upper Egypt* to take their lading, and carry them proviſions and goods. The road from *Coſſci* to the *Nile* is two day's journey farther than that from *Suez* to *Cairo*; nevertheleſs the expence is not much more, becauſe the camels' hire coſts leſs in the *Upper* than in the *Lower Egypt*, and the remaining carriage being by water is performed for very little.

Beſides

Beſides what *Eaſtern* merchandize the *Europeans* export from *Cairo* and *Alexandria*, the *Turkiſh* merchants alſo tranſport a very great quantity to *Conſtantinople*, and to other cities of the *Grand Signor*'s territories, on their ſaicks, and in which they alſo lade rice, flax, ſugar, and other commodities of the *Egyptian* growth; and the total of this commerce does not import leſs than between 7 and 800,000*l.* ſterling *per annum*, and employs about an hundred, or an hundred and twenty ſaicks in it.

The trade of *Egypt* is alſo very great on the part of *Aſia*, from whence caravans laden with riches are continually arriving at *Cairo*, and which are conveyed by that branch of the *Nile*, which falls into the *Mediterranean* near *Damietta*. It is from *Arabia* and the neighbourhood of *Mecca*, that the white balm comes to *Cairo*, ſo much valued by the *Eaſtern* ladies, for preſerving their complexions, though there is but a very little of it unadulterated. Almoſt all the ſoap that is uſed in *Egypt* comes from *Paleſtine*, where it is made of a very good quality, though that of *France* is better; the conſumption of this commodity is very great, becauſe the waſhing with lyes is not practiſed here.

The different countries of *Africa* do not contribute leſs than the reſt of the world to enrich the trade of *Egypt*; there is no year paſſes in which ſome caravans do not arrive from *Tunis*, *Algiers*, *Tripoli*, and even the remoteſt provinces of that part of the earth; ſo that there is ſeen a continual coming in of merchandize from all the univerſe. Among theſe foreign merchants who rendezvous at *Cairo* from all the inhabited places of *Africa*, there is above all two ſorts, who ought not to be forgotten; of which the firſt was called *Croys*, living near the iſle of *Pheaſants* on the ocean, who come to *Fez* and *Morocco*, and from thence to *Cairo*, traverſing the immenſe deſerts that lie in their way. This caravan, which is ſeven or eight months on its journey, touches alſo at *Tripoli* in *Barbary*, and brings gold-duſt to *Cairo*; though they take care not to ſell it as ſuch, for in ſo doing they imagine they commit a ſin, and therefore ſell it for ſilver, with which they buy copper and cutlery ware, which they carry back with a certain ſpecies of ſhells, current in their country for money.

The ſecond ſort of merchants I juſt now mentioned are black like the firſt, and are full as ſingular; they have a method of carrying on commerce ſo particular thas it is probable they are the only people in the world that practiſe it: In vain may any one offer them double the value of their goods, if he does not join the elephant's pizzle with it; that is to ſay, nothing but a good drubbing will induce them to drive a bargain, and therefore the brokers of the country, accuſtomed to the manner and expectations of this gentry, do not fail to ſerve them according to their own faſhion, and always begin liberally to diſpenſe their blows, that they may terminate the difference the ſooner; after which preliminary, theſe negroes are the moſt contented people in the world, and there is nothing that may not be expected from their good humour.

In fine, the *Nile* conveys to *Egypt* all that *Ethiopia* encloſes moſt ſerviceable and precious; though it is not the *Ethiopians* themſelves who carry on this commerce, as theſe people very ſeldom trade any diſtance from their own country; but they ſell their merchandize to the natives of *Nubia*, called *Barbarians*, who traverſing the frightful mountains which ſeparate them from *Egypt*, bring thoſe precious effects there. Every year a caravan ſets out from *Sannar* for this journey; and though it is only compoſed of merchants ragged and almoſt naked, who frequently want all ſorts of conveniences in the toilſome dangerous roads they have to go; it is impoſſible to conceive what riches they are bearers of. From ſeveral parts of *Africa* there is brought to *Egypt* gold-duſt, elephants' teeth, ebony, muſk, civet, ambergris, oſtrich feathers, divers gums, and an infinitude of other merchandize, though this traffick is not a little inc eaſed by the remiſſes of two or three thouſand blacks ſent here to be ſold, from all which it is eaſy to conceive what prodigious ſums theſe caravans muſt return with, either in ſpecie or goods.

It muſt naturally be concluded, that a commerce ſo conſiderable cannot but bring immenſe ſums with it, and make *Egypt* one of the richeſt parts in the world. It is true this country produces neither gold, ſilver, nor precious ſtones; yet it is probable, that there is not a ſpot upon earth where theſe productions of nature are leſs rare, or more common. The flax, of which a prodigious quantity of linens are made, and from thence ſpread into all parts of the world; the cotton gathered in abundance, and a great ſhare of it worked up; the wheat, rice, pulſe, ſugar, coffee, ſherbet, hides, Morocco leather, all ſorts of drugs and ſpices; that ſort of earth called *Hanna*, ſo much

eſteemed, and of which there is ſo great a demand in all the *Levant*, where it ſerves both men and women to paint their feet and hands; all theſe draw immenſe ſums from *Europe*, *Aſia*, and *Africa*; there is not a year that 4 or 500,000 dollars are not carried there from *France* and *Italy* only. From *Africa* there is annually imported from 1000 to 1200 quintals of gold duſt; and from *Conſtantinople* and *Aſia* there comes more than a million of dollars, for the purchaſe of rice, coffee, linens, &c. It is true, that what the baſhaws pays yearly to the *Grand Signor*; what he ſends to the miniſters of the port to obtain a continuance in his poſt; what he and his dependants carry off on his quitting the government; that which the *agas* levy, whom the *Sultans* ſend from time to time into this country; what goes to *Damaſcus*, and all that which paſſes to *Mecca*, may amount to many millions: However, it is certain that there remains near as much; and if the natives, or even the *Turks*, who are under continual apprehenſions of being ſtripped, had not the madneſs to bury their money, by which means it not only becomes uſeleſs to trade, but is often abſolutely loſt, it is certain that few kingdoms in the world would be richer than *Egypt*.

Of the Commerce of the Archipelago.

BY the word *Archipelago* is to be underſtood a cluſter of ſmall iſlands, of which there are many in different ſeas; but that I am now going to treat of is moſt neceſſary for the *European* merchants to know, being as it were at their doors.

This *Archipelago*, being the only one I believe that was known to the ancients, lies in the *Egean* ſea; and the principal iſlands are, *Argentiere*, *Milo*, *Siphanto*, *Serpho*, *Antiporas*, *Paros*, *Naxia*, *Stenoſa*, *Nicouria*, *Amorgos*, *Caloyero*, *Cherio*, *Skinoſa*, *Raclia*, *Nio*, *Sikino*, *Folicandro*, *Santorin*, *Nanſio*, *Mycone*, *Delos*, *Syra*, *Thermia*, *Zia*, *Macroniſi*, *Joura*, *Andros*, *Tinos*, *Scio*, *Metelen*, *Tenedos*, *Nicaria*, *Samos*, *Patmos*, *Fourni*, and *Skyros*, which produces oil and olives, wine, corn, a ſort of lichen for dying red, ſome ordinary, and ſome good ſilk, cotton, figs, maſts and planks, ſalt, at *Milo*, in vaſt plenty and very cheap, brimſtone, great quantities of mill-ſtones, at *Milo*, flax, cheeſe, oxen, ſheep, mules, emery, laudanum, wool, goats' hair, marble, cotton, cloth, a ſmall quantity of pitch, vallonea, honey, wax, ſcammony, ſeveral ſorts of earth, capers, &c. which the natives ſell to the ſeveral *Europeans*, who go here to purchaſe them.

Candia is a large iſland, ſituated at the entrance of the afore-mentioned *Archipelago*, formerly known under the name of *Crete*; it carries on a conſiderable trade, and all the Chriſtian nations, who traffick to the *Levant*, have conſuls ſettled here. The chief towns of the iſle are, *Canea*, *Retimo*, *Candia*, and *Girapetra*; the neighbourhood of the principal place, as well indeed as all the reſt of the iſland, are covered with almoſt an infinite number of olive trees, yielding very good oil, which is the principal product of it, and in ſuch quantities, that in a common year are gathered at leaſt three hundred thouſand meaſures, of eight *ocques* and a half, and the *ocques* of three pounds two ounces; here are likewiſe purchaſed, wine, gum adraganth, laudanum, wool, ſilk, honey, wax, cheeſe, cotton, and wheat.

Salonica, the ancient *Theſſalonica*, is a ſea port ſeated at the bottom of the gulf, bearing the ſame name, in the *Archipelago*. All the *European* nations trade here, but the greateſt commerce is from *Italy*. This place is very fertile for corn, and I have ſeen ſome very good wheat from hence, though not quite ſo clean as it ſhould be. The other merchandizes of *Salonica* are, tobacco, of which whole ſhip loads are exported at a time, hides, cotton in wool, better than that of *Smyrna*, yellow wax, brought here in large quantities from *Turkiſh Valachia*, unwaſhed wool, and ſome coarſe woollen ſtuffs, for the cloathing of the poor people and ſoldiers.

The goods carried there are indigo, cochineal, ginger, pepper, cinnamon, mace, nutmegs, dying woods, ſugar, lead, pewter, block and ſingle tin, cloths from *England*, *France*, and *Holland*, paper, almonds, verdigris, and ſometimes coffee from the iſles.

Of

Of the Commerce with the Coaſt of Barbary.

WHAT is called *Barbary* is that vaſt maritime part of *Africa*, which extends for more than ſix hundred leagues from *Egypt* to the ſtraits of *Gibraltar*, and a little beyond them into the *Atlantick* ocean. The principal kingdoms, or republicks, which divide the coaſt of *Barbary*, are *Tripoly*, *Tunis*, *Algiers*, *Morocco*, and *Fez*; the government of theſe two laſt is entirely monarchial, and ſubject to the ſame prince; that of *Tripoly* is republican, and thoſe of *Tunis* and *Algiers*, a mixture of both. All theſe ſtates have a number of ports in the *Mediterranean*; and the kingdoms of *Morocco* and *Fez* have alſo ſome on the ocean, which are equally ſerviceable for the Chriſtians' trade, and for a retreat to their own cruizers.

The moſt conſiderable of theſe ports, and where the greateſt trade is tranſacted, and conſuls of different nations reſide, are *Tripoly* and *Gouletta*, which is that to *Tunis*, *Algiers*, and *Sallee*, in which laſt the chiefeſt trade of *Fez* and *Morocco* is carried on, although a good deal is done at *Tetuan*, and ſome at *Arzilla*, *Alcaſſar*, *Azamor*, *Saphia*, and *Santa Cruz*. The kingdom of *Algiers* has, beſides its capital, *Tremecen*, *Conſtantine*, *Bona*, *Bugia*, *Gigery*, *La Calla*, Cape *Roſa*, *Collo*, and that called the *Baſtion* of *France*, near the gulf of *Stora*courcouri.

And beſides the *Gouletta*, *Tunis* has *Bizerta* and *Port Farina*, though the *Tripolines* have only the port of their city, with ſome few places on the coaſt, where none, or hardly any trade is carried on.

The *European* merchants have warehouſes only in the principal cities, and rarely land in any others, on account of the impoſitions commonly practiſed there; trading among theſe people, as the ſaying is, pike in hand, being always on their guard, or otherwiſe they are ſurely abuſed or cheated.

I have already mentioned, in a former part of this work, the exports from *Barbary*, as well as the goods they take off, and have little to add thereto, except ſomething concerning the trade of *Morocco*, which differs in ſeveral reſpects from the others.

Sallee, as above obſerved, is the port in the kingdoms of *Fez* and *Morocco*, of the greateſt commerce; the entrance of the river *Gueron*, on which it is built, has a bar of ſand that changes according to the winds that blow, which is of a vaſt inconvenience to the trading veſſels, though it ſerves as a reſource to the *Salletines* when purſued by the *Malteſe*, or other Chriſtians, who are more in ſafety here than in any other port of *Barbary*.

The *European* merchandizes are unladen immediately on their arrival, into the Chriſtian merchants' warehouſes there, and afterwards ſold wholeſale to the *Moors* or *Jews*, who ſend them to their correſpondents at *Morocco*, *Fez*, *Mequinez*, *Tarudant* and *Illoe*. The greateſt part of the merchandize imported is conſumed in theſe five cities, particularly at *Mequinez*, twelve leagues from *Fez*, and has the largeſt magazines of corn, hides, and wax, which are the chief commodities of the growth of *Morocco*, and the ſtates dependent on it. And what goods remain undiſpoſed of in the ſaid five places are ſent to the provinces of *Sara*, *Dras*, and *Touet*, in the kingdom of *Tafilet*, where the *Arabians* take them in truck for gold duſt, indigo, oſtridge feathers, dates, and ſometimes a few elephants' teeth; of which laſt, gold, or the feathers, none are produced in the territories ſubject to the king of *Morocco*, although the Chriſtians yearly extract from them a great quantity of that rich duſt and plumes. The gold and ivory is brought by the *Arabian* troops, who go to procure them, as far as the kingdoms of *Sedan* and *Gago*, which are part of *Guinea*, and are above four hundred leagues from *Morocco*. The oſtridge feathers come from *Sara*, or *Dara*, a country to the *ſouth* of *Morocco*, towards the ſea of *Sand*, where the *Moors* and *Arabians* kill them in great numbers, and ſometimes take them alive, and bring them to *Morocco*, which has led many authors and geographers into the error of ſuppoſing them natives of this empire.

The *Benizequers*, a people of *Africa* in the province of *Habat* in the kingdom of *Fez*, have among them a number of weavers and curriers, who carry on a great trade in linen and hides; and the other commodities in which they deal are, honey, wax, and cattle.

Santa

Santa Cruz, in the kingdom of *Morocco*, on the confines of that of *Sus*, near to mount *Atlas*, is a ſmall town, though it at preſent carries on a good trade, more eſpecially to *Marſeilles*, where imports and exports are ſuch as are before mentioned.

Algiers, Mr. *Savary* ſays, contains above three thouſand foreign families which trade had drawn there, though he ſuppoſes it principally ariſes from the ſale of the prize goods, continually bringing in by their privateers. The country produces plenty of corn, beſides the other commodities peculiar to *Barbary*, and their imports conſiſt of gold and ſilver ſtuffs, damaſks, draperies, ſpices, pewter, iron, hammered copper, lead, quickſilver, ſmall cordage, bullets, linens, ſail-cloth, cochineal, tartar, allum, rice, ſugar, ſoap, galls from *Aleppo* to *Smyrna*, cotton in wool, and thread, copperas, aloes, woods for dying, cummin, vermillion, arſenic, gum lack, aniſeeds from *Malta*, brimſtone, opium, maſtick, ſarſaparilla, incenſe, ſpike, honey, wool, paper, glaſs, beads aſſorted, &c. a ſmall quantity of theſe merchandizes, however, ſell here, although the natives are always wanting them, as duties muſt be ſatisfied, recoveries difficult, a retreat of the property uncertain, and impoſition very frequent. Thoſe, therefore, who need any of theſe goods wait till the laſt extremity, in hopes of ſome prize being brought in.

Couca is a ſmall kingdom, ſubject to that of *Algiers*; its principal trade conſiſts in corn, olives, oil, figs, raiſins, honey, and wax; here are alſo ſome iron, allum, ſheep, and goats for exportation.

The *Baſtion* of *France* is a ſmall fortification built at the extremity of the kingdom of *Algiers*, on the ſide where its frontiers join with thoſe of *Tunis*. The *French*, to whom it belongs, and from whom it received its name, have been in poſſeſſion of it ever ſince 1561, when *Soliman* II. made them the conceſſion, after a previous agreement with the Divan of *Algiers*, and the petty princes of the country, for which they pay 39,500 *French* livres yearly.

La Caſſia is the true port to the *Baſtion*; and beſides theſe, the *French* have Cape *Roſa*, *Bonna*, and *Collo* in their grant, from all which places, they annually export about fifty thouſand meaſures of wheat, eleven or twelve thouſand of barley, five or ſix thouſand of beans, and ſome other pulſe, above eighty thouſand ſkins, a little ſuet, above five hundred quintals of wax, and much the ſame quantity of wool. It is likewiſe here that the *French* have their coral fiſhery, of which they take from five to ſix hundred quintals yearly; and all theſe commodities are ſent to *Marſeilles*, except the pulſe or grain, which the *Italian* markets take off, and more eſpecially *Genoa*.

The *Baſtion* has been for ſome years paſt united to the *French African* Company, or the Cape *Negro* Company, whoſe exports from the place of their denomination, are like thoſe from the *Baſtion*, *viz.* corn, hides, wool, and wax, of which in a good year their extracts are conſiderable.

Between theſe two places of the *Baſtion* and Cape *Negro*, ſubject to *Tunis*, is the iſle of *Tabarque*, dependent on *Sardinia*, but has for a long time appertained to Meſſrs. *Lommelini* of *Genoa*, in property, who pay a ſort of tribute to *Algiers* and *Tunis*, to preſerve the inhabitants in the free enjoyment of the coral fiſhery, and do the ſame to the king of *Sardinia*, though their iſland is well fortified, and free from inſults. It likewiſe carries on a tolerable good trade on its coaſt in corn, hides, and wax.

Of the Commerce of AFRICA.

THIS is one of the four parts of the world, bounded by the ocean, the *Mediterranean*, and the *Red Sea*, which makes a peninſula of it; and a great iſthmus, between *Suez*, at the extremity of the *Red Sea*, and *Damietta*, on the *Mediterranean*, joins it to *Aſia*. This ſituation gives it a vaſt extent of coaſt, on which only the *Europeans* have any traffick; the inland of their continent being very little known, either from the nature of the country, the inſupportable heats that generally reign here, or on account of the inhabitants' ferocity, of which the major part are ſavages.

And as a connexion of matters, which could not conveniently be ſeparated in treating of the *Mediterranean* trade, led me to deſcribe that of *Cairo*, *Alexandria*, *Roſetta*, and all the

the coaſt of *Barbary*, that make a conſiderable part of *Africa*, I ſhall have no occaſion to repeat any thing concerning them here; but under this new title proceed to give a general idea of all the places, where any commerce is tranſacted on the other coaſt of *Africa*, and of the eſtabliſhment that the different nations of *Europe* have there.

In regard to the trade of the *Red Sea*, as it in ſome ſort appertains more to *Aſia* than *Africa*, I ſhall omit ſpeaking of it till I come to treat of the *Aſiatic* commerce, and at preſent confine myſelf to the *African* only.

Very little or no trade has been carried on, nor any of the *Europeans* had any ſettlement on the ſaid coaſt, from the kingdoms of *Morocco* and *Sus* to the neighbourhood of Cape *Verd*; near which cape, and in the ſpace between the river of *Senegal*, which is one of the branches of the *Niger*, and that of *Sierra Leona*, the *French* and *Portugueſe* have ſome factories; as the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* formerly had, but the one abandoned them, and the others yielded them to *France*.——Since writing the above, the *Engliſh* have driven the *French* from all their ſettlements on the coaſt of *Africa*.

The coaſt of *Sierra Leona* is viſited by ſhips of all the four nations, though ſolely the *Engliſh* and *Portugueſe* have an eſtabliſhment here; and it is the firſt only who reſide near Cape *Miſerado* between the coaſts of *Sierra Leona*, and thoſe of *Malagueta*, where they have about ten or twelve houſes in all.

The *French* carry on ſome trade on the coaſt of *Malagueta*, otherwiſe named *Greves*, though without any reſidence, and on the ivory coaſt, which joins to this laſt-mentioned, all the nations of *Europe*, that are engaged in the *African* trade, tranſact a great deal here in elephants' teeth; though ſome of them, having no ſettlements, are obliged to negociate with the greateſt caution, very rarely putting foot aſhore for fear of the natives, who are cannibals, fierce, and untameable.

The gold coaſt, which is the next, is the moſt frequented of any in *Africa* by the *Europeans*; and to preſerve the trade of the rich metal, from which it is denominated, there is hardly any of them who have not habitations here, and ſome of them who poſſeſs even towns and conſiderable fortifications.

Ardres is a ſmall maritime kingdom joining to the gold coaſt, though it affords very little for trade but ſlaves: And *Benin* follows, making a part of the coaſt of the gulf of *St. Thomas*. The iſle of the ſame name under the line has belonged to the *Portugueſe* ever ſince they drove the *Dutch* out, who had before taken it from them, whilſt united with the crown of *Spain*. The former alſo have ſome ſettlements at ſeveral places in the gulf, and particularly at thoſe which are in the neighbourhood of the kingdom of *Congo*.

It is from this kingdom, and that of *Angola*, that the beſt part of the negroes tranſported to *America* are extracted, and where each nation goes to ſeek the number they want. The *Portugueſe* are in a manner maſters of theſe two kingdoms, where they are both feared and loved by the natives; however, their authority does not extend to hinder the *Engliſh*, *French*, *Dutch*, &c. from carrying on the ſlave trade with eaſe and advantage.

The *Cafraria*, or country of the *Cafres*, begins almoſt where the coaſt of *Angola* ends, and continues to the *Rio de Spirito Santo*, where that of *Sofala* commences. The *Europeans* have no traffick in all this vaſt extent of coaſt, though it is the moſt celebrated of all the *African* ones, on account of the Cape of *Good Hope*, which is ſituated about the middle of it.

The *Dutch* have a ſettlement at the cape, though not ſo conſiderable for any great advantage ariſing to them from their trade with the natives, as from its ſerving for a rendezvous and place of refreſhment to their *Indian* fleets both going and coming.

After the *Cafrean* coaſt, comes that, as I obſerved before, of *Sofala*, where none but the *Portugueſe* are ſettled, as they alſo are at *Mozambique*, which joins next, and which has before it the great iſle of *Madagaſcar*.

In fine, it is alſo the *Portugueſe* alone who carry on the whole trade of *Melinda*, though it is the laſt place they engroſs to Cape *Guaydafur*, which being doubled gives an entrance into the *Red Sea*. The coaſt of *Ajan*, or deſert coaſt, which extends from the kingdom of *Melinda* to the ſaid cape, produces nothing fit for trade, having beſides hardly any inhabitants to carry it on.

I have

I have not mentioned any of the iſles of the *African* coaſts, except thoſe of *St. Thomas* and *Madagaſcar*; but in the ſubſequent part of the work, none ſhall be neglected that contributes any thing to trade; and at preſent I ſhall enter into a detail of that wherein the *Europeans* are concerned on all the ſaid coaſts, beginning it at cape *Verd*.

Of the Trade of the African *Coaſt from Cape* Verd *to* Sierra Leona.

CAPE *Verd*, ſo named from the ever-green trees that cover it, is ſituated between the rivers of *Senegal* and *Gambia*, which are two of the chief mouths of the *Niger*, a river ſimilar to the *Nile*, with which, as one may ſay, it divides all *Africa*; this traverſing the one half, before it falls into the *Ocean*, as the *Nile* does the other half in its progreſs to the *Mediterranean*.

The trade practiſed in going up theſe two rivers, either on the coaſts of *Senegal*, or on thoſe which extend from *Gambia* to the cape of *Sierra Leona*, conſiſts in gold duſt, ivory, wax, hides, gums, oſtridge and herons' feathers, muſk, rice, millet, indigo, cotton coverings for negroes, and theſe ſlaves themſelves.

The *Portugueſe* have had great ſettlements on all theſe coaſts, but at preſent their habitations are ſomething more inland, eſpecially going up the river of *St. Domingo*, which is about thirty leagues from that of *Gambia*, where their reſidence is at *Cacheo*, the place where the *African* company of *Liſbon* have their magazines, for depoſiting the *European* merchandizes, and thoſe they collect of the country's produce, brought down the ſaid river, which is navigable for above two hundred leagues, being annually above 100,000lb. of wax, 50,000 of ivory, and from 800 to 1000 negroes, which they ſend to the iſlands of *St. James* and the *Brazils*, beſides thoſe they ſend to the *Engliſh* and *Dutch*, who come here yearly to ſeek them.

The *Portugueſe* here carry on their commerce in barks of about forty tons burthen, with which they trade up the rivers *Cazuma*, *Pongues*, *Nonnes*, and even to that of *Sierra Leona*; the firſt furniſhing them with their greateſt quantity of wax; *Pongues* and *Nonnes* with indigo; and *Sierra Leona* with fruit, which they call *Coſſe*, with which they drive a great trade; and from all theſe places they alſo get a quantity of ivory and ſlaves, which they truck againſt the afore-mentioned negroes, clothing, brandy, iron, pewter, &c.

The *Engliſh* had formerly many habitations, and ſome forts on the river *Gambia*: That called *St. James*, belonging to the *South-Sea* company, ſituated a little higher than its mouth, was taken and deſtroyed by the *French* in 1695.

The river *Gambia* has two openings, the one to the north and the other to the ſouth; in which latter, being moſt uſed, ſhips of three or four hundred tons may enter, but cannot go up it above ſix or ſeven leagues; though veſſels of a hundred and fifty tons may go up as many leagues to *Majugard*; and the *Engliſh*, with lighter barks, have often proceeded yet a hundred and fifty leagues higher, from whence they have brought back a quantity of ſlaves, gold, and ivory, in time of peace, to *Majugard*, where they had a magazine, and their fort with their principal habitation was in an iſle of the river about ſeven leagues from its mouth.

Cantory is a kingdom of *Africa*, in *Negro* land, on whoſe coaſts the *French* have a tolerable good trade, and a fort for its ſecurity and protection. The principal traffick is in ſkins and hides, for which duties are paid at *Beyhouta*.

Calbaria, a province in *Africa*, where the *Dutch* have a conſiderable trade, chiefly carried on at the town of that name, their fort being there, and their traffick in ſlaves a good one, though the greateſt part of the natives on this coaſt are man-eaters. The exchange for ſlaves is unpoliſhed copper, or ſmall bars of hammered braſs, each weighing a pound and a quarter, and about two feet and a half long, of which fourteen or fifteen are commonly given for ſlaves of both ſexes, and different ages, one with another; of theſe the natives make a ſort of lattin wire, which they employ in collars and bracelets to adorn themſelves; and in caſe any of theſe latter are carried ready made from *Europe*. they uſe them there as money.

SENEGAL.

SENEGAL.

THE *French* company of *Senegal*, united to that of the weſt in 1718, and after the year 1719 ſwallowed up in the great *India* one, have two principal eſtabliſhments on this coaſt; the one at the iſle of *Goree*, and the other in the iſle of *St. Lewis*, at the mouth of *Senegal* river. The *Dutch* were the firſt who occupied the iſland of *Goree*, and built there the forts of *St. Francis* and *St. Michael*, though under the firſt maſters they had other names. The *French* ſeized it in 1678; in 1692 the *Engliſh* took it from theſe laſt, who the ſucceeding year again re-poſſeſſed it; and the *Senegal* company have occupied it ever ſince, and from hence carried on a part of their trade, of which, however, the greateſt ſhare always continues to be tranſacted on the coaſt of *St. Lewis* iſle, and that of the river *Senegal*. Theſe places were taken by the *Engliſh* in 1758; and by the Xth article of the peace of *Verſailles* in 1763, the iſland of *Goree* was reſtored to *France*, the trade of the river *Senegal*, with the forts and factories of *St. Lewis*, *Podar*, *Galam*, were ceded to the king of *Great-Britain*. And by 4 *Geo.* III. C. 20. the fort of *Senegal* and its dependencies were veſted in the *African* company.

All that the *French* company negociated, in the whole of theſe ſettlements, *Senegal* included, might amount in a common year to ſix thouſand bull and ox hides, forty or fifty quintals of yellow wax, ſeven or eight thouſand pounds of elephants' teeth, two thouſand cotton *Negro* veſtments, twenty-five or thirty marcs of gold, and fifty thouſand ſlaves. It alſo obtained ſome oſtrich and herons' feathers, ambergris, civet, a quantity of coarſe cotton cloth, blue and white ſtriped; which were re-ſold on the gold coaſt. The chief traffick of gum is with the *Moors*, who bring it on horſes to a place called *Terrier Ronge*, at fifty leagues from the coaſt, going by the river of *Senegal*; of which the ſales begin in the month of *April*, and laſt about ſix weeks.

Higher up on the coaſt is found the kingdom of the *Jaloſes*, and that of the *Ceratique*; and it is to this laſt that the cuſtoms are paid for the liberty to navigate and trade in the river of *Senegal*.

The *Engliſh* and *Dutch* have very conſiderable dealings with theſe *Jaloſes*, and the places of their principal tranſactions are *Camino*, *Jamefil*, and *Geroep*. The months of *March* and *April*, with thoſe of *November* and *December*, are the moſt convenient ones for this commerce.

The merchandizes proper for *Senegal* and *Gambia* are in part the ſame, and part different. Thoſe for the river of *Gambia*, particularly for the *Jaloſes*, with which the *Dutch* commonly lade their veſſels for this traffick, are bars of iron, twenty-eight or thirty to weigh about ten quintals, brandy, beer, copper baſons of different weight, copper plates of about a pound, yarn, coarſe narrow blue ſerges, four-threaded cloths, red, yellow and blue ratines, red, yellow and white combed wool, white, blue, red, and yellow, glaſs beads of various ſorts, rough coral, ſabres, copper trumpets, red caps, round padlocks, rock cryſtal, ſailors' knives, coarſe ſhirts, and fine ones with lace at the boſoms and wriſts, ſuits of cloths from *Harlem*, *Sileſia* linens, and others both of hemp and flax, fine cotton linen, fine and common paper, earthen pots white and blue, blankets of *Leyden*, *Iriſh* mantles, *Morocco* leather ſhoes, hats, brown fuſtians, coarſe white thread, glaſs bottles with pewter ſtoppers, and all ſorts of needles.

The ladings of the *French* ſhips for *Senegal* were in part compoſed of the aforeſaid goods; and beſides them of black cotton linens, calendered linens of *Rouen*, kettles from four to ten pounds weight; ſome few trinkets of ſilver, yellow amber, pewter, little looking-glaſſes with painted frames, ſome coin, large red coral, taffeties, crimſon, cherry colour, yellow and blue, though but few of them, a few cloves, ſambouc wood, and the iris of *Florence*, for preſents to the *Negro* kings, as alſo a few ells of ſcarlet cloth for the ſame purpoſe.

Arms, ſuch as muſkets, muſquetoons, fowling-pieces, piſtols, double barrelled guns, guns, gunpowder, leaden balls, ſhot, and flints, are equally proper for *Gambia* and *Senegal*; but one of the beſt merchandizes, and of which the ſales are the moſt conſiderable, are the *Maldivean* ſhells, called *Cauris* in *India*, and *Bouges* on the coaſt of *Africa*.

All

All theſe merchandizes, and ſome others which will be hereafter mentioned, are equally proper for the trade of all the other *African* coaſts, excepting the above-mentioned ſhells, which are only current from *Cape Blanco*, to and including *Juda*, or *Xavis*, on this ſide the river *Ardres*. But *Angola*, where the greateſt purchaſe of negroes for *America* is made, does not admit theſe ſhells in trade. It is true, that the inhabitants of *Congo*, do alſo make uſe of ſhells, by them called *Zimbi*, or *Zinibi*; but theſe are carried them only by the *Portugueſe*, who are in a manner maſters of all this great kingdom.

The Commerce of the African *Coaſts, from the Cape of* Sierra Leona, *to the River of* Ardes.

IT is from the river of *Sierra Leona* that the coaſts of *Malaguete*, or *Malaguette*, begin, ſo called from a ſort of pepper, that makes the principal trade of the *Blacks* of this part of *Africa*; the *Engliſh* and *Portugueſe* ſhare this traffick; the firſt having a factory conveniently eſtabliſhed in one of the iſlands, and the other within land.

The merchandize this country affords them, are rice, elephants' teeth, the beſt on all the coaſts, civet, and a little ambergris. The capes of *Monte*, and *Miſerado*, would likewiſe be good places for the ivory trade, could the inhabitants be made tractable, as the river *Jonco*, or *del Punto*, would, did not the ſea break in ſuch a manner, as to render anchoring there very dangerous.

The *Ivory Coaſt* joins to the preceding, and produces only thoſe teeth and a little gold for trade. Iron rings and ſmall bells are what moſt pleaſes theſe barbarians from *Europe*; and the places of the greateſt trade on this coaſt, are the *Grand Drouin*, ſituated in an iſle formed by a ſmall river; *Groma*, *Tabou*, *Little Tabou*, *Tao*, *Rio Freſeo*, *St. Andrew*, *Giron*, *Little Drouin*, *Bortrou*, cape *la Hou*, *James la Hou*, *Wallochk*, and *Gammo*.

The *Gold Coaſt* begins at the river *Sueiro da Caſtos*, and is about a hundred and thirty leagues long eaſt and weſt. This coaſt is above all others of *Africk* the moſt frequented by the *Europeans*, and where the *Engliſh*, *Dutch*, and *Danes* have very conſiderable ſettlements: The great quantities of gold found, and ſold on this coaſt, having given it its name, and its chief market places are, *Atchim* or *Axime*, *Acera*, called alſo *Taſon*, *Acanni*, *Acherva*, and *Fetu*. That of *Axime* is the beſt, and of the ſtandard of twenty-two or twenty-three carats.

Abaſſon is the firſt kingdom on this coaſt weſtward, which extends only about ſix or ſeven leagues along ſhore, though its bigneſs within land is unknown. On ſailing eaſtward, the villages and little ſtates of *Albiani* and *Tabo* are met with; the firſt ſix leagues from *Iſſini*, and the other ten. The ſhips that trade along the coaſt come to an anchor before theſe villages, and hoiſt their colours, on which the negroes immediately come off, and on finding them friends, go aboard, where they are commonly regaled with a glaſs or two of brandy, and an enquiry is made from them, whether any ſhips have been lately on the coaſt, and what goods they have got to diſpoſe of.

The kingdom of *Guiomere* is the neareſt to Cape *Apollonia*, and though its ſea coaſt be very contracted, it is pretty conſiderable within land, and drives a great trade, either from gold mines it has itſelf, or with what it collects by its commerce, with thoſe that poſſeſs them, as this metal it very common here; and the traffick in ivory and ſlaves is not a little. At eight leagues to the eaſt of Cape *St. Apellina*, is the village which the negroes call *Axem*, the *French Axime*, and the *Dutch Atchim*, of which theſe laſt have been for above a hundred years maſters.

After *Axime*, is cape *des Trois Pointes*, called ſo from three mountains which compoſe it. The ſubjects of the king of *Pruſſia* were ſettled here, and had a fort, which they had obtained in 1720, and delivered up to the *Negro* king, maſter of the country, who acquainted the *French* therewith, and ſolicited their coming to ſettle there, with offers of an excluſive trade; but they neglecting to improve the opportunity, the *Dutch* took it in 1725, and continue to enjoy it, and is one of the moſt conſiderable places on the coaſt; the anchorage is good, the landing eaſy, without any bar; the country is healthy, abundant, fertile, and well cultivated. Beſides the gold trade, which is very conſiderable, here is a great deal of ivory, and many ſlaves. The *Dutch* have another fort called *Be-*

trou,

trou, about two leagues to the eaſtward of the cape; and another at ſix leagues to the eaſt of *Botrou*, named *Witſen*, pretty near to *Tacoravi*.

Sama or *Chama*, is one of the chiefeſt places on the gold coaſt, being near four leagues eaſt of *Tacoravi*; it contains about two hundred houſes, and the *Portugueſe* had here formerly a factory, and a redoubt; but the *Dutch* ſeized both the one and the other, and carry on a conſiderable trade here, it being the rendezvous of all the neighbouring negroes.

The kingdom of *Knaffo*, or *Commendo*, being four leagues to the eaſt of *Sama*, this with *Feſu*, or *Fetu*, and *Sabou*, made formerly but one kingdom, and was then powerful and rich, but, ſince its diviſion, is greatly diminiſhed. The *Negroes* call it *Commenda Ajata*, and the *Portugueſe*, *Aldea de Torres*, though it is yet known under the name of *Little Commendo*, to diſtinguiſh it from *Gnaffo*, which is further in land, and denominated *Great Commendo*. All this country is extremely fertile, and abounding in every thing neceſſary for life. At *Little Commendo* is a celebrated market kept daily, the beſt furniſhed of any one in *Guinea*, and it may be in all *Africk*.

Although the gold trade is not ſo conſiderable here, as at the places before-mentioned, and at the mine, &c. which I ſhall hereafter ſpeak of; yet the *French* have notwithſtanding made a ſettlement that is of infinite ſervice to them, for furniſhing their ſhips with refreſhments in their voyages to the eaſt, and in their return to *France*.

The *Caſtle of the Mine*, known by the name of *St. George de la Mina*, is the principal factory, and the beſt fortreſs which the *Dutch* have on the gold coaſt, being the reſidence of their director, and general commandant, and the centre of their commerce, on which all their ſettlements depend. The ſoil is infertile, and therefore the miners are obliged to the *Blacks* of *Commendo*, *Fetu*, and Cape *Corſe*, for their proviſions; which laſt place lies about three or four leagues from the *Mine*, and has for ſome years paſt been the chief ſettlement of the *Engliſh* in theſe parts; it is the reſidence of the director general of the *London* company, who has the authority over all the ſettlements which this nation has in *Guinea*; and the fortifications are here ſo ſtrong, as to have reſiſted the *Dutch* fleet, under the command of admiral *Ruyter*. The village occupied by the negroes is the moſt conſiderable of the kingdom of *Fetu*; it is compoſed of more than two hundred houſes, and has a diurnal market, where every thing may be had for money that a perſon can wiſh for.

By the agreement which the *Engliſh* and *Danes* made on their joint capture of this place from the *Dutch*, it was ſtipulated that the *Danes* ſhould have a fortified ſettlement here, called by them *Fridericſbourg*, which is to the north-eaſt of the village, and is commanded by the principal commiſſary of the *Daniſh* company, which carries on a conſiderable trade here.

Although the fort and village of Cape *Corſe* are in part dry and arid, the reſt of the kingdom is very fertile and abundant, the lands are well-cultivated, and the natives, who are numerous, are very laborious.

The village of *Moure* is a little league from *Fridericſbourg*, where the *Dutch* have a fort with the name of *Naſſau*.

The kingdom of *Fantin* is extremely rich, populous, and potent; the greateſt village *Comantin*, about three leagues from *Moure*; the *Engliſh* had formerly a fort here, taken and re-taken by the *Dutch*, with whom at laſt it remained, and they have here a good trade, they have at *Adia* and *Jamolia*, which they have fortified. The country is rich in gold: the inhabitants laborious, lovers of trade, of which they have learnt the ſecret and œconomy from the *Dutch*.

Ackam or *Acron*, a town in *Africk* on the *Guinea* coaſt, is not far from *Bregu*, or *Berku*, and whoſe principal traffic conſiſts in gold duſt, which the inhabitants give in exchange for red cloth, pots, kettles, baſons, and other copper kitchen utenſils.

Agouanna, another *African* kingdom on the gold coaſt, carries on much the ſame trade as the preceding, with the addition of ſome few ſlaves.

Of Acara, Lampi, Juda, *and* Ardres *or* Ardra.

ACARA is a large kingdom, ſeated at the extremity of the gold coaſt, where the *Engliſh*, *Dutch*, and *Danes*, have each a conſiderable fort, which render them maſters both of the gold and negro trade, and therefore obliges the *French* to deal with *Lampi*, *Juda*, and *Ardres*, even when at war with theſe nations; the latter of which borders on the kingdom of *Boneri*. Before that *Moure* and *Cormanteri* had attracted the greateſt part of the buſineſs tranſacted on the gold coaſt, the village of little *Acara*, ſituated at the end of it, was the place where moſt of the *European* merchandizes found diſpatch; this village only furniſhed a third of all the gold that the *Europeans* traded for on this coaſt, and the negro trade is ſtill pretty good here, as between three and four hundred may annually be purchaſed on reaſonable terms.

The commerce of *Lampi* and *Juda*, a ſmall kingdom between *Acara* and *Ardra*, is not inconſiderable, eſpecially for the purchaſe of negroes. In the years 1706 and 1707, the *French* aſſiento company bought here two hundred and fifty each voyage, in truck for *European* goods from forty-five to fifty *French* livres *per* head, though in the kingdom of *Ardres*, from whence near three thouſand ſlaves may be annually extracted, they coſt about eighty ditto; and theſe with proviſions, are the only articles of commerce in this kingdom for exports; the goods eſteemed moſt here for truck, are the biggeſt glaſs beads, large cryſtal pendants, large gilt cutlaſſes, coloured taffeties, ſilk ſtuffs ſtriped and ſpotted; fine linen; laces; fine handkerchiefs with buttons; iron bars, a fine thin woollen ſtuff called bouge, copper, cylindrical, and pyramidical bells, long coral, copper baſons of various ſizes, muſkets, brandy, large umbrellas, gilt looking-glaſſes, *China* taffeties, and other ſilks from that part; gold and ſilver duſt; *Engliſh* and *Dutch* crowns.

Of the Trade on the Coaſt of the Kingdom of Benin.

THE *Europeans* trade but little in this kingdom, although it has two hundred and fifty leagues of coaſt, and the inhabitants are leſs ſavage than the negroes of *Guinea* and other parts of *Africa*. The merchandize found here are cotton habits ſtriped according to their faſhion, afterwards ſold on the gold coaſt, and others blue, proper for the trade of the river *Gabou*, and on that of *Angola*; jaſper ſtones, female ſlaves, for they will ſell no men, leopard ſkins, pepper and acori, which is a ſpecies of blue coral that grows under water, in the form and manner that other corals do. In exchange of theſe commodities are given gold and ſilver ſtuffs, red and ſcarlet cloths, red velvets, violet coloured ferrets, *Harleim* flowered ſtuffs, well coloured, red glaſs ear-rings; looking-glaſſes with gilt frames, glaſs beads, bouges, fine coral, earthen drinking-pots ſtriped with red, all ſorts of cotton thread, and linen, oranges, lemons, and other green fruits candied; braſs bracelets weighing five ounces and an half, lavender, and iron bars.

The *Dutch* are almoſt the only traders with theſe people, as it is they alone among all the *Europeans* who have a warehouſe here, which by the king's permiſſion is eſtabliſhed at *Golou*, a large village on the river of *Benin*; and this commerce they enjoy ſo uninterruptedly, as the country produces neither gold, ivory, aides, gum, wax, nor ſlaves, as above-mentioned, though the natives are much more civilized, honeſt, and if the expreſſion may be allowed, polite than any of their neighbours.

Captain *Snelgrave*, in his treatiſe of *Guinea*, publiſhed in 1734, ſays, that the river *Congo*, in the fixth degree of ſouthern latitude, is the moſt diſtant part that the *Engliſh* trade to, whoſe commerce here is ſo greatly augmented ſince the peace of *Utrecht*, that inſtead of thirty-three ſhips under thoſe colours that in 1712 were on the coaſt of *Guinea*, it was demonſtrated to the commiſſioners of trade, that in 1725 there were above two hundred ſail, to the great advantage of navigation and our *American* colonies.

Our

Our author recounts the ruin of the kingdom of *Whidaw*, *Fida*, or *Juda*, of which *Sabee* is the capital, ſituated about ſeven miles from the ſea; and here the king had granted to the *Europeans* commodious houſes for their factories, protecting both their goods and perſons. The port was open and free to all *European* nations, who came here to purchaſe ſlaves; and this trade was ſo conſiderable, that the *Engliſh*, *French*, *Dutch*, and *Portugueſe*, exported above twenty thouſand yearly from this kingdom and its neighbourhood; but the liberties which the natives enjoyed of having many women, and their abandoning themſelves to luxury and pleaſure, ſo effeminated them, that although they could bring above an hundred thouſand men into the field, their cowardice was ſo great, as to ſuffer two hundred enemies to drive them from their capital, and to ſee uninterruptedly their whole country deſtroyed by a nation, which they had formerly deſpiſed.

Of CONGO.

THE *Portugueſe*, who diſcovered this kingdom in 1484, and ſettled here in 1491, are the only *Europeans* that trade here; all other nations only ſtopping for refreſhments, which they purchaſe of the blacks, in exchange for ſmall looking-glaſſes, beads, &c. The principal ſettlement of the *Portugueſe* is at *Loanda*, the reſidence of the vice-roy, and, as may be ſaid, the capital of what the whites poſſeſs in this kingdom; the port is very large, and the anchorage ſecure, and this is the place where all the ſhips arrive and ſail from, either for *Europe* or the *Brazils*.

The ſlave trade is the moſt important one that the *Portugueſe* have at *Congo*, and the number which they ſend yearly to the ſupport of their *American* colonies is ſurpriſingly great; but what renders this buſineſs ſtill more advantageous and conſiderable, is the ſhort cut from hence to the *Brazils*, compared with what all other nations have to run, when carrying theſe unhappy wretches to their plantations; as the *Portugueſe* ſeldom exceed a month or five weeks in their paſſage, and conſequently in this ſhort time are not expoſed to ſuch a loſs by mortality among their ſlaves as others are, who have a much longer voyage to make, which frequently occaſions diſtempers that ſometimes carry off the greateſt part of them.

It is difficult to aſcertain the number of ſlaves, which the *Portugueſe* reſiding at *Loanda*, *Colombo*, *St. Salvador*, and all other places in this part of *Africk*, have in property. Thoſe who are leaſt rich, having fifty, an hundred, or two hundred belonging to them, and many of the moſt conſiderable poſſeſs at leaſt three thouſand; a religious ſociety at *Loanda*, having of their own twelve thouſand of all nations, which being blackſmiths, joiners, turners, ſtone-cutters, &c. do almoſt all bring their maſters in from four to five hundred reis *per* day, gain, which they procure by working for the publick.

Beſides negroes, *Congo* produces ivory, wax, honey, and civet, and has in it ſome mines of iron and copper, though of theſe no great quantity is extracted. *St. Salvador* is properly the rendezvous of all the *Portugueſe* merchants; where they bring gold and ſilver ſtuffs, velvets, *Engliſh* cloth, gold lace, black ratine, ſmall *Engliſh* carpets, copper baſons, blue earthen pitchers, hats, rings, coral, fire-arms, and ſhells called here *Zimbi*, or *Zimbis*, as before obſerved, which ſerve for a ſmall money; beſides all which, brandy and wine find here a current and good diſpatch.

Of ANGOLA.

ANGOLA is of all the *African* coaſts that which furniſhes the *Europeans* with the beſt negroes, and commonly in the greateſt quantities, although it ſcarcely extends twenty-five to thirty leagues along the ſea-ſhore; it is true, this kingdom widens conſiderably within land, being at leaſt an hundred and fifty leagues in length, and as much in breadth, whoſe capital is *Loanda St. Paola*.

Although the *Portugueſe* are extremely powerful in the interior part of the kingdom; and that the majority of the negroes in the provinces they have ſubdued, may properly be

be termed the vaſſals of his moſt faithful majeſty, to whom they yearly pay a tribute of ſlaves, yet the negro trade, which is tranſacted on the coaſt, has always remained free to the other nations of *Europe*; and the *Engliſh*, *French*, and *Dutch* ſend yearly a great number of veſſels, who carry off many thouſands of theſe poor unhappy creatures, for the ſupply of their *American* ſettlements, or for ſale in thoſe of the *Spaniards*.

The *Portugueſe* are, however, thoſe which deal the moſt here; and it is aſtoniſhing that they have not before now depopulated the country, there being hardly any year that they do not ſhip off fifteen thouſand for *Brazil*. The villages of *Cambambe*, *Embacs*, and *Maſſingomo*, are thoſe which furniſh moſt ſlaves to the *Portugueſe* merchants concerned in this traffick.

And the merchandize with which they pay for them, are cloth with great liſts; crimſon ſilk ſtuffs, linens, velvets, gold and ſilver lace, back ſerges, *Turkey* carpets; white and coloured thread, ſewing ſilk, *Canary* wine, brandy, olive oil, ſailors' knives, ſpices, refined ſugar, great hocks, pins three inches long, and others of various ſizes, needles, &c.

The *Portugueſe* have alſo a ſettlement at *Binguela*, a ſmall kingdom dependent on that of *Angola*, where they carry on ſome trade; but this place is unwholeſome, and fitter for the abode of criminals baniſhed by the tribunal at *Liſbon*, than for the reſidence of perſons exerciſing trade.

Of Loango, Malimbo, *and* Cabindo.

THE negro trade that is carried on in theſe three places of the *Angolian* coaſt, is not one of the leaſt conſiderable, that the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* are concerned in, on the ſhores of this part of *Africa*, whether for the number, goodneſs, or ſtrength of the ſlaves, for which the *Europeans* preſer them to all others; and the inhabitants of the *American* colonies always give for them a higher price, as more able to ſuſtain the labour and fatigues of the culture and manufacturing ſugar, tobacco, indigo, and other painful works, in which it is cuſtomary to employ theſe miſerable perſons.

The merchandize proper for theſe parts is the ſame as has been already mentioned, ſo I ſhall only add a remark made by the judicious in this commerce; that as ſoon as the buſineſs is concluded, and the ſlaves aboard, not a moment ſhould be loſt in getting to ſea, for fear that the unhappy captives ſhould grieve at the ſight of their country, from which they are to be for ever baniſhed.

Of the Trade of the African *Coaſts from the Cape of* Good-Hope, *to the Entrance of the* Red Sea.

THE *Portugueſe* diſcovered the Cape of *Good-Hope* in 1493, but they remained undetermined to ſettle here, either through a want of courage or defect of prudence, or by a reflexion on the cruelty with which they treated the poor *Hottentots*, in revenge of their being at firſt not well received by them. It does not appear that from that time the *Europeans* made any deſcent there till 1600, when the ſhips of the *Dutch Eaſt India Company* began to touch here, though they did not at firſt comprehend all the advantage they might draw from an eſtabliſhment in this country, and therefore contented themſelves for ſome years to anchor here, going and coming, only to buy freſh proviſions; and in order to ſecure theſe from any inſult till re-embarking, they built a ſmall fort upon the harbour whoſe ruins were diſcernible not long ago. But on the company's ſhips ſtopping here as uſual, in 1650, one Mr. *Van Reibeeck*, then a ſurgeon, ſoon perceived, by the ſituation and goodneſs of the country, of what advantage the eſtabliſhment of a factory here would be to the company's trade, and on his return to *Holland*, he communicated his thoughts to the directors, who ſo far approved of them, as to reſolve on attempting the thing without loſs of time; and accordingly they charged him with the care of the expedition, and gave him four large ſhips, with all materials, inſtruments, workmen, &c. neceſſary for the undertaking: They made him admiral of this little fleet, and the governor of the cape, with full power on his arrival to treat with the natives, and to regulate every thing that he ſhould judge would be conducive to the eſtabliſh-

eſtabliſhment of the intended colony, on a ſecure and laſting foundation. *Van Reibeeck* had all the ſucceſs that he could poſſibly deſire in this enterprize; as he knew well how to ingratiate himſelf with the *Hottentots*; by the preſents he made them of ſome hard ware, he preſently concluded a treaty with them, by which they granted the *Dutch* full liberty to ſettle in their country, and to trade with them as they ſhould think proper, on payment of fifty guilders, in the ſame ſort of merchandize as their preſents were. This treaty was immediately executed with punctuality by both parties, and from that time the *Dutch India* company have enjoyed an uninterrupted ſettlement, and nothing is neglected to render it as beneficial as poſſible.

When I ſay their eſtabliſhment has been without interruption, I mean from the contracting parties; for as ſoon as the *Dutch* began to cultivate their new purchaſed lands, and to build houſes and forts, the *Gunjermans*, which are a nation at the cape neareſt the ſea, oppoſed themſelves to this eſtabliſhment, and called in all the neighbouring nations to their aſſiſtance: but the *Dutch* defended themſelves ſo well, that their enemies were obliged to demand peace, which was granted them on the following conditions, *viz.* The firſt agreement was not only confirmed, but it was further ſtipulated, that all the lands which the natives did not then actually occupy, ſhall thence forward belong to the *Hollanders*, with this clauſe only, that the natives might ſettle wherever they pleaſed, provided it was in places that the *Dutch* left uncultivated. An alliance offenſive and defenſive was at the ſame time concluded, which though not ſet down in writing, the *Hottentots* not underſtanding the uſe of letters, has been hitherto religiouſly obſerved. By this treaty the *Dutch* are in a manner become the maſters of all this country; and the chiefs of the nations frequently come to renew the alliance with the governor, and to bring him preſents of cattle, when they are always well received, and their gifts returned in tobacco, brandy, coral, and other things they are known to be fond of.

It has coſt the company immenſe ſums to put this eſtabliſhment on the footing it at preſent is; Mr. *Kolben* computes the expence of the firſt twenty years to have been at leaſt a million of guilders *per annum*, and that during the time he was there, it was difficult to raiſe enough to defray charges. The revenues conſiſt in the tithes of all the lands which the *Europeans* poſſeſs at the *Cape*, ground rents, cuſtoms on all foreign wines, and thoſe of their own growth, on tobacco, beer, brandy, and other diſtilled liquors, as well as on the profits made by trade, which the aforeſaid Mr. *Kolben* reckons annually amounts to 225,000 guilders. But as the colony has always gone on increaſing, and freſh lands continually been grubbing up, this eſtabliſhment muſt become very beneficial in time.

The territories which the *Dutch* poſſeſs are divided into four diſtricts or colonies, of which the firſt is called the *Cape*, becauſe it is the neareſt to the ſea, and the city and fort of *Good Hope*, are built here.

The ſecond colony is that of *Steellenboſch*, ſo called from *Steel*, the name of a governor, *Simon Vander Steel*, under whom this eſtabliſhment was made, and *Boſch*, which in *Dutch* ſignifies wood, becauſe the country was entirely covered with it, or over-run with weeds, when the *Dutch* took poſſeſſion; this colony is ſeparated from the firſt by ſands of a great extent, and divided into four parts, of which the two principal ones are, that which ſtill retains the name of *Steellenboſch*, and that called *Hottentot Holland*, not becauſe it reſembles the province of *Holland*, which is much leſs, and very differently ſituated, but becauſe it appeared to the firſt ſettlers, to be the fitteſt for cattle appertaining to the *India* company.

Drakenſtein is the name of the third colony, which begun by ſettling in 1675; a great number of *French* Proteſtants having a little before fled for refuge to *Holland*, the company, by recommendation of the ſtates general, ſent many with their families to this country, with orders to the governor to give them lands, and all neceſſaries for their culture; it is theſe or their deſcendants, who at this time compoſe the greateſt part of the inhabitants of *Drakenſtein*; and although they have omitted nothing that might render this ſettlement flouriſhing, and herein have been aſſiſted by the ſoil, which in general is very good, yet few have obtained a ſufficiency to make themſelves eaſy, but generally ſpeaking are poor, living from hand to mouth, and in huts like the *Hottentots*. This ſeems ſurpriſing, but our author attributes it to the little ſupport afforded them, as there was room to have expected more.

The

The country is mountainous and ſtony, yet nevertheleſs very fertile, producing almoſt every thing growing in the other colonies; the honey mountains are here among others, ſo called from the great quantity of that ſweet liquid, which a meridian ſun forces in drops from the cliffs of the rocks, and which the *Hottentots* acquire at the peril of their lives. The governor *Vander Steel* gave this colony the name it bears, in honour to Monſieur baron *Van Rheede*, lord of *Drakenſtein* in *Guilderland*, who in 1685 was ſent by the *India* company, in quality of commiſſary general, to examine the ſtate of all their factories and plantations, and to redreſs as he ſhould think proper the abuſes crept in there.

The laſt and youngeſt colony of the cape is that of *Waveren*, which received this name from *William Vander Steel*, in honour of the family of *Van Waveren* of *Amſterdam*, to which he was allied. It was before called the *Red Sand*, on account of a mountain which ſeparates it from the colony of *Drakenſtein*, on the top of which, and about it, is found a great quantity of this red ſand. The country is naturally very fertile, but little cultivated, as the inhabitants poſſeſs nothing here in property, but are obliged to renew their leaſes every ſix months by the governor.

There is not a country in the world, according to Mr. *Kolben*, that feeds ſo great a quantity of large and ſmall cattle, as the Cape of *Good Hope*, where they are cheaper, and their fleſh better; an ox commonly weighs here between five and ſix hundred pounds, which is given for a pound of tobacco; and a ſheep's tail weighs from fifteen to twenty, and ſometimes thirty pounds.

As lazy as the *Hottentots* naturally are, they do not however neglect an application to the mechanick arts, and they are even ſo expert, that it is inconceivable how they ſhould be accuſed of being a people the moſt ignorant and ſtupid in the world: They have furriers and tanners by profeſſion among them, who underſtand preparing the ſkins with which they cover themſelves, and the hides that they employ in divers uſes, almoſt as well as the *Europeans*; artificers in ivory, who without any other inſtrument than a knife, work it in with as much propriety and delicacy as the beſt turners; matt-makers, rope-makers, who have the art to make cords with ſmall ruſhes, that are as ſtrong and durable as hempen ones; and the blackſmiths, who very well underſtand to caſt iron, and give it all ſorts of forms, only with flints, although they hardly ever make any other uſe of it, than to arm their ſticks, arrows, javelins, and other ſimilar inſtruments. Theſe blackſmiths work alſo in copper, though but a little; for all their performances herein are reduced to ſome toys, with which the men and women adorn themſelves; and they are all in general potters, every family making their own veſſels, for which they uſe the earth of an ant hill, which they carefully cleanſe, and afterwards knead with ant eggs, which make an admirable cement, and gives to the matter a jet black, that it never loſes. It is hereby ſeen, that they neither want invention or dexterity, and that if they were leſs ſlothful, they would, in the mechanick arts, ſoon equal all the other *Africans* *.

Of SOFALA *and* MONOMOTAPA.

THE kingdom of *Sofala* is rich in gold mines and ivory, and theſe two precious commodities attract foreigners, and maintain commerce. The *Arabians* are ſuppoſed by ſome, and the fleets of *Solomon* and *Hiram* king of *Tyre* by others, to have been the firſt traders to theſe parts; but as I have treated largely of this conteſt in my Hiſtorical Introduction, I beg leave to refer my reader thereto, for any further information.

The *Portugueſe* ſettled here towards the end of the fifteenth century, and in 1500 even obtained permiſſion to build a fort pretty near the capital, for the habitation of their factors, carrying on their chief trade herein, for which it was commodiouſly ſituated on the *Quama*'s ſhore, where they had their warehouſe for *European* merchandize ſent them from *Moſambique*.

The richeſt mines of the kingdom are thoſe of *Sofala*, from which there is yearly extracted, if the negroes may be credited, more than two millions of *merigals*, which at fourteen livres Tournois, as Mr. *Savary* computes them, make twenty-eight millions of livres.

* *Kolben*'s preſent State of the Cape of *Good Hope*.

livres: Theſe riches are divided between the *Portugueſe*, who are the only *Europeans* that trade to this kingdom, the *Arabians*, more eſpecially thoſe of *Ziden* and *Mecca*, and the *Mahometans* of *Quilloa*, *Monbaſe*, and *Melinda*. Theſe latter come in ſmall barks, which they call *zambucks*, and bring blue and white cottons, ſilk, ambergris, and ſuccinum, or yellow or red amber variouſly carved.

The commerce of the *Arabians* may import above 140,000*l.* ſterling *per annum*, in the exchanging divers ſorts of goods that they bring from the *Eaſt-Indies* and the *Red Sea*, againſt gold and ivory.

In regard to the *Portugueſe* trade, it is carried on by thoſe of this nation ſettled at *Moſambique*, who ſend here the products of *Europe*, proper for this market, on which they make ſo vaſt a profit, that only the governor's rights amount yearly to between 60 and 70,000*l.* ſterling, *extra* of the *Portugueſe* troops pay, which comes out of this trade, and beſides the tribute that is annually ſent to the king of *Portugal*, which is very conſiderable.

The ſmalleſt ſhare of theſe merchandizes are, however, conſumed in this kingdom, the reſt paſſes to *Monomotapa*, where the *Sofalois* truck them againſt gold, which is given them unweighed, theſe people never uſing ſcales, and making, as one may ſay, an arbitrary traffick, dependant on the caprice of the buyer and ſeller.

The kingdom of *Monomotapa* being within land, and none of its provinces near the ſea, ſtrangers, and more eſpecially the *Europeans*, carry on no direct trade with it; it is true, the *Portugueſe* have ſome ſettlements here, but religion has been a greater motive to their origin than trade; ſo that all the gold, ivory, and oſtrich feathers, which are the principal commodities that this vaſt tract of *Africk* furniſhes to commerce, paſs, as before obſerved, through the hands of the *Sofalois*. The gold of *Monomotapa* is of two ſorts, the one from the mines, and the other found in the gravel of the rivers; and from both the quantity collected annually is ſo great, and the merchants of *Sofala* have ſo rich a buſineſs here in truck for *Aſian* and *European* goods, which come from the *Arabians* and *Portugueſe*, that theſe latter commonly call the prince to whom *Monomotapa* is ſubject, the Golden Emperor.

Of MOSAMBIQUE.

THE *Portugueſe* are the only *Europeans* who have any eſtabliſhments, or carry on any trade in the kingdom of *Moſambique*; the *Arabians*, however, ſhare with them, although the former uſe all poſſible means to hinder their progreſs, and ſecure it entirely to themſelves. The *Portugueſe* habitations along the coaſt are conſiderable, and all defended by good fortifications, or at leaſt by ſtrong houſes, which ſerve for magazines and a ſecurity againſt the natives, who are equally perfidious and lazy; but the centre of their commerce in theſe parts is the iſle of *Moſambique*, about two miles from the continent, in which they have a commodious town, well fortified, which is the common reſidence of the governor-general, and of the richeſt merchants.

This iſle and its port are to the *Portugueſe India* ſhipping what *Madagaſcar* was formerly to the *French*, and what *St. Helena* and the Cape of *Good-Hope* are at preſent to the *Engliſh* and *Dutch*, *viz.* a place for depoſiting goods, and affording refreſhments.

The *Dutch* twice attempted to make themſelves maſters of the commerce of *Moſambique*, in the beginning of the ſeventeenth century; the firſt in 1604, and the ſecond in 1607; but the *Portugueſe*, then united with the *Spaniards*, made ſo brave a defence, that the *Dutch* fleets were obliged to retire half ruined, though with a rich booty that they found in ſeveral *Portugueſe* caracks which they took.

The trade carried on here conſiſts in gold and ſilver, ebony, of which their foreſts are full, ivory, found here in greater abundance than in any part of *Africk*, in ſlaves taken in war, matts, and all ſorts of refreſhments; and the merchandize given in exchange are wine, oil, ſilk, woollen and cotton ſtuffs, coral, wrought and unwrought.

When the *European* goods arrive at *Moſambique*, in the *Portugueſe* ſhips, they are taxed at a certain price by the king's factor, who afterwards ſends them to *Chilimani*, at the mouth

mouth of the *Senna*, from whence they go up the river in ſmall barks, to a little *Portugueſe* town ſeated at the height of the *Senna*, where the *Caffres* and *Blacks* come from the inland kingdoms and provinces of *Africk*, ſometimes at three or four months' travel diſtance, to buy or take on credit the *Portugueſe* goods, for a quantity of gold agreed on, and which they never fail to bring faithfully.

This traffick generally yields *cent. per cent.* and is properly the *Chili* and *Peru* of the *Portugueſe*; gold being ſo common here, at a month's journey from the coaſt, that the utenſils of the houſe and kitchin are uſually made of it.

Of MELINDA.

THE commerce of this coaſt, which is the laſt kingdom from the Cape of *Good-Hope* to the entrance of the *Red Sea*, where the *European* ſhips anchor to trade, is almoſt entirely in the hands of the *Portugueſe*, who have a great ſettlement in the capital, and have even had the credit of building ſeventeen churches here, although the king is a *Mahometan*. The natives, however, carry on ſome trade with their own veſſels, in the *Red Sea*, and with them frequent the beſt ports in *Arabia*.

They are alſo ſometimes ſeen in the *Indian* ſea, particularly at *Cambaya*, a maritime town in the territories of the *Great Mogul*; but with all this, and though the *Indians* and *Arabians* ſometimes bring their goods to *Melinda*, it is properly by the hands of the *Portugueſe* that all this trade is tranſacted, which is but little leſs conſiderable than that of *Moſambique*.

The gold brought from *Sofala*, the ivory, copper, quickſilver, all ſorts of ſilks and cotton of *Europe* and the *Indies*, various painted linens, eſpecially *Cambayan* handkerchiefs, ſpicery, rice, and other legumens and fruits, are the principal commodities brought to *Melinda*.

Of ABYSSINIA.

ABYSSINIA, better known to the ancient geographers under the name of the *Upper Ethiopia*, produces all ſorts of commodities proper for the ſupport of a conſiderable trade, either at home or abroad, if the natural ſloth of its inhabitants did not hinder their benefiting themſelves by theſe advantages.

Many authors who have endeavoured to diſcover and fix the ſituation of the celebrated *Ophir*, have thought to find it in the vaſt and rich eſtates of this famous empire; though I think Dr. *Garcin* has juſtly placed it elſewhere, as may be ſeen in the hiſtorical introduction; however, it is certain, that *Ethiopia* is of a very great extent, and would be one of the wealthieſt empires in the world, if the people knew how to profit themſelves by the treaſures that are hid in the bowels of the earth.

The empire is compoſed of many kingdoms, as that of *Tigre*, divided into twenty-four provinces, *Abyſſinia*, and *Ajan* dependent on it. The *Portugueſe*, after they had taken the iſland and city of *Ormus* in the *Perſian* gulf, *Muſcate* on the coaſt of *Arabia Felix*, and the iſle of *Zocotora*, at the entrance of the *Arabian* gulf, ſoon opened a paſſage to *Ethiopia*, and eſtabliſhed a conſiderable commerce there, and where they afterwards tranſported many families of their countrymen to form there a ſort of colony: The new gueſts, becoming ſuſpected by the *Abyſſines*, were driven out, and all trade forbidden with them. After this expulſion, the emperor of *Ethiopia* would not ſuffer their ſubjects to have too ſtrict a correſpondence with the *European* nations, much leſs to permit any of theſe nations to ſettle in the country, under the pretence of trading.

Gold, ſilver, copper, and iron, are the metals this vaſt region of *Africa* produces; and other commodities are cardamoms, ginger, aloes, myrh, caſſia, civet, ebony, ivory, wax, honey, cottons, and linens made of it of various colours; and I might add, ſugar, hemp, flax, and excellent wine, if theſe people, demi-barbarians, has the art to prepare and boil the cane's juice, to cultivate the vines, and preſs the grapes, and to

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ſpin and weave their hemp and flax, as all theſe things grow with them in abundance, and of as good qualities as in any other part of the world.

Of the Trade of the African *Iſlands.*

THE principal iſlanders which geographers attribute to *Africk* are *Madagaſcar*, the *Terceras*, or *Azores*, *Madeira*, the *Canaries*, cape *de Verd* iſles, *St. Thomas*, *St. Helena*, *Zocotora*, and *Malta*; this laſt is in the *Mediterranean*, and the reſt in the *ocean*.

All theſe iſlands are either poſſeſſed or frequented by the *Europeans*, who carry on a conſiderable trade with them; that of *Madagaſcar* might be, as well for the abundance of its rich produce, as for its happy ſituation in the route to *India*, one of the moſt famous iſles for trade in the univerſe, if the ferocity of its inhabitants, and the intemperance of the air and ſun, in the places where the *Europeans* were at firſt ſettled, had not diſcouraged their continuance. It is ſituated over-againſt and along that part of the continent of *Africk*, which the kingdoms of *Sofala*, *Moſambique*, and *Melinda* compoſe, from whence it is diſtant in ſome places a hundred, and in others but ſeventy or fewer leagues.

The *European* commodities fit for the trade of this iſle, are painted linens, ſilver, copper, and pewter, rings and bracelets, a quantity of ſmall mercery and hard-ware, ſeveral ſorts of glaſs beads, particularly blue, red, white, green, yellow and orange colour, brandy, *Spaniſh* and *French* wine, cornelians long and olive ſhaped, red and white, large braſs wire, and ſmall chains of ditto, nails of all ſizes, and divers tools, both for the ſmith and joiner, as well as locks, hinges, &c.

The goods to be had there in exchange conſiſt of ſeveral ſorts of gum, ſuch as gutti tacamahaca, various ſpecies of dragon's blood, &c. different woods, wax, raw hides, ſugar, tobacco, pepper, cotton, indigo, ambergris, incenſe, benzoin, palma chriſti oil, green balm for wounds, ſaltpetre, brimſtone, white cinnamon, civet, rock cryſtal, blood-ſtone, touch-ſtone, terra ſigillata, ſeveral boles, matts of ruſhes, and flax, and even of ſilk; but the culture or ſearch after theſe things being neglected by the natives, and the *Europeans* who are eſtabliſhed among them not having been more induſtrious, they have not been benefited by theſe riches, which ſome pains and a little time would eaſily have ſecured to them.

Some alſo count gold, ſilver, and precious ſtones among the natural products of this iſle; but that any of theſe metals are found here is very uncertain, and all the precious ſtones are very imperfect.

Of the Azores, Madeira, Cape de Verd *Iſles, and* St. Thomas.

AS all theſe iſles appertain to the crown of *Portugal*, I have judged it beſt not to ſeparate them in relating the trade carried on to them.

The *Azores*, called alſo the *Terceras*, from the principal of them, are nine in number, viz. *Flores*, *Cuervo*, *Fayal*, *Pico*, *St. George*, *Gratioſa*, *St. Mary's*, *St. Michael*, and *Tercera*. Theſe iſles lying between the two continents of *Europe* and *Africa*, oppoſite to the coaſts of *Portugal*, were diſcovered in 1439, or 1449, by the *Portugueſe*, uninhabited; who deeming them fit for culture, they immediately ſettled colonies on them, and their commodious ſituation in the way to the *Indies* and *Brazil* did not a little contribute to the ſpeedy peopling them, and eſtabliſhing a conſiderable commerce, eſpecially at *Tercera*, which is the governor's reſidence, and a biſhoprick.

The city of *Acra* is the ſole port in this iſle, inacceſſible in all other parts, where all the *European* ſhips anchor, and where the products not only of this, but of all the other iſlands are brought, though, however, the ſhips often touch at the other iſles, to purchaſe goods at firſt hand, or to take refreſhments. Wheat, wine, woad, potatoes, and hides, are the principal commodities they afford; but it is on the woad that the inhabitants of *Tercera* found their chief buſineſs; there is notwithſtanding a large quantity of freſh oranges and lemons exported from theſe iſles, and a ſtill greater preſerved, with ſeveral other ſpecies of ſweet-meats, of which thoſe at *Fayal* are eſteemed the beſt, and the *Dutch* yearly load ſeveral ſhips with theſe commodities.

The imports there from *Portugal* are all ſorts of mercery, linens, ſtuffs, fuſtians, ſilk ſtockings, rice, and paper, with ſome oil and ſalt; and the inhabitants likewiſe purchaſe conſiderable parcels of *Canary* and *Madeira* wine, their own being weak and inſufficient for their conſumption; the woollens uſed formerly to be carried all from *Europe*, but within theſe fifty years there are ſeveral fabricks ſet up in the iſle of *St. Michael* for cloths, druggets, camlets, ſerges, and hats, beſides ſome ſilk ſtuffs, in imitation of thoſe made at *Lyons* and *Tours*, which has ſometimes nearly ſufficed for the iſland's ſupply; and the flouriſhing condition they were in, in 1717, induced ſome people to think, that this colony, contrary to what has been experienced in all others, would ſoon ſupply its mother country with the commodities this had till then received from it. But as the fabricators were frequently in want of wool and ſilk to keep their looms going, it muſt certainly be a damp to them, and gave the *French* hopes of retrieving a trade they formerly carried on by the way of *Liſbon*, to their no ſmall advantage.

The returns made to *Liſbon*, beſides thoſe of theſe iſlands' growth, are gold coin from *Brazil*, and the other products of that part of *America*, ſuch as white and muſcovado ſugars, jacaranda, and other woods, cacao, &c.

The *Engliſh* now carry on the greateſt trade to the iſland of *Tercera* of any nation, where they lade the afore-mentioned goods, in return for woollens, iron, herrings, pilchards, butter, cheeſe, and ſalt meat.

Madeira, ſituated on the coaſt of *Africk*, to the ſouthward of the *Canaries*, among the number of which the pilots generally place it, and from which it is only diſtant about ſixty leagues, was diſcovered by the *Portugueſe*, in 1410, or 1420, to be an impenetrable foreſt; ſo that before they could ſettle here, and cultivate it, they were obliged to ſet fire to it, though this expedient had like to have coſt thoſe who compoſed this infant colony their lives, by the exceſſive heat in their barks where they retired, and continued whilſt the wood was burning; but having afterwards effected their ſettlement, the iſland is become one of the moſt fertile and populous of any in the ocean, and produces plenty of corn, wine, ſugar, gums, honey, wax, hides, all ſorts of fruits, freſh, dry, and candied, eſpecially citrons, lemons, and pomegranates, yew and cedar plank, &c. and its imports are ſuch of the *European* goods as have been before-mentioned for the other iſlands.

The *Cape de Verd* iſles, diſcovered by the *Portugueſe* in 1442, ſome ſay in 1552, are to the number of ten, St. *Jago*, St. *Antonia*, St. *Lucia*, St. *Vincent*, St. *Nicholas*, the *White* iſle, the iſle of *Salt*, *Mayo*, *Fuego*, and *Buena Viſta*. They are often called the *Green* iſlands, from the common verdure that covers them, and ſometimes the *Salt* iſlands, on account of the quantity made of this commodity, not only on the iſle bearing that name, but on ſome of the others; St. *Jago* is the capital, and reſidence of the governor, who is a ſort of vice-roy, and commands all that the king of *Portugal* poſſeſſes in *Africa*, from cape *Verd*, to the cape of *Good-Hope*.

The *European* nations, which trade to the *Eaſt-Indies* and *Africa*, commonly touch at theſe iſlands for refreſhments, calling at St. *Jago* in time of peace, and contenting themſelves to water, &c. at *Mayo*, St. *Antonio*, St. *Vincent*, or the iſle of *Salt*, when a war; the few *Portugueſe* ſettled in theſe latter receiving and dealing with them, at all times willingly, though indeed they are in no condition to oppoſe their deſcent, if their inclinations led them to it. Theſe iſlands were mere deſerts when the *Portugueſe* firſt began their ſettlements, though they now produce in abundance many commodities fit to ſupport a conſiderable trade, but more eſpecially raw hides of kids, goats, wild cows, &c. Cattle are ſo plenty, that ſeveral ſhips are employed in carrying them to *Brazil*; and the annual ſalting of fiſh caught near cape *Verd*, keeps many ſailors at work, as it does alſo veſſels afterwards, for its tranſportation to the bay of *All Saints*, or *Fernambouc*. The iſles of St. *Vincent* and St. *Antonio*, in particular, carry on a very lucrative trade in the oil they extract from tortoiſes that come aſhore in certain times of the year, as well as in ox hides, which they dreſs in the ſame manner with them in *Spain* and *Portugal*.

In fine, the rice, honey, *Turkey* wheat, oranges, lemons, pine-apples, and ſeveral other delicious fruits, as alſo the great quantities of tame and wild fowl, found here, not only ſerve for the food and regales of the inhabitants of theſe iſles, but alſo

alſo for the traffick which they have with ſtrangers, who come here to water, or to trade.

The iſle of St. *Thomas*, which the negroes of the coaſt call the iſle of *Poncas*, took its new name from being diſcovered on that Saint's day, the 21ſt of *December*, 1465, in ſeeking to diſcover a way to the *Eaſt-Indies*; and the king of *Portugal* ſent people there in 1467.

Its capital is called St. *Thomas*; and although it is ſituated under the line, and that the heats are exceſſive, the *Portugueſe* have raiſed here one of the moſt flouriſhing colonies they have in *Africk*; and its ſituation appeared ſo commodious to the *Dutch*, for the trade of *Angola*, and its neighbouring coaſts, that they took it twice, *viz.* in 1610 and 1641, though they could not keep it; and the *Portugueſe* in a ſhort time repaired the almoſt ineſtimable damage which their enemies did there on abandoning it. The *Portugueſe* were the firſt who inhabited and cultivated it, though at preſent the negroes are by far the greateſt number, and it is ſuppoſed might eaſily ſeize it, if their natural ſlowth and cowardice, joined to their aptitude for ſlavery, did not render them incapable of ſuch an enterpriſe.

Sugar canes and ginger grow here as well as at any place in the world, and make the principal inland trade of the iſle; the *Portugueſe* cultivate them with extreme great care, and notwithſtanding the exceſſive heats of ſky and ſun, they are ſeldom deceived in their expectations, as the crop both of the one and the other is getting in every month of the year. Of brown ſugar here is commonly made from ſix to ſeven hundred charges, of which there is yearly carried out of the iſle near a hundred thouſand roves, of thirty-two pounds *Portugueſe* each, which is ſent to *Portugal*, wrapped up in its leaves.

The other products and manufactures of the iſle are divers cotton ſtuffs, proper for the negro trade on the coaſt, fruits, and particularly that called *Cola*, which is a nut, in taſte like a cheſnut, and which is trucked with great advantage at *Loanda*, St. *Paola*, and other places in the kingdom of *Angola* and *Congo*, from whence they are tranſported to a much greater diſtance. The legumes of all ſorts arrive here to great perfection: *Indian* wheat, millet, manioc, of whoſe roots the caſſave is made, melons, potatoes, figs, bananas, dates, cacaos, oranges and lemons grow here in abundance; the ſheep and kids are excellent, but the beef is ſmaller, and not near ſo fat as in *Europe*.

The *European* commodities, which the *Portugueſe* carry to St. *Thomas*, are linens from *Holland* and *Rouen*, or other ſimilar in quality, thread of all colours, thin ſerges, ſilk ſtockings, *Leyden* camlets, *Niſmes* ſerges, hatches, bills, ſalt, olive oil, copper plates and kettles, pitch and tar, cordage, ſugar moulds, brandy, and all ſorts of diſtilled liquors, *Canary* wine, olives, capers, fine flour, butter, and cheeſe.

Beſides the great iſle I have now ſpoke of, ſome pilots give the name of St. *Thomas* in general to ſmall iſlands, near, and even to ſome very diſtant: Of theſe the chief is *Prince*'s iſle, diſcovered in 1471; that of *Fernanda Pao Poo*, or *Port*, that of the *Aſcenſion*, and that of *Annabon*, or *Bon Anno*; it having been diſcovered on new-year's day, even that of St. *Helena*, although at a great diſtance from that of St. *Thomas*, of which I ſhall treat in its place; and in reſpect of the other four, no commerce is carried on with them, as the ſhips bound to the *Eaſt-Indies*, only touch here for wood and water, or to catch tortoiſes, when in want of freſh proviſions, and have many ſailors ſick; except *Annabon*, where the *Portugueſe* that are ſettled carry on a trade in cotton, which they gather in great abundance here, as alſo hogs, goats, poultry, variety of delicious fruits, palm trees, tamarinds, woods, &c.

Of the Canary *Iſlands.*

THESE are the ſame the ancients knew under the name of the *Fortunate* iſlands; whoſe diſcovery nevertheleſs is reckoned only from the year 1348, or at the utmoſt a century before; they were in a manner forgotten for ſeveral ages, and as it were, loſt all that time to the nations of *Europe*, who had no knowledge of them. The *Spaniards* are at preſent the proprietors, and have poſſeſſed them ever ſince 1522, when they were given up to them by the poſſeſſors of their firſt conquerors. They are ſituated to the weſt of *Africa*, over-againſt the kingdom of *Morocco*, being eighty leagues diſtant from that

that coaſt, and till lately were counted only ſeven in number, of which the principal is called the *Grand Canary*; the other ſix are *Palma*, *Ferro*, *Gomera*, *Teneriffe* ſo famous for its peak, or mountain, ſuppoſed to be the higheſt in the world, *Fuente*, *Fortaventura*, and *Lancerotte*; but for ſome years paſt *Clara*, *Lobos*, *Gracioſa*, *Raca*, *Alegranza*, and *Infferno*, have been diſcovered and added. The ſoil of theſe iſles is extremely fertile in all ſorts of grain, fruits, and legumes; particularly in thoſe excellent wines, ſo much eſteemed over all *Europe*, where ſo large a quantity is yearly tranſported: Mr. *Savary* ſays, that between us and the *Dutch*, an annual export is made from thence of above thirty thouſand tons of this pleaſant cordial; and though I am convinced that the quantity is very large, yet I cannot think it amounts to ſo much: Sugar is alſo cultivated here in abundance, and in the *Grand Canary* only, twelve mills are employed in grinding the canes; and in proportion on the other iſles, ſo that here may be as much, or near as much made, as there is at St. *Thomas*'s; the other goods extracted from theſe iſles are honey, wax, goats ſkins, pitch, or black gum, divers ſorts of fruits, ſweetmeats, poultry, great and ſmall cattle, with a large quantity of *Canary* birds, which, though ſeemingly a trifling article, yet ſwells the amount of their trade very conſiderably.

The *Engliſh*, who trade more here than all other nations put together, in a manner ſupply theſe iſlands with all the *European* goods they want, which conſiſt in cloths, ordinary camlets, baiſe, moſtly blacks and emerald greens, anaſcotes, black and white, ſempiternas, moſt blues, lamparilla of all colours, worſted ſtockings, wove and knit, hats, gogonellos, linen from *Holland* and *Hamburgh* of two or three ſorts, other fine and coarſe linen, all numbers of thread, houſehold furniture, ſuch as eſcrutoires, cheſts of drawers, chairs, &c. horſe harneſs, pewter, mercery, and hardwares; *Iriſh* hides, all ſorts of ſilks, though moſt of theſe are now ſupplied from *Spain*, men and women's ſilk ſtockings, ribbons, wheat, barley, flour, and all ſorts of pulſe, herrings, pilchards, beef, pork, butter, cheeſe, and candles; with all which the other iſles are ſupplied from *Teneriffe*.

And the *Engliſh* take in return the *Malvoiſe* and dry wines made here, of which in a good year *Teneriffe* only produces above thirty thouſand pipes, one-third *Malvoiſe*; and *Palma* and *Ferro*, fifteen or ſixteen thouſand pipes each.

I have already mentioned, under the trade of *Spain*, the nature of the galleons and flota; and to this I ſhall now add, that beſides thoſe, ſeveral ſhips are permitted annually to ſail from theſe iſlands from the *Spaniſh America*, under the limitations of carrying their products with them, or returning with no other commodities than thoſe of the growth of that country, and out of theſe ſilver and cochineal are excepted; however, they find means to evade theſe reſtrictions both going and coming, and the *Engliſh* have always warehouſes of goods here to ſupply the demands made on ſuch occaſions; theſe ſhips have a right to proceed to all the *Spaniſh* ports in that part of the world, except *Vera Cruz*, *Carthagena*, and *Porto Bello*.

Of ST. HELENA.

THIS iſland is ſituated in the weſtern part of the *Ethiopian* ſea, in ſixteen degrees, twelve minutes, ſouth latitude, almoſt four hundred leagues from the coaſts of *Angola*, and thoſe of *Brazil*, though ſomething nearer *Africk* than *America*, and therefore geographers have placed it to the former.

The *Portugueſe* diſcovered it in 1508, and left it for a place of ſhelter and reſort, common to all nations, who ſhould trade to *India*; after which the *Dutch* ſettled and then abandoned it for the more commodious ſituation of the cape of *Good-Hope*, and the *Engliſh* have poſſeſſed it ever ſince; but as it affords nothing for trade, more than the refreſhments for the ſhips that call there, I ſhall not add any thing to what I have now ſaid about it.

Of

Of Socatara *or* Zoccotara,

SEATED at the mouth of the *Red Sea*, commonly called the Straits of *Babel-Mandel*, is the laſt of the *African* iſles towards the eaſt, and neareſt to the continent of *Aſia*. This ſituation placing it almoſt equidiſtant from theſe two parts of the world, renders it very convenient for ſhips that come from *India*, *Madagaſcar*, *Moſambique*, or *Melinda*, to trade with *Arabia-Felix*, or with *Eden*, *Mocha*, *Mecca*, and other cities of the *Red Sea*. It produces beſides, good refreſhment of all ſorts, aloes, the beſt in the world, ambergris, indigo, civet, incenſe, dragons' blood, and other medicinal gums, rice, tobacco, and dates, of which latter they have ſuch quantities as to ſerve them inſtead of bread. All theſe commodities the natives either ſell to foreigners, who touch there, or truck them againſt other products of *Europe* or *India*.

Of MALTA.

THIS iſland, ſituated in the *Mediterranean* ſea, between *Tripoly*, of *Barbary*, and *Sicily*, is leſs known for its trade, than for being the habitation of the military order of St. *John of Jeruſalem*, who have poſſeſſed it ever ſince 1530; the commerce of it is, however, pretty conſiderable; not by what it produces; as it is hardly better than a rock, and conſequently cannot furniſh the inhabitants with the neceſſaries of life, much leſs for the ſupport of a traffick with foreigners, by way of barter or exchange; but this is done by the importation of many *Engliſh*, *Dutch*, and *Italian* ſhips, who carry here all ſorts of goods for the *Malteſe* uſe, or are freighted by their merchants to load corn, &c. in *Italy*. The iſland, however, produces cotton in plenty, of which the natives make the fineſt ſtockings and womens' gloves I ever ſaw, wax, and honey, the laſt being of ſuperior quality to what comes from the other parts, is greatly eſteemed, and was the motive for giving the iſland its Latin name of *Melita*.

Of the COMMERCE *of* ASIA.

THIS is one of the largeſt and richeſt parts of the world, whoſe northern boundary is the *Scythian* ocean, or the ſea of *Tartary*, its eaſtern the *Oriental* ocean, the *Indian* ſea to the ſouth, and to the weſtward, the *Red Sea*, the iſthmus of *Zuez*, the *Mediterranean*, the canal of the *Black Sea*, the *Pont-Euxin*, the ſea of *Zabache*, the *Don* and the *Oby*; being from eaſt to weſt about ſeventeen hundred and fifty leagues, and from north to ſouth near fifteen hundred and fifty.

Many nations of this vaſt continent, eſpecially thoſe who live in the middle of it, and thoſe of the northern ocean, are very little known to us, and if we except the *Ruſſians*, who poſſeſs a portion, and whoſe caravans, ſince the reign of the czar *Peter Alexowitz*, have regularly departed every year from *Peterſburgh* to *China*, and traverſe ſome part of it, it may be ſaid, that the *Europeans* have no trade there, and have only uncertain and fabulous accounts of theſe countries.

Though it is not ſo with reſpect to the ſouthern and eaſtern coaſts of *Aſia*, of which I ſhall now briefly ſpeak, as they follow, from *Mocha*, the richeſt and moſt trading city of *Arabia-Felix*, to *China*, where the *Europeans* generally terminate their voyages and commercial enterprizes; reſerving nevertheleſs, the liberty to make ſome excurſions within land, particularly for what regards the trade of *Perſia*, the empire of the *Grand Mogul*, that of *China*, the kingdom of *Siam*, and ſome others; which, however, I ſhall touch on with the utmoſt brevity. Afterwards I ſhall run over that great number of iſles lying in the eaſt, whoſe commerce in ſpice, and other precious commodities, is rendered

rendered ſo famous, and annually attracts ſo great a number of ſhips, as well from all the *European* as *Indian* nations.

With reſpect to the eaſtern coaſts of *Aſia*, which are waſhed by the *Mediterranean*, *Black Sea*, and the *Archipelago*, I ſhall excuſe ſaying any thing more about them here, having before joined this commerce to that of *Europe*, to which my reader may have recourſe, particularly where the trade of *Conſtantinople*, *Caffa*, *Aleppo*, &c. is treated of.

I ſhall, therefore, begin this traffick of *Aſia* with the cities of *Arabia-Felix*, ſeated on the *Red Sea*, or in the *Ocean*, near its mouth; as *Mecca*, *Mocha*, *Aden*, and ſome others; and afterwards enter the gulfs of *Ormus* and *Baſſora*; where we find *Baſſora*, *Ormus*, *Gameron*, or *Bender-Abaſſi*, dependant on the empire of *Perſia*, which we ſhall viſit even to its capital.

The coaſts of *India*, both on this and the other ſide of the *Ganges*, will afterwards follow, and then ſurvey thoſe of the *Grand Mogul*, eſpecially in the kingdom of *Guzurate*, where are ſeated *Amedabath*, *Cambaye*, *Surat*, *Daman*, &c. After them *Bengal*, *Decan*, of which *Goa* is the capital, *Malabar*, of which the chief cities for trade are *Calicut*, *Granganor*, and *Cochin*, the coaſt of *Coromandel*, which has *Narſinga* and St. *Thomas*, the kingdom of *Golconda*, thoſe of *Pegu*, *Siam*, and *Tannaſſerim*.

In fine, *Malacca*, *Cochinchina*, *Tonquin*, and *China*, with which I ſhall finiſh the trade of this vaſt continent.

The *Aſiatick* iſles, whoſe trade I here propoſe to treat of, are the *Maldives*, which firſt preſent themſelves in the direct route from *Europe* to the famous cape *Comorin*; thoſe of *Celen* and *Maynar*, which almoſt touch the cape. The three iſles of the *Sund*, viz. *Sumatra*, in which is the kingdom of *Achen*, and ſeveral others, *Java*, ſo celebrated for that of *Bantam*, and yet more for the famous city of *Batavia*, and the iſle of *Borneo*. The *Philippines*, called the *Manilles*. The *Moluccas*, ſo fruitful in ſpice. The *Ladrones*, which are in the track from *America* to *India* by the *South Seas*, and the iſles of *Japon*, or *Japan*, from whence all *European* nations are excluded except the *Dutch*. And as I have already occaſionally mentioned ſomething of the *Eaſt-India* trade, I ſhall avoid repeating it here, but only now add, what I before omitted concerning it. And previous to my entrance on this propoſed detail, I ſhall ſpeak a word concerning *Burſa*, which was omitted in the article of the *Levant* trade.

Burſa, which is the capital of the ancient *Bithynia*, is ſtill one of the fineſt and largeſt cities in the *Grand Signor*'s dominions, ſeated on the ſea of *Marmora* in *Natolia*.

Its caravanſeras, or inns, are vaſt and commodious, and its *Bezeſtan*, with its rich ſhops, reſembles the ſaloons of a palace, by the quantity of merchants, and goods exhibited to view there. The moſt able workmen of all *Turkey* are at *Burſa*; its manufactures of ſilk ſtuffs are admirable; but its carpets and tapeſtry, worked on deſigns ſent from *France* and *Italy*, are above all eſteemed. Silk is gathered here in abundance, and of the beſt quality that eſtates of the *Grand Signor* produce; here is alſo ſome gum adragant, which is collected at *Caraiſtai*, or *Chateau Noir*, about four days' journey from this city.

The Trade of ARABIA.

THIS part of *Aſia* has at leaſt thirteen thouſand leagues of circuit, and is divided into *Arabia Deſerta*, *Arabia Petræa*, and *Arabia Felix*; this laſt which is almoſt as big as the other two, and which it alſo ſurpaſſes in riches and number of inhabitants, is beſides diſtinguiſhed for its commerce, which is one of the moſt conſiderable in all the eaſt.

Its chief cities, and thoſe moſt noted for trade are *Mocha*, *Hidedan*, *Chichiri*, *Zibet*, and *Ziden* on the *Red Sea*; *Aden*, *Fartack*, and *Maſcate*, on the *Ocean*, or *Arabian* ſea; *Bahr*, *Barhem*, and *El-Catif*, in the gulf of *Baſſora*; in fine, *Baſſora* at the bottom of this gulf; but as this laſt is in *Arabia Deſerta*, I ſhall deſcribe it when I come to treat of that province.

I might here add *Mecca* and *Medina*, places which the *Mahometan* zeal has ſeparated as holy, and which are alſo rendered famous for the immenſe riches annually brought here by five caravans, partly through the devotion of pilgrims, and partly by the merchants

for

for trade; but the entrance into these two cities being prohibited on pain of death to any christian, and the *Europeans* consequently having no commerce here, I shall content myself with informing my reader, that the business which the *Mussulmen* nations of *India* and *Africk* carry on here is by *Ziden*; this being properly the port of *Mecca*, although it is at least twenty-five leagues distant; and by *Mocha*, which serves as its storehouse, or staple.

Mocha, situated at the entrance of the *Red Sea*, in thirteen degrees eighteen minutes of north latitude, is at present a city of the greatest commerce in all *Arabia-Felix*, where it was transferred to from *Aden*, about the middle of the 16th century. There are hardly any maritime nations, either of *Europe*, *Asia*, or *Africa*, who do not send ships to *Mocha*; the *English* and *Dutch* generally send theirs here, from the places in *India* where they are settled, as the *French* did when their commerce was most flourishing, but they now go there directly. The other vessels brought here by every monsoon, which are often fifty more in number, commonly come from *Goa*, *Diu*, *Touvel*, *Dabul*, *Goga*, *Calicut*, *Achen*, *Masulipatam*, *Nevega*, *Promiens*, *Cadts*, *Mosambique*, *Melinda*, and *Ethiopia*, all laden with the richest products of the places from whence they sail, or that their freighters have collected from the most remote parts of the east, as from *China* and *Japan*; besides which maritime trade, a very great and rich one is carried on by land, by means of the caravans from *Aleppo* and *Suez*, that arrive in the month of *March*. They are commonly two months on their journey, and generally join on entering *Arabia*, making part of those that conduct the pilgrims to *Mecca* and *Medina*, but which, till then, are only composed of merchants and goods.

About a thousand camels serve to transport these merchandize, eatables, and other necessaries for the merchants, and the troops, which go as an escort to defend them against the *Arabs*; and these caravans are esteemed but indifferently rich, if they carry less in ready money than two hundred thousand dollars, and a hundred thousand ducats of gold, either *Hungarian*, *Venetian*, or *Mooriſh*; and this is only to be understood of what is entered at the custom-house, there being always near as much more unregistered, and carried by stealth, to save the duties, which are very considerable. The goods which these caravans convey are velvet, satins, armosins, gold, *Levant* stuffs, camlets, cloths, saffron, quicksilver, vermillion, and mercerics, from *Nuremburg*. The royal ship, laden yearly for the *Grand Signor*'s account, from *Suez*, brings also the same commodities as the caravans, with the addition of some *Muscovy* hides, pewter, sonwa, a drug to dye scarlet, and about four hundred thousand dollars, though but fifty thousand ducats.

The goods which the caravans, royal ship, and other foreign vessels lade at *Mocha*, in return for those brought here, are partly the products and manufactures of *Arabia*, and partly what have been introduced by ships from *India*, *Africa*, and *Europe*. The *Arabians* furnish but little towards this commerce of their own manufactures, as they have only some cotton cloth, and this but coarse; though, in recompence of the said defect, their growths supply many valuable commodities, as incense, myrrh, and ambergris, aloes, balm, cassia, dragon's blood, gum arabick, coral, and a quantity of plants, both medicinal and odoriferous, precious stones, especially *Baharem* pearls, but above all, coffee, which, besides being of the best quality, is so plenty as to lade many ships with it yearly, of which this port is generally full from all parts, and under all colours, as from *Surat*, *Cambaye*, *Diu*, *Malubar*, and all places in *India*; here are also vessels of *Cassen*, *Socotra*, *Mascate*, and all the gulf of *Persia*; and of the *Europeans*, *English*, *French*, *Dutch*, *Danes*, and *Portuguese*; and besides the merchants of the above-mentioned nations, this is the rendezvous of many from *Barbary*, *Egypt*, *Turkey*, and all *Arabia*, and may properly be termed a general magazine, where the merchandizes of an universal trade are deposited.

Aden formerly enjoyed all the advantages in trade that *Mocha* now does, by a transfer from the other; and is the only port that the *Grand Signor* has upon the ocean; its situation near the mouth of the *Red Sea* renders it a harbour common to both, which still attracts a considerable trade from the *Arabians*, *Persians*, and *Indians*, as it some time ago did from the *Dutch*, till their own plantations of coffee proved almost sufficient to supply their demands, and consequently slackened their intercourse with other nations for it.

Chicliri,

Chichiri, or *Chiriri*, is ſeated higher than *Aden* in the *Perſian* gulf, and is the firſt city in *Arabia Felix*, where the *Dutch* uſed to trade before their correſponding with *Aden*.

This city has an *Emir*, or *Arabian* ſultan for its ſovereign, although tributary to the *Turks*, to whom he pays annually four thouſand dollars, and twenty pounds of ambergris. The veſſels from *India*, *Perſia*, *Ethiopia*, and the iſlands of *Comorre*, *Madagaſcar*, and *Melinda*, are thoſe that moſtly frequent this place, whoſe imports and exports being ſimilar to thoſe of *Aden*, a repetition of them here is ſuperfluous.

Maſcate is a city in *Arabia Felix*, ſituated to the weſtward of *Mogol* in the gulf of *Perſia*, in the latitude of twenty-three degrees thirty minutes north, directly under the tropick of *Cancer*, and is a place of greater trade than any other near the gulf of *Ormus*. The pearl fiſhery hard by the iſle of *Baharamo* in the months of *June*, *July*, and *Auguſt*, is alone capable of enriching the city greatly; but beſides this, it has the advantage of being a depoſitary of all the drugs, and merchandize of *Arabia*, tranſported from hence to *Perſia*, *Egypt*, *Syria*, the *Indies*, and even to *Europe*.

Caſſen has its ports open and expoſed to an eaſt wind, though ſheltered from the weſt; its trade is but inconſiderable, and this under the king's immediate direction; ſome veſſels come here with rice, dates, and a ſort of clothing made of hair in *Perſia*, which goods are exchanged for oliban, aloes, and butter; and the propereſt time for this commerce is in the months of *May*, *June*, and *July*.

Ser; the trade of this city, not far from the laſt mentioned, is very conſiderable; its inhabitants are friendly to ſtrangers, and its port being a very good one, attracts the ſhips from ſeveral parts, eſpecially from *Maſcate*, *Cameron*, *Surat*, *Galla*, and other places on the coaſt of *Ethiopia*; the merchandizes exported from hence are butter, myrrh, ſlaves, oliban, aloes, and other drugs that *Arabia* produces.

Moſeck, diſtant from *Mocha* about ten leagues, has loſt its trade by the proximity, and now hardly deals in any thing but ſalt.

Hodecda, is an iſle in the latitude of fourteen degrees fifty minutes, that has a creek proper for the conſtruction of ſhips, and a ſecure port; theſe advantages draw a tolerable good trade here, particularly in coffee, brought from *Zidda*, *Mocha*, and other parts.

Gezzcon; the pearl fiſhery renders this place famous, and its trade flouriſhing, of which the *Banians* have the direction, with very conſiderable profits.

Ferſham is an iſland about three leagues diſtant from *Gezeon*, which, beſides the pearl fiſhery, has a great trade in wheat, with which it ſupplies all parts of *Arabia*.

Judda, or *Zidden*; this is properly, as has been before obſerved, the port to *Mecca*; its trade conſiſts chiefly in coffee brought here by the *Arabians*, and bought by the *Turks*, who take it off, almoſt all; though here are alſo merchants of *Mogul*, *Perſia*, and ſeveral places on the coaſts of *Ethiopia*.

Of the Trade of the Gulf of PERSIA.

THIS gulf, called alſo the gulf of *Ormus*, from the iſle of *Ormus*, a very little diſtance from its entrance, gulf of *Baſſora*, from a city of this name in *Arabia Deſerta*, at its other extremity, and the gulf of *El-Catif*, from a kingdom in *Arabia-Felix*, extending along the coaſt, oppoſite to that of *Perſia*, is equally celebrated for its pearl fiſhery, near the iſle of *Baharem*, as for its great commerce with all the *Oriental* and *European* nations, who ſend their ſhips either to *Bender-Abaſſi*, or *Baſſora*.

The city and iſle of *Ormus*, although quite fallen from its former luſtre, and entirely deſtroyed by order of *Cha-Abos*, after his retaking them from the *Portugueſe*, merit however to be mentioned, as due to the memory of what they once were, and the rank they for a long time maintained among the moſt trading iſles and cities of *Aſia*.

This iſle, ſeated in the *Perſian* gulf, pretty near its mouth, and two leagues from the coaſt of *Perſia*, has little more than twenty leagues extent; yet it bore for a conſiderable time the title of a kingdom, with its own monarchs, tributaries however to the king of *Perſia*.

The

The *Portugueſe*, who judged this port neceſſary to their infant commerce in the *Indies*, took it in 1507, and hereby ſhut up the entrance to *Perſia* againſt all other nations, as no perſon was henceforward permitted to traffick there without their paſſport, or under their colours; and whilſt they, of all the *Europeans*, remained maſters of the *Indian* trade and navigation, the *Perſians* did not find themſelves in a condition to ſhake off this yoke, which theſe new comers had put on one of the moſt famous empires of *Aſia*. But the *Dutch*, having followed the *Portugueſe* to *India* in the latter end of the ſixteenth century, and the *Engliſh* at the beginning of the ſeventeenth, the emperor *Cha-Abas* availed himſelf of the aſſiſtance of theſe latter, to drive the enemies from their iſle, which they were obliged to ſurrender in 1622, having loſt, as they pretend, at its taking, more than ſix or ſeven millions in merchandize, and other effects.

Gameron, *Gamron*, or *Gambrown*, the port of all *Perſia*, and perhaps of all *Aſia*, where the greateſt trade is tranſacted, was quite diſregarded, till the *Portugueſe* were driven out of *Ormus*; as before that occurrence, this was only a ſmall village with about fifty miſerable huts, where the *Portugueſe*, however, kept twenty-five or thirty armed barks, on account of the goodneſs of its port, and to maintain their own commerce, and hinder that of others.

Cha-Abas fortified the fort, and began to build the city, and by privileges and immunities drew trade here, changing its name, and calling it after his own. This port is open to all nations, except the *Spaniards* and *Portugueſe*; and here are ſeen, *Perſians*, *Arabians*, *Indians*, *Banians*, *Armenians*, *Turks*, *Jews*, *Tartars*, *Moors*, *Engliſh*, *French*, and *Dutch*.

The trading time is from the month of *October* when the great heats are over, to the month of *May* when they recommence, and at this ſeaſon the ſhips of all the *Europeans* eſtabliſhed in *India* arrive, and many others appertaining to *Indians* and *Moors*; and by land at a fixed day, are ſeen coming here, divers caravans of merchants, from *Iſpahan*, *Schiras*, *Laon*, *Aleppo*, *Bagdat*, *Herat*, *Baſſora*, &c.

The *Engliſh* began their trade to *Perſia* in 1613, and were ſo much the better received, as the *Grand Abas* then formed the deſign of engaging their aſſiſtance to diſlodge the *Portugueſe* from *Ormus* and other parts, and for that purpoſe entered into a treaty with our countrymen, that entitled them to many privileges, which however have been very ill obſerved; for as ſoon as the *Perſian* monarch had his turn ſerved, he forgot, or rather ſlighted his engagements; and though he ſtill continued to prefer the *Engliſh*, it was not in the manner, and to the degree, as was promiſed, or their ſervice deſerved.

They now carry to *Perſia* ſilver, a large quantity of cloth, pewter, ſteel, indigo, ſilk ſtuffs, and the fineſt and moſt beautiful *Indian* cottons.

The *Dutch* cargoes conſiſt of *Spaniſh* dollars, and rixdollars, goods that they receive from *Europe*, and what they collect from their different ſettlements in *India*, but above all, ſpices, with which they ſupply all *Perſia*; ſiampan, anis, and ſantal woods, ginger, indigo, vermillion, incenſe, benzoin, quickſilver, lead, pewter, copper, coloured cloths and linens.

The *Indian*, *Arabian*, and *Mooriſh* veſſels are laden with the products and manufactures of their countries, and the goods that come by the caravans, conſiſt of various gold and ſilver ſtuffs, velvets, taffeties, porcelaine, feathers, *Morocco* leather, wool, brocades, carpets, *Turkey* camlets, and other ſlight ones from *Arabia*, medicinal drugs, dragon's blood, manna, myrrh, incenſe, raiſins, dates, *Barcun* horſes, but particularly raw ſilk, which is the greateſt article in the *Perſian* trade; here are alſo found turquoiſes, and pearls, of which latter I ſhall have occaſion to ſpeak more hereafter.

All nations trading to *Gamron*, have their houſes and magazines here; thoſe of the *Engliſh*, *French*, and *Dutch*, having more the air of palaces than merchant's offices and habitations, and are ſeated along the ſea ſide, which is very convenient for the lading and delivering their ſhips, as they arrive.

Perſia has ſtill ſome other ports in its gulf, but much leſs conſiderable than *Bender-Abaſſi*, which has attracted almoſt all the commerce of theſe parts.

Congo, or as ſome call it *Bender-Congo*, or *Bender-Erric*, is alſo in ſome reputation, and merchants ſend their ſhips, or conduct their caravans here; the chief trade is however in pearls, and boles for dying and painting green and red, which are gathered from little hills of theſe colours, in a mountain a few leagues from the city, called by the natives *Lar*.

Baharem, is an iſland in the *Perſian* gulf, ſeated over againſt the coaſt of *Arabia* from which it is but a little diſtant, belonging to the king of *Perſia*.

The ſoil is fertile, and produces plenty of fruit, particularly dates, though the water has ſo bad a taſte that ſtrangers cannot uſe it, and the divers who frequent this place are obliged to ſeek it elſewhere. It is not the fertility of the iſle, nor the trade carried on here, that render it ſo famous in all the eaſt, and oblige the *Perſians* to have a citadel, and to keep a garriſon of three hundred men here; but the pearl fiſhery, which is near it, produces at leaſt a million yearly.

This fiſhery begins with *June*, and ends with *September*, in which pearls of a large ſize are ſometimes taken, even to the weight of fifty grains, though in common from ten to twelve; and thoſe that exceed this, ought to be ſeparated for the king, though herein he has not always juſtice done him.

Baſſora, or *Balſora*, is ſituated on a river named by the *Arabians Schat-el-Arab*, which is formed by the union of the *Euphrates* and *Tigris*, that join a good day's journey above this city, and ſo united empty themſelves into the *Perſian* gulf, twelve leagues below it. This place is rich, and of greater trade than any one in *Arabia Deſerta*, and its poſſeſſion having been for a long time diſputed by the *Arabians*, *Perſians*, and *Turks*, theſe latter remained maſters of it.

Baſſora, like *Bender-Abaſſi*, gained conſiderably by the deſtruction of *Ormus*, and here are now ſeen ſhips from all parts of *Aſia* and *Europe*, and eſpecially among theſe laſt, the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* make a conſiderable figure, they having their factories here, to tranſact their buſineſs, and diſpatch their letters by land, which is done by the way of *Damas* and *Aleppo*. The *Portugueſe* alſo have a ſettlement here, though to very little purpoſe.

Almoſt all the trade paſſes through the hands of *Indians*, *Perſians*, and *Armenians*. The caravan of *Baſſora* is one of thoſe that carries to *Bender-Abaſſi* a part of thoſe rich goods, with which that trade is ſupported: And the ſame caravan brings back, on its return, the products of *India*, *China*, *Japan*, and *Europe*, of which *Bender* is, as has been before obſerved, a depoſitary, ſtaple, or ſtorehouſe for *Perſia*, and the three *Arabias*.

Beſides this commerce with *Bender-Abaſſi*, and that which *Baſſora* maintains on the ſea coaſt with the *Indians*, *Moors*, and *Europeans*, whoſe ſhips arrive here every mouſſon, this city has alſo a very conſiderable one with *Bagdat*, which is not at a great diſtance, and is commodiouſly ſeated for a tranſportation of its commodities by the *Tigris*; and the ſame with *Aleppo*, and the reſt of the *Ottoman* empire in *Aſia*, from whence caravans ſet out, and a part of them always deſtined for *Baſſora*.

We might alſo place in the number of thoſe things that render this trade flouriſhing, the paſſing here of the *Perſians*, in their pilgrimage to *Mecca*, who commonly take this route, and not only pay large duties to the *Turkiſh* baſhaw, but alſo exchange or ſell a quantity of goods here, which they bring in their little caravans going and coming.

Of the inland Commerce of PERSIA, *and the States dependent on it.*

COMMERCE is regarded as an honourable profeſſion in *Perſia*, where the name of a merchant is eſteemed a ſort of title of diſtinction, and ſomething reſpectable; the noblemen, and even the ſovereign himſelf, do not diſdain to exerciſe the function, and to have warehouſes, &c. for carrying it on.

The empire of *Perſia* is of ſo great an extent, and its provinces are generally ſo rich and abundant, that the aſſertion of its trade being one of the moſt conſiderable in *Aſia* has nothing ſurpriſing or incredible in it.

Iſpahan is as the centre of this commerce; it is from thence that the caravans ſet out for carrying the goods to *Bender-Abaſſi*, which the factors of foreign nations reſiding here have purchaſed for ſhipping. And it is here, where many yearly arrive, both from within and without the kingdom, as from *Schiras*, *Laor*, *Aleppo*, *Bagdat*, *Herat*, *Baſſora*, and all thoſe from the *Levant*; and there are few cities, where trade attracts ſo large a number of ſtrangers as this; of which the moſt conſiderable are the *Armenians* of

Zulfa, a colony which *Abas le Grand* eſtabliſhed in one of the ſuburbs; and the *Indians*, of which here are more than a thouſand, who have their ſhops in the *meidan* or market next the *Perſians*.

Here are alſo ſettled, though leſs numerous, *Engliſh*, *French*, *Dutch*, *Italians*, *Spaniards*, *Tartars*, *Arabians*, *Turks*, *Georgians*, *Perſians* from all the provinces of the empire, and *Jews*.

There are no ſorts of goods, which may not be found in *Iſpahan*; but the greateſt trade it drives is in ſilk, of which an almoſt incredible quantity is annually gathered in *Perſia*. The provinces which produce moſt, are *Guillan*, *Meſanderan*, *Media*, *Bactria*, *Caramania*, and *Georgia*, which all together may produce about twenty-two thouſand bales of two hundred and ſeventy-ſix pounds each, with an appearance of its yearly increaſing.

This ſilk is diſtinguiſhed into four ſorts, *viz. Chirvan* ſo called from *Chirvan* in *Media*, near the *Caſpian* ſea; and in *Europe*, *Ardaſſe*, *Karvary*, or *Legis* gathered at *Legiam*, a ſmall town of *Guillan*, *Ked-Coda-Penſend*, or *Bourgeoiſe* and *Charbaſſe*, or *Brocard*. Of all which ſilks, it is ſaid not above a thouſand bales are uſed in the *Perſian* manufactories, and the reſt ſold for tranſportation to *Turkey*, *India*, and all parts of *Europe* and *Aſia*.

The manufactures of ſtuffs in *Perſia* are on a footing with thoſe in *Europe*, excepting cloths, of which there is no fabrick eſtabliſhed, and the *Perſian* manufactures make of felt, which they underſtand the working up, as well as any people, ſome cloaks and common carpets to cover the fine ones, for which they are juſtly ſo famous.

A very great trade is carried on in *Perſia* with cloths from *Europe*, brought by the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* to *Gamron*, among which are likewiſe ſome *French*, more eſpecially thoſe of *Berry* and *Uſſeau*.

The ſtuffs the *Perſians* moſt commonly make in their manufactories, are of wool, cotton, goats' and camels' hair, and above all, ſilk, with which they very often mix the three laſt materials. The ſpinning, winding, and milling, are ſimilar to what is practiſed in *France* at *Lyons* and *Tours*, and the *Perſians* are intelligent in the uſe of the diſtaff, ſpindle, reel, and mills, which ſerve in the ſaid two cities, for the ſilk's preparation.

The ſtuffs they make of pure ſilk, are taffeties, tabbies, ſattins, gros de tours, turbans, ribbons, and handkerchiefs. They make alſo brocades, gold tiſſues, and gold velvets, of which laſt ſort ſome coſt fifty *tomans* the *gueſe* or *Perſian aun*, which comes to about five pounds ſterling *per Engliſh* yard, and is certainly the deareſt in the world. The fineſt *Perſian* carpets are made in the province of *Kirman*, eſpecially at *Siſtan*; and among the ſtuffs made of ſilk only, there are many painted with various deſigns, and ſome heightened with gold and ſilver, applied with moulds and gum water, which they underſtand ſo well performing, as to make them almoſt appear true brocades.

The woollen manufactures, or thoſe of camels' hair, are for the moſt part eſtabliſhed at *Yeſde*, *Kirman*, and *Mongnay*; the wools of *Kirman* being the fineſt in the world. The goats' hair ſtuffs are made in *Hircania*, and reſemble baragons, the fineſt coming from *Dourak* in the *Perſian* gulf.

The other goods which the *Perſians* ſent abroad beſides their ſilks and ſtuffs, are porcelaines, feathers, *Morocco* leather, cotton wool, or thread, chagrin of all colours, tobacco, galls, matts, baſkets, things wrought in box, iron and ſteel of *Caſbin*, and *Koraſan*; furs, lapis lazuli which comes from the *Uſbecks*, but of which *Perſia* is the ſtorehouſe, perfumes, eſpecially ambergris and muſk, both productions ſtrangers to *Perſia*, but found here in great abundance, the one brought from *India* and the *Red* ſea, and the other from *Tibet*. Pearls from the *Perſian* gulf, turquoiſes, all ſorts of ſpices brought by the *Dutch* to *Bender-Abaſſi*, ſaffron the beſt in the world, particularly that from the coaſts of the *Caſpian* ſea, and *Amadan*, allum, brimſtone, diſtilled water of orange flowers, roſes, &c. glaſs, cryſtal, divers animals' ſkins prepared at *Schiras*, coffee brought there from *Arabia*. In fine, variety of medicinal drugs and gums, which either grow or are brought here; and among the products of *Perſia*, and as part of her merchandize, the excellent wines of *Schiras* and *Yeſde* ſhould not be forgotten, as the *Perſians* do not conſume the whole themſelves, though the great men here are very much given to inebriety, notwithſtanding the alcoran's prohibition; but they are tranſported annually to a very conſiderable

value

alue all over *Indoſtan*, and even to *China*. Piſtachoes and almonds grow plentifully in *Yeſde*, *Caſbin*, and *Sultania*; and of camels, horſes, mules, and lambs, large quantities are yearly ſent into the dominions of the *Grand Signor*, to *Indoſtan*, and to other parts of *Aſia*. All that has been here ſaid of the trade of *Perſia*, muſt be regarded as a deſcription of it before the revolution in 1721; and as the troubles in that kingdom ſtill continue, the commerce there is not only interrupted, but in a manner loſt, eſpecially to the *Europeans*, and muſt remain ſo, till peace, the parent of it, reſtores tranquillity, and places trade on the footing it formerly was.

Of GEORGIA *and* MINGRELIA.

THERE is hardly any country in all *Aſia*, more abundant in cattle, wild and tame fowl, fruits, wines, and indeed all the neceſſaries of life, nor where they are in greater perfection, than in *Georgia*. Its wines, particularly thoſe of *Teflis* its capital, are tranſported to *Armenia*, *Media*, and even to *Iſpahan*, where a quantity of it is always reſerved for the king's table: Silk is gathered here in plenty, but the *Georgians* not underſtanding its preparation, nor having hardly any artificers among them to manufacture it, they carry it among their neighbours, and drive a great trade with it at *Arzeron* in *Turkey* and thereabouts.

The lords in *Georgia* being maſters of the lives and liberties of their vaſſals, as the fathers are of their children, made a bad uſe of their power, by ſelling many thouſands of both ſexes yearly for ſlaves, more eſpecially of the females, who being all very beautiful, were purchaſed by the *Turks* and *Perſians* for their ſeraglios; and this iniquitous commerce was principally carried on by the *Armenians*. The *Turks* likewiſe ſent out large parties of *Janiſſaries* to ſeize and carry off the boys and girls early; but ſince the conqueſt of this country by the valour of prince *Heraclius*, who has made it independent, the female *Georgians* have been protected from this violence, and preſerve their liberty and their chaſtity.

Mingrelia does not traffick leſs in ſlaves than its neighbour territory, as above twelve thouſand of theſe unhappy wretches are yearly diſpoſed of in this manner, of which above three thouſand are purchaſed for *Conſtantinople*. The other merchandizes that this country produces, are ſilk, flax, in tinen and thread, linſeed, hides, martens' ſkins, caſtor, box, wax and honey of two ſorts, the one white and the other red, though both excellent; it is the *Turks* of *Conſtantinople*, and the merchants of *Caffa*, *Gonia*, *Iriſſa*, and *Trebiſonde*, who carry on this trade; and it is common to ſee twelve ſail yearly from *Conſtantinople*, and more than ſixty feluccas from other parts, which bring here ſundry goods and proviſion to truck againſt thoſe of the country, as very little or no money intervenes in theſe negociations, or any that are tranſacted by the *Mingrelians*.

The goods proper for this exchange, are bracelets, rings, glaſs, or ſmall necklaces, ſmall knives, pins, needles, and other minute mercery.

Brimſtone and nitre are found near *Teflis*, as a foſſile ſalt is, in ſome mines in the road to *Erivan*. Olive oil is very dear, ſo that the natives both eat and burn that of linſeed; which is all the uſe the *Georgians* make of this plant, as they throw it away when the ſeed is gathered, though they might have excellent flax from it, did they not prefer the cotton cloth to linens.

Avogaſia, part of *Mingrelia*, is abundant in flax, hemp, pitch, wax, and honey, though this laſt is commonly better, by reaſon of the bees gathering it from the box and ewes that grow here in plenty. Vermillion is found in an almoſt inacceſſible rock; and it is in ſeveral parts of this province, that the true rhapontick is met with, which many take for rhubarb, and what diſhoneſt druggiſts ſell for it.

Of ARMENIA.

THIS kingdom, after many revolutions, was at laſt ſubjected by the *Turk* and *Perſian*; and as I have already treated of that part belonging to the *Schah*, I ſhall now ſpeak

ſpeak of the other under the dominion of the *Grand Signor*, or at leaſt of the two principal cities, which ſeem to have divided the trade of all the reſt of the kingdom between them.

Erzerum, or *Erzeron*, capital of the part of *Turkiſh Armenia*, is a city of very conſiderable trade, conſiſting chiefly of copper plates, diſhes, &c. furs, galls, caviar, and madder. The *Engliſh* drive a great trade here, and have a conſul, who lives in a very handſome manner.

Tocat is the ſecond city in *Turkiſh Armenia* for trade, and is regarded as the centre of it for *Aſia Minor*, where caravans are inceſſantly arriving or departing; thoſe of *Diarbequis* are eighteen days coming here, and thoſe from *Erzerum* but fifteen. Thoſe from hence to *Sinope* are but ſix days going, and thoſe from *Burſa* twenty. The caravans that go directly to *Smyrna*, without paſſing by *Angora*, or *Burſa*, are twenty-ſeven days on the road if with mules, but forty if camels are the bearers; in fine, here are caravans that go only to *Angora*.

The great trade of this city conſiſts in utenſils of copper, as kettles, cups, candleſticks, and lanterns, which the artiſans here work very neatly, and theſe commodities are ſent to *Conſtantinople* and *Egypt*; the copper they make uſe of comes from the mines of *Gumiſcant*, three days journey from *Trebiſonde*, and from that at *Caſtamboul*, ten days travel from *Tocat* towards *Angora*.

Here is prepared a quantity of yellow *Morocco* leather, which is carried to *Samſon* on the *Black Sea*, and from thence to *Calas*, a port of *Valachia*, where are alſo ſent ſome red ones; but theſe the merchants of *Tocat* procure from *Diarbeck* and *Caramania*. Painted linens are alſo a great object of trade here; and although they are not ſo handſome as thoſe of *Perſia*, yet the *Muſcovites* and *Crim Tartars*, for whom they are deſigned, are contented with them; and the commerce of ſilk is not inconſiderable here, though that of the growth of the place is all worked up here in ſlight ſilk ſtuffs, ſewing ſilk and buttons.

Of the Commerce of Great TARTARY.

THE *Tartars* are at preſent maſters of a third part of *Aſia*, and their country, commonly called *Great Tartary*, to diſtinguiſh it from the *Leſſer*, which is in *Europe*, is ſituated between ſeventy-five and an hundred and fifty degrees of longitude, and from thirty-eight to fifty-two degrees of north latitude; theſe people now poſſeſs all the north of *Aſia*, and are at preſent divided into three different nations, *viz.* the *Tartars*, properly ſo called, the *Calmoucks*, and the *Mourgales*; for though all thoſe *Pagans* that are diſperſed about *Siberia*, are without doubt deſcended from the *Tartars*, yet they are not now conſidered as a part of them, but regarded as a ſavage people. The *Tartars*, particularly ſo named, inhabit the weſtern parts towards the *Caſpian* ſea, and are all *Mahometans*: The *Calmoucks* are in the middle of *Great Tartary*; and the *Mourgales* near the *Oriental* ſea, but both are idolaters. The firſt are ſubdivided into many branches; and the *Mourgales* into tribes, or branches of tribes: And *Great Tartary* does not belong to one ſovereign only, as many have believed, but is poſſeſſed by the czar of *Muſcovy*, the emperor of *China*, and by many petty chans or princes, who reign over large provinces.

This vaſt country is under the fineſt climate in the univerſe, and of an extraordinary goodneſs and fertility; but, as it is one of the higheſt tracts of inhabited land, it wants water in many parts, though waſhed by nine principal rivers, *viz.* the *Amur*, *Schingol*, *Selinga*, *Jeniſca*, *Amu*, *Kheſell*, *Jaicks*, *Irtis*, and the *Oby*, and therefore is only cultivated on their borders, and this but juſt where neceſſity drives the inhabitants; for the *Calmoucks* and *Mourgales* never uſe any agriculture, and only live on what their cattle produces them; and their vagabond life is owing to this want of farming, which conſtrains them to change their habitations in conformity to the ſeaſons, occupying the northern country in the ſummer, and the ſouthern in the winter.

Great Tartary has this peculiarity, that it produces no trees of any height, except towards the frontiers, and there only in ſome few places; for all that are found in the heart of the country are only ſhrubs, not exceeding a man's height; but in recompence hereof the mountains furniſh the natives with a large quantity of wild goats, white bears,

bears, black foxes, ermines, ſables, and gluttons, a fleſh-eating animal a little ſmaller than a wolf, whoſe furs, with rhubarb, ginſeng roots, ſilk, wool, and muſk, conſtitute the trade of the northern, eaſtern, and ſouthern part of the country; but the *Tartars*, who inhabit the weſt, on the borders of the *Caſpian* ſea, regard all trade as a matter beneath them, and glory in robbing the merchants who paſs through their territories, or at leaſt exact ſo on them, as to make them loſe all deſire of returning among them; and indeed, all thoſe *Mahometan Tartars* live on the rapine and ſpoil, which they pillage from their neighbours, whether in peace or war; in which they are very different from the *Calmoucks* and *Moungales*, who, although they are *Pagans*, live quietly on the products of their flocks, and offend no one, unleſs they are firſt moleſted: Of theſe ſome have fixed habitations, though others have neither towns nor villages, but live in tents, and wander from one place to another, according as the conveniency of paſturage invites; and they all ſupport themſelves by equinine food, as we do by that of oxen and cows, of which latter they rarely eat, but live chiefly on horſe fleſh, and make uſe of mare's milk, as the *Europeans* do of that of their kine. The *Tartars* have ſo ſtrong a paſſion for the colour red, that not only their princes and ladies, but even the common people, through all the north of *Aſia*, would do more for a piece of ſtuff with this dye, than for four times the value in gold and ſilver.

The chief city of the eaſtern, or *Nieucheu-Moungales*, is *Naun*; that of the weſtern or *Calcha-Moungales*, *Argunſkoy*. The kingdom of *Tangut*, or *Baghargar*, is divided into two parts, of which the ſouthern is properly called *Tibet*; this kingdom is now in the hands of the *Calmoucks*, and is the peculiar patrimony of *Dala-Lama*, the ſovereign pontiff of all the *Pagan Tartars*, who by ſome has been confounded with *Preſter-John*, before ſpoken of. The capital of this kingdom is *Barantola*, in whoſe neighbourhood is gathered a quantity of rhubarb, &c. And at *Tarzinda* is a mine of gold extremely rich, at the foot of the mountains which ſeparate the lands of *Contaiſch* from thoſe of *China*, to the eaſt of the deſerts of *Goby*, of which the *Chineſe* have taken poſſeſſion, and have eſtabliſhed here ſome colonies of the *Moungalians*.

The kingdom of *Gaſchgar*, or the *Little Boucharie*, is a fertile country, and tolerably populous; it is rich in gold and ſilver mines; but the *Calmoucks*, who are at preſent its maſters, receive but little benefit from them, as they live quietly on the products of their cattle, and never mind gold nor ſilver, that is to coſt them trouble in its acquiſition; however the *Bouchares*, who inhabit the towns, collect a good deal of gold duſt in the ſpring, in the gutters, which the torrents occaſioned by the melting ſnows make on every ſide of the mountains, and carry it to *India*, *China*, and even as far as *Tobolſky* in *Siberia*. There are alſo found large quantities of muſk in the *Gaſchgar*, and many ſorts of precious ſtones, among which are diamonds; but the inhabitants have not the art to cut or poliſh them, and therefore are obliged to ſell them rough.

The city of *Gaſchgar*, which gives its name to the country, was once the capital of the kingdom, but ſince the *Tartars* have been in poſſeſſion of it, it is greatly fallen from its priſtine grandeur; however, it ſtill carries on ſome trade with the neighbouring countries, though little in compariſon of what it did formerly.

Jerkeen is at preſent the metropolis of the *Little Boucharie*, and is pretty large. It is the ſtaple of the *Indian* trade with the north of *Aſia*, of *Tangut* with *Siberia*, and of the *Grand Boucharie* with *China*, which renders it both rich and populous. If *Peter* the great had lived a few years longer, he would have endeavoured to eſtabliſh a trade between this place and his territories, by means of the *Irtis*, which would have been very advantageous to *Ruſſia*.

Chateen, or *Chotan*, is to the eaſt of *Jerkeen*, and is at preſent in a flouriſhing condition, by reaſon of the great trade carried on here between the *Bouchares*, *Calmoucks*, *Indians*, and the *Tangutois*, and the extreme fertility of the ſoil.

The *Great Boucharie*, of which *Bouchara* is the capital, comprehends the *Sogdian*, the *Bactriana* of the ancients, with their dependencies, and is at preſent the beſt cultivated, and moſt populous of any province in the *Grand Tartary*.

With the *Mahometan Tartars* the ſlaves are a conſiderable object of trade, for whoſe capture they often make war with their neighbours, keeping ſome for their own ſervice, and ſelling the reſt where they can; and this commerce goes ſo far with ſome of them, that in default of an opportunity to make ſlaves, they do not ſcruple to ſteal and ſell the children of one another, or to ſell their own, if they cannot do better; if they are tired

of

of their wives, they ſell them without any ceremony, as they do their daughters, eſpecially if they are handſome.

The horſes of theſe *Tartars* have but a bad appearance, being very lean, notwithſtanding which they are indefatigable, and may juſtly be termed the beſt horſes in the world.

It muſt be acknowledged that nature has with-held nothing from this fine country, that could render an abode here agreeable; the mountains abounding in the richeſt mines, and the vallies in an admirable fertility of all ſorts of fruits and pulſe. The meadows are covered with graſs, man-high; their rivers full of excellent fiſh; and wood, ſo ſcarce in all the reſt of *Great Tartary*, grows abundantly in many places of this province; but all this is of very little uſe to the *Tartar* inhabitants, who are naturally ſo ſlothful, that they rather chooſe to pilfer and ſteal, than to apply themſelves to cultivate what nature has offered them ſo liberally.

Carſchi, Karchi, is at preſent one of the beſt cities in the *Great Boucharie*; it is large, well-built, and better peopled than any other in the country; the adjacent parts are extremely fertile, and its inhabitants carry on a very good trade to the north of *India*.

Jalagaſan, which ſtands almoſt in front, is one of the chief paſſages by which people enter from the ſtates of *Contaiſch* into the *Great Boucharie*.

Badagſchan is a very ancient, and extremely ſtrong city; it is not large, but well enough built, and populous; its inhabitants are rich by the gold, ſilver, and ruby mines in its neighbouring mountains; although there is no one who regularly works theſe mines, thoſe who live at the foot of the mountains do not benefit themſelves a little by the grains of gold and ſilver which they collect in the ſpring, after the melting ſnows have waſhed them from their beds, by their torrents.

Anderab is the moſt ſouthern city of all the *Great Boucharie*, ſeparating the territories of the *Great Mogul* and *Perſia* from *Grand Tartary*; it is by this place that whatſoever is brought in, or carried out of their country, to or from the ſtates of the former, muſt neceſſarily paſs. And there is in the neighbourhood of *Anderab* rich lapis lazuli, with which the *Bouchares* carry on a conſiderable trade, with the merchants of *India* and *Perſia*.

Although *Cabul*, or *Caboul*, depends on the *Great Mogul*, and not on the *Chan* of *Balck*, it will be *à propos* to ſay ſomething here concerning the flouriſhing trade maintained between the ſubjects of theſe two princes. *Gabul*, ſituated at the foot of the ſouthern mountains which ſeparate the eſtates of the *Great Mogul* from the *Grand Boucharie*, is one of the fineſt cities to the north of *India*; it is large, rich, populous, and becauſe it is conſidered as the key of the *Grand Mogul* territories towards *Perſia*, and the *Great Boucharie*, is always carefully kept in a good ſtate of defence. This city is the ſtaple of all the merchandize that paſſes to the *Indies*, *Perſia*, and the *Grand Boucharie*. The ſubjects of the *Chan* of *Balck* come here in throngs with ſlaves of both ſexes, and above all, with *Tartarian* horſes, of which ſo great a trade is driven in this city, that it is pretended here come yearly more than ſixty thouſand. The neighbourhood of *Cabul* is very fertile, and all that is neceſſary for life grows here in abundance, and is very cheap.

The city of *Bouchara*, or *Buchara* is upon a river, whoſe waters are very unwholeſome, and which diſcharges itſelf into the *Amu*, about forty leagues from the *Caſpian* ſea; it is large, fortified, and well ſeated for trade with *Tartary*, *Perſia*, and *India*; though with all theſe advantages it carries on but little, being hindered by the extraordinary impoſitions on foreigners in the article of cuſtoms.

Samarkant, capital of the province of *Maurener*, is about ſeven days journey to the north of *Bouchara*, and was formerly much more brilliant than now; however, it is large and populous enough; it is ſaid that the beſt ſilk paper is made here of any in the world, and therefore is much ſought after by the *Oriental* nations. Here is the moſt famous *Mahometan* academy of ſciences; and its adjacent grounds produce apples, pears, grapes, melons of an exquiſite taſte, and in ſuch quantities, that the empire of the *Great Mogul*, and part of *Perſia*, are ſupplied from hence with them: And indeed this city wants nothing to render it conſiderable in trade, but other maſters and neighbours than the *Mahometan Tartars*.

Wardanſi, ſeated to the weſtward of *Bouchara*, towards the frontiers of *Charaſſin*, is a tolerable large city, inhabited by the *Bouchares*, who in peaceable times trade to *Perſia*, and in the country of *Charaſſin*.

Balck

Balck is the capital of the ſmalleſt, and the moſt ſouthern part of the *Grand Boucharie*, but extremely well cultivated, and fertile; here is gathered a great deal of ſilk, which the inhabitants work up into ſtuff: The *Uſbecks* here are the moſt civilized of all the *Mahometan Tartars* of the *Grand Boucharie*; to which the great commerce they drive with the *Perſians* and the ſubjects of the *Great Mogul* does not a little contribute.

Talchan, ſeated below *Balck*, on the river that runs by it, is a ſmall city, well built, pretty populous, and with a tolerable trade.

Cachemire is a ſmall kingdom, that is hardly thirty leagues long, by twenty broad, ſo ſhut in by high mountains, which ſeparate *India* from the *Grand Tartary*, that there is no entrance to it on any ſide, without paſſing rocks of a prodigious height; it is almoſt one continued valley, whoſe fertility and beauty makes up for the ſmallneſs of its extent, as all ſorts of fruit and pulſe that we have in *Europe* grow here abundantly, without the trouble of cultivation.

The *Cachemirians* are very induſtrious, and poſſeſs the ſecret of making the laquered wares, and light woollen ſtuffs with borders, ſo much eſteemed in *India*. The river *Amu*, or *Abiamu*, which has its ſource to the north-north-eaſt of this kingdom, and runs by it, is full of all ſorts of fiſh, and its borders quite charming, on which grow thoſe excellent melons, and all thoſe other delicious fruits, which are ſo ſought after in *Perſia* and *India*, and which are tranſported even to *Ruſſia*.

Charaſſm is a country extremely fertile in all thoſe parts that are fit for culture, and its inhabitants are reckoned the richeſt herdſmen of all the *Ottoman* empire; they are ſupported entirely by their cattle, which conſiſt in camels, ſheep, and goats; and lodge in tents, which they tranſport from one place to another, according as the ſeaſon and conveniency of paſture ſuits: In winter they encamp along the *Euphrates*, on the ſide of *Meſopotamia* and *Natolia*; and the ſummer heats invite them to the refreſhing vallies enclоſed by the *Armenian* mountains towards the riſe of the *Euphrates* and *Tigris*.

The ſecond body of *Turkmans*, called eaſtern *Turkmans*, alſo ſubſiſt by their cattle or agriculture, according to the different diſtricts they are found in; the winter ſeaſon they paſs in the towns and villages in the neighbourhood of the *Amu*, and the *Caſpian* ſea; and in ſummer they encamp whereſoever they meet with good paſturage and water.

There are twenty provinces in this country of *Charaſſm*. That of *Burma* is to the eaſt of the city of *Uaſir*, towards the frontiers of the *Grand Boucharie*. This province is very fertile, populous, and produces the moſt delicious melons of all the *Charaſſm*. That of *Gordiſch* is between the *Piſchga* and the *Kumkant*; and as this province is watered by the river *Amu*, it is one of the moſt fruitful and beſt cultivated parts of the *Charaſſm*.

The *Choraſon* is beyond contradiction the fineſt, richeſt, and moſt fruitful province of all *Perſia*; but having mentioned it already, I ſhall only add here, that as the climate of this country is excellent, and the moſt temperate of any in this empire, nothing in theſe parts can equal the fertility of its ſoil; all ſorts of exquiſite fruits, cattle, corn, wine, and ſilk thrive here to a miracle: Mines of gold, ſilver, and precious ſtones are not wanting; and, in fine, all that can render a place rich and agreeable this province abundantly poſſeſſes.

The city of *Meſched*, or *Meſchet*, ſituated on a little river which falls into the *Kurgan*, was once in a very flouriſhing condition, by the many conſiderable manufactures of gold and ſilver brocades, with other ſtuffs, ſettled here. The earthen-ware of this place was alſo very much eſteemed, beſides which a great trade was carried on here in thoſe beautiful ſilver grey lamb-ſkins with curled wool, finer than ſilk itſelf: And it was in every reſpect a very rich, ſtately, and populous city, till the *Uſbeck Tartars* plundered and left it in a miſerable forlorn condition; its adjacent parts are, however, the moſt charming of any in the world, and produce in abundance all ſorts of exquiſite fruits and greens, as its neighbouring mountains do turquoiſes, and even rubies.

Herat is at preſent the fineſt and largeſt city of all this province, ſince the ruin of the laſt-mentioned, which was the capital; it is rich, fair, and populous, and produces the handſomeſt carpets of all *Perſia*; here are alſo made ſeveral ſorts of valuable ſtuffs and brocades; and in a word, this is the ſtaple of almoſt all the commerce carried on between *Perſia* and *India*, as it lies in the route from *Ispahan* to *Candahar*.

Aſtrabath

Aſtrabath is ſituated on a gulf of the *Caſpian* ſea, being the capital of the province of that name, and paſſes for one of the fineſt cities in *Perſia*, as it is large, well-built, rich, and very populous. Here are many fine fabricks of ſilk and woollen ſtuffs, more particularly of a ſort of camlet that is vaſtly eſteemed. The circumjacent lands are equally agreeable and fertile in every neceſſary of life, and the neighbouring mountains are all covered with foreſts of fruit trees. The gulf of *Aſtrabath* is about fifteen leagues from eaſt to weſt, and four or five from north to ſouth, but is only navigable for ſmall veſſels, becauſe here is not more than ten or twelve feet water at its entrance to the *Caſpian* ſea, but it is of great convenience to this city, by means of the communication it has with all the *Perſian* cities ſeated on that ſea.

Mankiſelak is a ſmall town in the country of *Charaſſm* on the borders of the *Caſpian* ſea, to the northward of the mouth of the ſouthern arm of the *Amu*, and in itſelf is but trifling, as it does not contain at utmoſt above ſeven hundred miſerable cots; but its port is excellent, and the only one in this ſea; it is ſpacious, ſecure, deep, and if it was in other hands, would make trade ſoon flouriſh.

Urgens, the capital of *Charaſſm*, is ſituated in a large plain, to the north of the river *Amu*, about twenty-five *German* leagues from the eaſtern border of the *Caſpian* ſea. This city was once very conſiderable, but ſince it became ſubject to the *Tartars*, and the *Amu*, that run at the foot of its walls, has taken another courſe, it is fallen greatly to decay.

Turkeſtan is about ſeventy leagues long, and as many broad, having ſeveral good diſtricts of land on the ſide of the river *Jemba*, and towards the mountains which divide this province from thoſe of the *Calmoucks*; but the inhabitants make no advantage of it, as rapine is their only occupation, and few among them have any fixed habitation, but live in tents, towards the frontiers of the *Calmoucks*, and the aforeſaid river, that they may be within reach of benefiting themſelves by any occaſions that ſhall offer for pillage or plunder; and they go to ſell the ſlaves they make in theſe excurſions either to the *Charaſſm* or *Grand Boucharie*, where they always find *Perſian* or *Armenian*, and ſometimes *Indian* purchaſers.

Of the CASPIAN *Sea.*

IT is but a little while ſince we have had any true knowledge of the *Maſunderan* or *Caſpian* ſea, which the *Perſians* call *Kulſum*. It is beyond diſpute the greateſt lake in the univerſe, being ſituated between the thirty-ſeventh and forty-ſeventh degrees of latitude, and the ſeventy-ſeventh and eighty-third degrees of longitude; its waters are extremely ſalt, except towards its ſhores, where they are freſhened by the rivers running in, and it abounds with ſturgeons, ſalmons, ſalmon-trout, &c. all which fiſh come in the ſpring to ſeek the mouths of the freſh water rivers; and it is incredible what a quantity are yearly taken at this ſeaſon; here are alſo carp and bream, which is ſomething particular in a ſea, whoſe water is naturally ſalt; and here is alſo the white fiſh, called by the *Ruſſians bielluga*, which is peculiar to this and the *Black* ſea; and for this reaſon ſome pretend that theſe two ſeas have a ſubterraneous communication. All theſe ſorts of fiſh are much larger and fatter than elſewhere, eſpecially the white fiſh, which have been taken twenty feet long; they have ſome reſemblance to a pike, with the taſte of a ſturgeon. The *Caſpian* has neither flux nor reflux; and the only port is *Baku*, in the province of *Schirvan*, on all its weſtern coaſt, and this ſolely for ſmall veſſels; though there is a good road at *Terki*, where the veſſels ride in ſafety, between the iſle of *Zezen* and the land. On the eaſtern coaſt is the port of *Mankiſchlak* in the *Chorаſſan*, which is excellent, and the only one found in this ſea; but being unhappily in the hands of the *Tartars*, with all this eaſtern coaſt, it is of very little uſe.

Of the COSACKS *or* COSAQUES.

THE *Coſacks* are now divided into three branches, and the *Ruſſians*, on whom they depend, call their country the *Ukraine*, which is in that language, *ſeated on the*

 frontiers,

frontiers, becauſe it effectually makes a frontier between *Ruſſia*, *Poland*, *Little Tartary* and *Turkey*, being to the weſtward of the *Boriſthenes*. As this country is an entire plain interſperſed with fine rivers, and agreeable foreſts, it muſt be ſuppoſed to be extremely fruitful; as it is in effect, and produces all ſorts of grain and pulſe, tobacco, wax, and honey in ſuch abundance, that it ſupplies a great part of *Ruſſia* with it. The paſturage here is ſo excellent, that the cattle ſurpaſs all others of *Europe* in ſize; the *Muſcovite* beef that I have ſeen, has always been very ſmall, though I think fatter, and ſuperior in quality to any other. The rivers are ſtocked with excellent fiſh, and game is found here in ſuch quantities, that this country only wants a communication with the ſea, to be one of the richeſt ſtates in that part of the globe.

The *Don Coſacks*, who occupy, on the banks of the river with this *Ruſſian* name, a number of towns and villages, do not extend themſelves far within land, as there is a want of good water in many parts, and no wood; they live on their cattle's produce and agriculture, without forgetting however to live at the expence of others, whenever occaſions preſent.

The *Coſacks* of the river *Jaicks* took poſſeſſion of its ſouthern border, when the *Tartarian* power began to decline there; and when the *Ruſſians* ſeized the kingdom of *Aſtracan*, the *Coſacks* voluntarily ſubmitted to their dominion. Theſe people live by agriculture, fiſhing, and the produce of their cattle, with what booty they can make. This river at preſent ſeparates *Ruſſia* from the eſtates of *Contaiſch*, and its banks are ſo fruitful, that however little the earth be cultivated, it abundantly produces every neceſſary of life. It is alſo extremely full of fiſh; and it is aſſerted, that in the ſpring, ſo great a quantity come here from the *Caſpian* ſea, to ſeek freſh water, as almoſt to ſtop its courſe, and may be taken with the bare hand, with the roes of which prodigious ſhoals, caught in this river and neighbourhood, ſo much caviar is made and exported to all *Europe*.

The *Tartars* of *Nagai* ſubſiſt by their hunting, fiſhing, and cattle, being ſubject to the *Ruſſians* ever ſince their taking the kingdom of *Aſtracan*, which the others poſſeſſed before; the capital of the ſame name is ſeated on the frontiers of *Aſia* and *Europe*, and by this convenient ſituation invites a large number of *Armenians*, *Indians*, *Perſians*, *Mahometans*, *Tartars*, *Calmoucks*, *Georgians*, and *Muſcovites*, to form a conſiderable trade here.

The *Volga* is one of the largeſt rivers in the world, and traverſes almoſt all *Ruſſia*; it abounds with all ſorts of fiſh, and its borders ſpontaneouſly produce moſt ſpecies of pulſe, and herbs without any labour or cultivation.

The *Calmoucks* are part of the *Pagan Tartars*, deſcended from the *Mogoules*, and deſirous of being ſtill called ſo; they inhabit the fineſt and moſt conſiderable part of *Tartary*. The beſt iron of all *Ruſſia*, and it is probable of the whole world, known in that country by the name of *Siberian* iron, comes from the mountains of *Aigles*, that ſeparates *Ruſſia* from *Siberia*; which metal is melted and wrought with the ſame eaſe as copper, and there are cannons made of it, nothing inferior to thoſe of braſs, either in beauty or goodneſs. Theſe people carry on no trade, except by way of barter for cattle, and are harmleſs and inoffenſive, if not moleſted, as has been before obſerved. The *Oby* and *Orn*, large rivers in this country, are full of fiſh, and moſt of their borders very fertile in every deſirable product.

Of the general Commerce of the EAST-INDIES.

THE *Eaſt-Indies* commence where the kingdom of *Perſia* ends, being ſeparated from it by a long chain of mountains, and the river *Indus*, whoſe name they have taken and which on iſſuing from mount *Taurus*, where it riſes, takes its courſe towards the northern parts of *India*, as the *Ganges*, which flows from the ſame mountain, does towards the ſouth, both falling at laſt into the *Indian* ocean; the firſt into the gulf bearing its name, and the other into that called *Bengal*. This vaſt region of *Aſia* is called the *Eaſt-Indies*, from its advanced ſituation towards that part of the Heavens, more than any other country yet known; as *America* is in the ſame manner diſtinguiſhed by the denomination of the *Weſt-Indies*, on account of its lying more weſt than any other diſtrict of the habitable globe.

Eaſt-

East-India is commonly divided into that on this side of, and that beyond, the *Ganges*: the first part comprehends the empire of the *Great Mogul*, the kingdoms of *Decan*, *Narsinga*, *Canara*, the *Pescherie*, or fishing coast, that of *Coromandel*, *Besnagar*, and *Orixa*. The other includes the kingdoms of *Bengal*, *Aracan*, *Pegu*, *Siam*, *Malacca*, *Camboya*, *Ciampa*, *Cochinchina*, *Brama*, *Jangomea*, *China*, and others less considerable.

Both these parts have their isles, though those appertaining to that beyond the *Ganges*, are larger and much more considerable for their trade than the other, as will be explained hereafter, when their description falls in course; and I shall now begin with that of the *Great Mogul*'s dominions, being the first that present themselves on quitting the *Persian* sea, to enter the *Indian* ocean.

Of INDOSTAN, *or the Empire of the* Great Mogul.

THE empire of this prince comprehends a vast extent of coasts in the *Indian* sea, and stretches very far within land, so that he possesses the greatest part of the *Indian terra firma*.

The kingdom of *Bengal* once belonged to him by conquest, and of which he still retains a share, though the *Mooriſh rajahs*, or governors, to whose custody he trusted it, have revolted, divided the other part among themselves, and thereby deprived the emperor of one of his richest provinces, and the most convenient for trade; for which he is however in some sort indemnified by the sovereignty, which he has always preserved, and by the acquisitions of the kingdoms of *Decan*, *Cachemir*, *Breampour*, and *Maliquo*, which he has added to his dominions.

Indostan is in general so fertile in all that can contribute to the conveniency of life, that it might very commodiously pass without any foreign trade, and not only comfortably, but very deliciously subsist on its own abundance; yet the greatest part of the inhabitants, particularly those called *Banians*, are so addicted to commerce, and understand it so well, that it is nothing surprizing, to see them maintain so considerable a one on all the coasts of this empire, and even to *Agra* its capital.

The *European* traffick with the *Mogul*'s dominions consist principally in gold and silver coin, leather, spice, elephants, &c. brought here from *Japan*, *China*, *Moluccas*, and *Ceylon*; pewter, cloths, &c. imported from *Europe*, and horses from the *Usbecks* and *Persia*.

Of GUSURATE.

OF all the kingdoms which compose *Indostan*, there are none that have more considerable ports, or where greater trade is carried on, than this of *Gusurate*, called also by some the kingdom of *Cambaye*, from one of its most important cities, distinguished by the appellation of the *Indian Cairo*. This territory is almost totally maritime, forming a peninsula, that stretches out between the gulfs of *India* and *Cambaye*, containing more than an hundred and twenty leagues of coast.

It is in this extent that *Cambaye* and *Surat* are situated; the two cities, especially in the last, the most celebrated in *India*, for the trade which the *Europeans* carry on there, or that the native merchants maintain from *Java*, *Sumatra*, to the *Levant*, *Aden*, *Mocha*, and *Mecca*, on the *Red* sea, and to *Bender-Abassi*, in the *Persian* gulf, in cotton cloth, counterpanes, carpets, embroidered hangings, rock crystal, granates, hyacinths, amethists, turquoises, choice drugs, medicinal herbs, dying woods, perfumes, excellent indigo, cultivated and made at *Amadabat*, the capital of the kingdom, and at *Sirches*, camphire, tobacco, brimstone, turbith, galanga, nard, lapis lazuli, assa fœtida, borax, scamony, benzoin, pepper, cummin, ginger, mirabolans, silk of their manufacturing, corn, salt, oil, and butter.

Their returns from *Aden*, are gold and silver coin, coral, ambergris, misseit, a drug for dying and colouring, and the best opium of all the east. From *Persia* they extract brocades,

brocades, and other ſilk ſtuffs, velvets, camlets, pearls, almonds, raiſins, nuts, dates and particularly roſe water, of which they are very fond, and which they tranſport to many parts of *India*.

The *Europeans*, and other nations, furniſh this and the other territories of the *Great Mogul* with pewter, vermillion, all ſorts of cloth, ivory, ſandal wood; and there are ſeen in their ports and principal cities, not only *Engliſh*, *French*, *Dutch*, and *Portugueſe*, but alſo *Jews*, *Turks*, *Perſians*, *Arabians*, and merchants of all the cities in *India*, except *Chineſe* and *Japoneſe*. I ſhall treat of the trade of all the cities at large, after I have ſaid ſomething of that of *Amadabath*, capital of the kingdom, and ſome others within land.

Amadabath, one of the largeſt cities in the *Mogul* empire, is ſeated within eighteen leagues of *Cambaye*, and forty-five of *Surat*, on a little river, which falls into the *Indus*. Its commerce is equally flouriſhing both at home and abroad, ſending yearly large caravans to *Agra*, and tranſporting to *Surat*, *Cambaye*, and *Brochia*, its manufactured ſtuffs and other merchandizes: The products of the country are brought there in return of their caravans.

It is reckoned there are twenty-five great towns, and above three thouſand ſmall ones in the juriſdiction of this city, whoſe inhabitants are almoſt employed in working for the fabricks; of which the principal ones are of ſilk or cotton, pure or mixed with one another, being a ſpecies of goods peculiar to the country, ſuch as tulbandes, alligias, attelaſſes, baſſetas, and chites; here are alſo made brocades, gold and ſilver ſtuffs, damaſks, ſattins, taffeties, and velvets of all colours, alcatiffs or carpets, with gold, ſilver, ſilk, or ſtuff grounds; in fine, all ſorts of cotton cloth, white or painted, which in fineneſs, beauty of deſigns, and vivacity of colours, do not yield to any in the *Indies*.

The greateſt, or at leaſt the beſt and moſt beautiful part of theſe manufactures are deſtined for *Surat*; the *Banians*, who tranſact almoſt all the buſineſs of this laſt place, and are here as brokers to the *European* merchants, having their factors on the ſpot, who buy up the goods as ſoon as made, or being the undertakers themſelves, have artificers to work for them. The products of the country are indigo, which is cultivated and prepared abundantly in the territory of this capital, particularly at *Sirches*, which, though but a ſmall town, has acquired great reputation by their perfect ordering of this drug, ſugar candy, and ſugars, all ſorts of ſweetmeats, cummin, honey, lack, opium, borax, ginger dry and candied, mirabolans, ſaltpetre, ſal ammoniac, ambergris, muſk, and diamonds; but theſe three laſt commodities are brought from abroad, and reſold to foreign merchants. It is here that the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* have their linens ſtained, and their ſaltpetre refined; and it is from this city that all the blue cloths come, which are ſent to *Perſia*, *Arabia*, to the kingdom of the *Abyſſines*, the *Red* ſea, the coaſt of *Melinda*, *Moſambique*, *Madagaſcar*, *Java*, *Sumatra*, *Macaſſar*, and the *Molucca* iſlands.

Brochia, a large city in the kingdom of *Guſurate*, ſeated twelve leagues to the north of *Surat*, on a river which at eight leagues diſtance diſcharges itſelf into the ſea at two openings, is reckoned both among the maritime and inland cities. Here, and in eighty villages under its juriſdiction, are made cotton cloths, that are always placed among the number of the fineſt and moſt beautiful of all *India*. The factories which the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* have here are very ancient, and ſome of the firſt that theſe two nations eſtabliſhed on this coaſt.

Biſantagar is almoſt in the middle of the kingdom, where a great deal of cloth and thread are made for tranſportation. And

Pettan is celebrated for its manufactures, which conſiſt in ſilk ſtuffs, cotton cloths, tulbandes, allegais, and in ſome other ſuch like fabricks, that are alſo made at *Amadabath*, *Brodera*, *Goga*, *Chiſt*, *Pour*, *Nariaath*, *Vaſſet*, and ſome other places; and it is from them that the *Banians* extract abundance of theſe commodities, which the *Europeans* make a part of their ſhips' cargoes.

Of CAMBAYE.

THE trade of this city is very conſiderable, and only yields to *Surat*, which it formerly ſurpaſſed, till the latter had reaped the advantage of the decay of that of *Goa*, and of the ruin of the *Portugueſe* trade there.

It is ſeated at the mouth of the river *Carari*, at the bottom of the gulf, to which it gives name, ſixteen leagues from *Brachai*, and thirty from *Surat*; the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* have lodges here, on account of its proximity to the laſt, where their principal trade of the *Grand Mogul*'s dominions is tranſacted, and where they have their factories ſettled, which may be almoſt regarded as the ſecond in point of importance, among theſe they have in *India*.

The natives of the place, more eſpecially the *Banians*, addict themſelves to trade, and carry on one commonly to *Diu*, *Goa*, *Cochin*, *Achem*, *Batavia*, *Bantam*, the coaſt of *Coromandel*, that of *Bengal*, *Perſia*, and the *Red* ſea, where they ſend their ſhips, but generally with *Dutch* pilots, hired at a conſiderable ſalary of the company; and though the remiſs of theſe goods to all the aforeſaid places, is a conſiderable object of their commerce, yet it is nothing in compariſon with that which they tranſact with ſtrangers, who yearly arrive at *Cambaye*; there being hardly any nation of *India*, from whence both merchants and ſhips are not ſeen here; as alſo from *Moſambique*, *Melinda*, *Arabia*, and the *Perſian* gulf. The *Europeans* beſides ſend here every monſoon a good many veſſels, whoſe ladings conſiſt more in reals, rixdollars, ducats, and ſequins, than merchandize; gold and ſilver being the beſt cargo that a ſhip can bring to this coaſt, except ſpice, which the inhabitants here and at *Guſurate* cannot be without.

The principal goods exported from *Cambaye* are very fine cotton cloths, in as good eſteem as thoſe from *Bengal* and *Coromandel*, canvas, many ſorts of ſilk ſtuffs, tulbandes, ſaſhes, carpets, cloth of gold, counterpanes of ſilk and cotton, ſtitched or embroidered, quilts, bed furniture, &c. elbow chairs, tables, and other houſehold ſtuffs, indigo, ſaltpetre, borax, opium, cummin, ginger, rhubarb, mirabolins, many other excellent drugs, ſugar, oil, and butter, without reckoning ſeveral ſorts of precious ſtones, found at *Guſurate*, or that are brought here from elſewhere. A great many excellent works in agate are alſo performed here, which do not in any manner yield to thoſe of *Europe*, either in beauty or perfection.

The major part of the merchandizes, of which the *Europeans* make the greateſt purchaſes, are not thoſe of which their homeward bound cargoes are compoſed, but they ſerve for traffick to other parts of *India*, to exchange againſt various commodities that may ſuit their owners; and the ſame may be ſaid of grain, fruit, pulſe, as wheat, rice, peas, beans, kiſſery, a ſort of a pea, millet, barley, oranges, lemons, citrons, mangas, and cacaos, of which the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* carry a large quantity yearly to places where theſe are wanting, and diſpoſe of them there to great advantage; and this remark may ſerve for all that ſhall be ſaid henceforward concerning the trade of the *Europeans* in the *Eaſt Indies*.

Of SURAT.

THERE is no place in the *Mogul*'s dominions, and it may be added in all the *Indies*, more celebrated for trade than this is. It is ſeated on the river *Tapi*, or *Tapta*, to which *Souali*, lying ſix leagues from its mouth, is properly the port, the river being unnavigable for large veſſels up to the city, which obliges the merchants to unlade their goods here, and to ſend up thoſe deſigned for *Surat* by barks or waggons. This city was taken by the troops of the *Engliſh Eaſt-India* Company, in the year 1759, and ſtill continues ſubject to that company.

Thoſe intended for other parts remain at *Souali*, in warehouſes built with boards, which each nation has here, till opportunities offer for ſending them to their deſtined ports. *Souali* is a ſort of encampment upon a point of land, or peninſula, formed by the ſea and the river's mouth, which is very commodious for a market to furniſh the ſailors with refreſhment on their arrival; this camp conſiſts only of ſmall huts, made with reeds, bamboes, &c. ranged in form of ſtreets, during the fine monſoon, where the natives plant their little ſhops, filled with fruits, &c. to the great convenience of the new comers, and to the no ſmall profit of the inhabitants, no village being near, and the *European* companies' magazines being a league to the north of this bamboe town.

The

The houſes of the *Europeans* here are ſpacious and magnificent, of which the *Engliſh* are thoſe who make the beſt figure; and the goods brought here for *Europe* are cotton thread, wool, and cloth; and of theſe latter are ſhipped both white and ſtained; many ſorts of ſilk ſtuffs, plain, ſtriped, &c. with and without ſilver and gold, painted and printed linens, raw ſilks, indigo of three ſorts, carpets of ſilk and wool, others all ſilk, with ſilver and gold, aloes, ſapan wood, coffee, maldivian cauries, ſo neceſſary for the *Guinea* trade, incenſe, ſaltpetre, borax, gum lack, myrrh, terra-merita, red bole, muſk, bezoar, and ſometimes ambergris, pearls, diamonds, and other leſs precious ſtones.

The commodities of this place fit for the trade to *Mocha*, the coaſt of the *Red* ſea, and the *Arabia Felix*, are coarſe linen, white, blue, and black. Thoſe for *Bender-Abaſſi*, and *Baſſora* in the *Perſian* gulf, white linens, coarſe and fine, with a few blue and black. Thoſe for *Sumatra*, and all the kingdom of *Achem*, *Java*, and *Macaſſare*, linens blue and black, of which many more fine than coarſe. For the *Philippines*, all ſorts of linen, coarſe and fine, white and ſtained, carpets and ſilk ſtuffs. In fine, opium, for the coaſts of *Malabar*, and the other places in *India*, from whence the pepper comes, as there is nothing better to truck againſt that ſpice.

As the greateſt part of the merchants, brokers, and *Indian* manufactures, are naturally given to cheating in ſeveral ways, the *Europeans* who deal with them ſhould always be on their guard, and carefully examine the quality, weight, meaſure, &c. of every thing they buy.

Two ſhips ſail yearly from *Surat* for the conveniency of the *Mahometans*, who go on pilgrimage to *Mecca*, but they are commonly as much laden with goods for the *Mogul's* account, as the pilgrims; and their returns are ſo rich as to make part of the trade of the *Europeans*, for the commodities of *Arabia Felix*.

The *Turks* of *Aden* and *Mocha* alſo ſend an annual ſhip to *Surat*, whoſe cargo is for account of the *Grand Signor*. And it is at this place that the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* commonly make their ladings for *Perſia*, the *Red* ſea, and *Arabia Felix*; and here alſo the *Perſian* merchants embark with their goods for the ſame places, on which they make great profits.

Very conſiderable negociations are made from hence and ſome other parts of *India*, by way of exchange, and I ſhall therefore mention the premiums they are commonly agreed at, with this remark, that they are not ſo fixed, but that they occaſionally riſe and fall, as in *Europe*.

The exchange from *Labor* to *Surat* is generally from 7 to 7½ *per cent.*
From *Janabat* and *Agra* 4 to 5.
From *Amadabath* 1 to 1¼.
From *Bengal*, *Patna*, *Caſembaſar*, and *Ougli*, 8 to 9.
From *Golconda*, and the neighbouring parts, 5 to 6.
And for *Goa*, 4 *per cent.*

Of AGRA.

BEFORE I quit the *Mogul's* empire, it is proper I ſhould take notice of this city, which is its capital, and the centre of its trade.

It is ſituated in 28° on this ſide of the line, on the river *Gemini*, or *Gemma*, which falls into the *Ganges*.

The number of its meidans, where the public markets are kept for all ſorts of proviſions; of its covered bazards, where each merchant and artificer have their ſhops and quarters, of which ſome are half a quarter of a league long; and that of its caravanſeras, above eighty in number, ſuffices to demonſtrate both the greatneſs of its extent, and the importance of the commerce carried on here by foreigners and its inhabitants; which is maintained by ſeveral caravans from *Amadabath*, *Surat*, and other places, commonly compoſed of four or five hundred camels, and by which conveyance the *Engliſh*, *French*, *Dutch*, *Moors*, *Turks*, *Arabians*, *Perſians*, and other nations ſend their merchandizes to, and receive others from this capital, as may ſuit their buſineſs.

Beſides

Beſides the indigo of this city, which is the beſt in the world, a large quantity of ſilk ſtuffs and linens are exported; theſe latter principally to the weſt and north; and it is here that all the merchandizes of *Boutan* and *Tartary* are brought, and where the merchants of the interior parts of *Indoſtan* alſo come.

Daman, *Baſaim*, *Diu*, and *Chaoul*, are four maritime places in the kingdom of *Guſurate*; but all four appertaining to the *Portugueſe*; they alſo were maſters of *Bombay*, between *Daman* and *Chaoul*, but yielded it up to the *Engliſh* in the year 1662, in favour of the marriage between king *Charles* II. and *Catharine*, infanta of *Portugal*. It is a very good port, and as ſecure a one as any on the coaſt.

Daman is ſeated on the peninſula, on this ſide the *Ganges*, and on the gulf of *Cambaye*, between *Surat* and *Baſaim*, from which it is equally diſtant; its ſituation, and the goodneſs of its fortreſs, as alſo the importance of the trade carried on here, makes the *Portugueſe* regard it better than any other place they have remaining in *India*, although the buſineſs of *Baſaim* hardly yields to this; yet that of both the one and the other, as well as of *Diu*, is conſiderably decayed, ſince the *Engliſh*, *Dutch*, and other nations of *Europe*, have brought *Surat* into ſuch reputation; and the *Portugueſe* loſt, as one may ſay, the empire of *India*, of which they had poſſeſſion for an age.

Diu, which has the reputation of being impregnable, has always been, and ſtill is, the ſtrongeſt place the *Portugueſe* have in theſe parts; it was here that they formerly kept their fleets; and it was alſo here that the *Mooriſh* veſſels were viſited, and took their paſſports to ſecure their commerce; ſo that there was no place from whence the king of *Portugal* drew a greater revenue, either by the cuſtom-houſe duties, or the produce of the viſits and paſſports.

Of the Trade of LASSA, *or* BOUTAN, *and* CHAOUL.

BOUTAN, an *Indian* kingdom, bordering on the ſtates of the *Grand Mogul*, is a country very little known; though there is a caravan of merchants, who yearly ſet out from *Patna*, the greateſt city of *Bengal*, at the end of *December*. The caravan arrives in eight days at *Gorrochepour*, the laſt city of the *Mogul*, where the merchants take proviſions for the remaining part of their journey; from thence to the foot of the *Naugrocel* mountains, is eight or nine days' painful travel, which mountains are eight or ten days getting over; and as they are very rugged, the inhabitants, who retire here, and are half ſavages, come to offer themſelves to paſſengers, for the carriage of them and their merchandize to the foot of the deſcent. The proviſions and goods are laden on oxen, which carry about an hundred and fifty pounds weight; and the men paſs, ſeated on a ſort of cuſhion, which theſe poor people fix on their backs, and three women commonly relieve one another in carrying a man this little journey; on leaving the mountains there are oxen, camels, horſes, and even palanquins, for thoſe who chooſe them, which travellers do not quit till their arrival at *Boutan*.

A very great trade in muſk, is carried on in all the country of *Boutan*; and it is here alſo, where the fineſt rhubarb is found; here likewiſe grows the *ſemen contra vermis*, or worm-ſeed, and the country abounds greatly in martens, ſo that very fine furs are to be procured here; but little gold is to be met with in the whole kingdom; and that which is here is brought from abroad by the merchants who come to trade. In regard to ſilver, it is believed here are ſome mines, and that it is from the products of the country, that the king of *Boutan* ſtamps his coin, which is of the ſame weight and value as the roupies, of an octagon ſhape, with characters that are neither *Indian* nor *Chineſe*.

Their ſole manufactures are coarſe hempen or cotton linens, with which they clothe themſelves in ſummer; and ill made cloth, hardly better than felt, ſerves for their winter clothing.

Chaoul or *Chaul*, is a city, as I juſt now mentioned, belonging to the *Portugueſe*, which on their arrival, and *Indian* conqueſt, they took from the king of *Decan*; its trade is very conſiderable, but much leſs than it has been formerly; it is, above all, famous for its ſilks and ſilken manufactures, with which it almoſt entirely furniſhes *Goa*, as well as a great part of *India*.

A great

A great many *China* ſhips come here with the products of that country, and take ſpices, which turn to a good account. The other fabricks carried on here, are all ſorts of varniſh after the *Chineſe* manner, and divers works of lack of all colours, which nearly approach in goodneſs to thoſe of *China*. Here are alſo plenty of oxen and cows; all ſorts of fruit, and the other products of the earth, except grapes, walnuts, and cheſnuts.

Of the Commerce of the Coaſts of INDIA *and* MALABAR.

THAT extent of coaſt, which runs from the frontiers of *Guſurate* to Cape *Comorin*, are called the *Indian* coaſts, in which are found the kingdoms of *Decan*, *Cuncan*, *Canara*, *Malabar*, which alone contains eight or ten, and among them *Cananor*, *Calicut*, *Cranganor*, *Cochin*, *Porca* or *Porcati*, *Calicoulang* and *Coulan*. Of all which coaſts the *Portugueſe* were for a long time maſters, it being from hence that they began their diſcoveries and conqueſts in the *Eaſt-Indies*; as *Calicut* was the firſt city where they landed, and *Cananor* the place where they built their firſt fortification, which was followed by others almoſt in every maritime city of thoſe little ſtates; but when their affairs began to fall into decay in the eaſt, they abandoned and razed that part of them which they deemed indefenſible againſt the *Dutch*, who drove them out of the beſt, and among them *Cochin* and *Cranganor*, which theſe latter took in 1661, the *Portugueſe* having only been able to ſave *Goa*, and a few other obſcure places.

Decan is the firſt kingdom on this coaſt after that of *Guſurate*, which for a long time was a province of the *Mogul* empire, as well as the other, though at preſent it is only tributary. Its ſea-ports, where ſome trade is tranſacted, are *Geytapour*, *Rajapour*, *Carapatar*, *Dabul*, and *Sifardan*, which conſiſts in ſilk ſtuffs, and cotton cloths ſent by ſea to *Surat*, or what the inhabitants of *Decan* tranſport by land into the territories of the *Mogul*, thoſe of *Golconda*, and as far as *Coromandel*; and in this kingdom it is, where pepper is firſt met with.

Rajapour is a city built in the lands of *Sevagy*, that famous rebel, who for a long time buſied all the forces of the *Great Mogul*, and the king of *Viſapour* his maſter. It is about twenty leagues from *Goa*, and produces ſaltpetre, linens, but above all pepper, which is gathered here in abundance.

Balagate, a kingdom of *Aſia*, on the *Indian* peninſula on this ſide the *Ganges*, makes a part of that of *Decan*, and produces a quantity of ſilk and cotton; here alſo is found excellent lack, as good as that of *Pegu*, areque, rice, betel, in which the *Europeans* drive a conſiderable trade. The diamonds extracted from that which the *Portugueſe* call the old mine are very much eſteemed, eſpecially thoſe to which they have given the name of *Nayffex*, or dwarf points, becauſe they are naturally brillianted: Here are alſo amethyſts, criſolites, and thoſe ſtones which the lapidaries call hematites.

Cuncan, which ſome make a kingdom of itſelf, and others place among the provinces of *Decan*, is noted for the city of *Goa* ſeated in it, beſides which it has alſo four others, *viz. Viſapour*, *Saliapour*, *Paranda*, and *Wingurla*, where ſome traffick is eſtabliſhed, in all things ſimilar to that of *Decan*.

Goa is the capital of what the *Portugueſe* poſſeſs in *India*, taken from the king of *Decan* in 1520, by *Alphonſo Albuquerque*, and continued ever ſince in their poſſeſſion, as they have always ſucceſsfully defended it againſt the moſt formidable powers of this part of *India*, and ſtill guard it with an extreme great jealouſy againſt the enterpriſes of the *Dutch*, who having taken from them almoſt all their other places, found this at leaſt as convenient for the trade of *Surat*, as all thoſe they poſſeſs on the coaſts of *India* and *Malabar*. This famous city is ſeated in fifteen degrees ſix minutes latitude, in an iſle which the rivers *Mandoüa* and *Guani* form at their entrance, and is the reſidence of a viceroy, who had formerly five large governments under his juriſdiction, *viz.* thoſe of *Moſambique*, *Maſcate*, *Ormus*, *Ceylon*, and *Malacca*; at preſent his authority hardly extends beyond *Goa*, and the commerce which the *Portugueſe* carry on to *India*, is nearly reduced to that of this city; and even this is ſo trifling, that one merchant tolerable rich, and in credit, might with one ſhip only maintain it to *Liſbon* and *India*.

So

So that *Goa* no longer ſupports its ancient reputation, the *Banians*, who formerly carried on all the trade, being moved to *Surat*, and by their retreat having completed the ruin of that little commerce which had eſcaped the enterpriſes of the *Dutch*, the cruizes of the *Malabar* pirates, and if one may be permitted to ſay ſo, the ſlothfulneſs and indolence of the *Portugueſe* themſelves; among whom, for a long time paſt, have not been found ſuch valiant men, as, under the *Gamas* and *Albuquerques*, had made all *Aſia* to tremble; nor thoſe able and enterprizing merchants, who had carried their commerce as far as the arctick circle.

Thoſe traders who ſtill remain at *Goa*, continue to lade ſome cargoes for *Perſia*, *Pegu*, *Manillas*, and *Macao*; but beſides that the ſhips' ladings commonly belong entirely to the *Indian* merchants, there is hardly a *Portugueſe* rich enough to purchaſe a cargo of two thouſand pounds' value, inſomuch that in all *India* they ſcarce trade for fifteen thouſand pounds.

Their beſt returns are thoſe from *Moſambique*, although very much diminiſhed, either by the loſs of *Mombaze* and *Pate*, on the coaſt of *Melinda* to the *Arabians*, or becauſe the negroes do not bring gold or ambergris here in ſuch quantities as formerly, through fear of the ſaid *Arabians*, who ravage all the neighbouring country.

The little gold which the *Portugueſe* draw from *Moſambique*, is diſpoſed of at *Diu* and *Goa*, from whence it ſeldom goes out again, being here converted into a coin nominated after St. *Thomas*, and worth about 5*s*. 6*d*. ſterling.

It is commonly believed that what has completed the ruin of the *Portugueſe* trade in *India*, which, with the places they ſtill poſſeſs there, might yet revive, is each governor's intereſting himſelf a ſhare in the commerce of the place he commands at; and that merchants, no longer enjoying the liberty they once did, dare not undertake any thing conſiderable in it.

There is, however, a tribunal eſtabliſhed at *Goa*, to judge and determine the affairs of a company, which for a large ſum obtained ſome years ago an excluſive grant of the trade from *Moſambique*, *Monbaz*, *Macao*, and other places in *India*, appertaining to the crown of *Portugal*, though I am ignorant how it proſpers, and it is to be doubted whether the ſaid aſſociation has not done more harm than good to this capital of the *Portugueſe* in the *Indies*; it is, however, from hence only that this nation are permitted to lade for *Bengal* and *China*.

Baticala, the metropolis of a little *Aſian* kingdom in the peninſula on this ſide the *Ganges*, to which it has given its name, carries on a very conſiderable trade, almoſt all tranſacted by *Jews*; it conſiſts principally in rice, which produces here two crops yearly, diſtinguiſhed by no leſs than four different ſorts, of which the firſt and beſt is called *Gracateli*; the ſecond *Jambucal*; the third *Canacar*; and the fourth *Pacharel*; each of a different value, according to its quality. The other commodities of this place are, powdered ſugar, mirabolans, and ſweetmeats of all ſorts. The rice and ſugar are exported by the ſhips from *Ormus*; and the mirabolans are ſent to *Perſia* and *Arabia*: A large quantity of copper alſo finds vent here for the making money, and kitchen furniture.

Of MALABAR.

I HAVE before obſerved that all this part of *India*, which from a common name is called *Malabar*, is divided into ſeveral ſmall ſtates, with the title of kingdoms, which they almoſt all bear, though they have particular names to diſtinguiſh them; of which I ſhall give ſome account, or at leaſt of their chief trading cities, where the *Europeans* have ſettlements from *Goa* to Cape *Comorin*.

The air is good on all the coaſt of *Malabar*, and there is hardly a country in *Aſia* more fertile; the black and white rice, which makes a part of its trade and probably the moſt conſiderable one, is gathered here, as above-mentioned, twice a year; and, beſides a quantity of excellent fruits, which ſerve for the ſhippings' refreſhment, here may be laden a quantity of cardamoms, cinnamon, betel, white areque, and red for dying; but above all pepper, of which vaſt parcels are annually exported.

There are ſeveral other parts in *India* where this laſt commodity is produced, but it no where grows in greater abundance, or of a better quality than on this coaſt, from *Viſapour* to Cape *Comorin*; the largeſt berry comes from *Viſapour* and *Canara*; all other places producing the grain of a leſſer ſize, though theſe are moſt eſteemed by the *Indians*, who come here to ſupply themſelves with it.

The cardamoms are gathered in the kingdom of *Cananor*, on a mountain ſix or ſeven leagues from the ſea, which it is believed is the only ſpot in the world where they are found; a few of them are tranſported to *Europe* for medicinal uſes, and the reſt to *India*, *Perſia*, and *Arabia*; where the rice is never thought good, till ſeaſoned with this agreeable ſpice.

The cinnamon is not near ſo good as that of *Ceylon*, and but little of it left, ſince the *Dutch* rooted up what grew at *Cochin*; and the betel is only proper for the eaſt.

Mirzeou, is the firſt place of the kingdom of *Canara*, near the frontiers of that of *Viſcapour*, about eighteen leagues to the ſouth of *Goa*; the *Portugueſe* had here one of their moſt ancient fortifications, but the *Canarins* took it from them in 1662, after a defence which neither did honour to the beſiegers or beſieged.

Mangalor, which is eighteen leagues from *Bilipatan*, and *Bacanor* nine leagues from hence, are the two principal places of *Canara*, as well for trade as the goodneſs of their ports. Pepper, and black and white rice, are the chief merchandizes exported from theſe two cities, the trade of this commodity being ſo great at *Mangalor*, as to lade fifty or ſixty veſſels with it yearly.

Onor is a ſmall kingdom of *Biſnagar*, where the *Portugueſe* have a factory, and purchaſe almoſt all the pepper gathered here, which has the reputation of producing the beſt and heavieſt in all *India*. Here may be ſhipped off eight thouſand quintals yearly, bought of the king of *Baticala*, who is alſo ſovereign here, and muſt be paid for ſix months before the crop, otherwiſe the factors will return without it. A quantity of rice is alſo extracted from hence for ſeveral parts of *India*.

Cananor is one of the largeſt kingdoms of *Malabar*, and though it yields to *Calicut* in extent, it generally exceeds in trade and number of inhabitants. Its principal maritime places are *Balipatam*, *Tramapatan*, and *Cananor* the capital, to which it has given name. The *Portugueſe* for a long time preſerved here the firſt fort they built in *India*, but loſt it with *Cochin* in 1662; from which time the *Dutch* who took it, remained in a manner maſters of the trade of this part of *Malabar*, which has not leſs than twenty-five leagues of coaſt.

The goods extracted from hence are, ſugar, pepper, ginger, cardamoms, areque, elephant's teeth, caſſia, honey, and ambergris, found at Cape *Comorin*. Here is ſome trade carried on in jewels, as granate, ſapphires, hyacinths, rubies, topaſſes, and particularly a ſtone nominated among the *Europeans* from the place of its produce, *Cananor* ſtone, of ſome uſe in medicine with the *French*. It is aſſerted, that upwards of two hundred veſſels come here yearly; and though a conſiderable trade is carried on in the above-mentioned commodities, it is certain that rice, in which this kingdom ſo much abounds, is the chief lading of them.

Caola is a village one league to the ſouthward of *Cananor*, where very fine linens are made; but a little farther *Tramapatan*, renowned alſo for its bazar, merchants, and linen.

Bilapatan is a city of *Cananor*, where the greateſt pepper trade is carried on; it is large, and inhabited by rich *Mahometan* merchants, being ſeated on a ſmall river, three miles from the ſea. The *Engliſh* have a ſettlement here, and lade a chief part of the pepper they ſend to *Europe*.

Tilichery, called by the *French Tilceri*, is four leagues from the laſt-mentioned place, three from *Cananor*, though Mr. *Euchard* puts it down thirty miles, and only one from *Tramapatan*. The *Engliſh* have a fort here, and prince *Onitri* gave the *French* permiſſion in 1770 to tranſlate their factory from *Bilipatan* here. Its trade is the ſame as that of the above-mentioned neighbouring places, with the addition, that here is found ſome ſanders, and from this kingdom is ſhipped a great deal of pepper for *Perſia*, *Baſſora*, *Mocha*, and *Maſcati*, at which places the ſmalleſt grain is in the greateſt eſteem.

Calicut, called formerly the empire of *Samorin*, is the largeſt of all the kingdoms on this coaſt, and the title of emperor, which all other princes give to its ſovereign, ſeems

to acknowledge a ſuperiority; yet, in reality, all the petty kings of this part of *India*, are wholly independent one of another.

This kingdom extends from *Pudepattan* river to that of *Cranganor*, being about thirty leagues of coaſt, and was once a place of the greateſt trade in *India*, as well on account of the reſort here of foreign merchants, as for the commerce and navigation that its ſhips maintained with the moſt celebrated cities of *Aſia:* But firſt *Goa*, and afterwards *Surat* carried away the buſineſs from it; beſides, the coaſt being bad, and inundations very frequent, have not a little contributed to drive its *quondam* great trade from hence, though here ſtill remains a tolerable one.

The *Engliſh*, *French*, and *Dutch* have ſettlements here, and though it be the capital of the *Samorin* empire, yet the court removed farther within land, and thereby occaſioned a conſiderable diminution to the before decayed trade of this place; its bazar is nevertheleſs one of the handſomeſt of *Malabar*, it containing four or five ſtreets always full of rich goods, of which the chief are pepper; fine linens; natural ſaltpetre, that wants but little purification, and which is found in plenty all over the kingdom, particularly on the ſide of *Sirinpatan*; ſanders; excellent rice, which here, as well as on all the reſt of this coaſt, is not one of the leaſt objects of trade.

The ſand of the ſea ſhore on the coaſt of *Calicut*, eſpecially at the river's mouth, is found mixed with grains of pure gold, by which many poor people find a comfortable ſubſiſtence, though the grains are commonly very ſmall.

Tanor is the chief trading place of a very little kingdom, from which it is denominated, and whoſe king, though his dominions are hardly ten leagues ſquare, is as much a ſovereign as the emperor of *Samorin* himſelf.

This city, if it may be called ſo, is five leagues to the ſouthward of *Calicut*; it has only an open road without any river, and the inhabitants of its bazar are rich *Mahometans*; this nation is at enmity with the *Dutch*, but ſtrongly allied to the *Portugueſe*, and the *French* were well received by them in 1672.

Cranganor, between *Tanor* and *Cochin*, is but a very ſmall kingdom, where nevertheleſs the *Portugueſe* had a conſiderable fort, which was called *Cranganor of the Portugueſe*, to diſtinguiſh it from the *Cranganor of the Malabars:* The *Dutch* took it in 1662.

Cochin, another kingdom which commences where the laſt-mentioned ends, had two capitals diſtinguiſhed like thoſe of *Cranganor*, and *Cochin* of the *Portugueſe*, and was alſo taken by the *Dutch* in *January* 1667.

Porco, *Percatti*, or *Percats*, come next; and afterwards *Calecoulang*, and *Coulang*, which are the laſt kingdoms of *Malabar*. The *Engliſh* and *Dutch* have their factories in the chief and beſt places of theſe petty kingdoms; and the latter have forts at *Coulang* and *Cochin*, to ſecure the pepper trade which is very conſiderable here, and which their veſſels yearly lade in paſſing, continuing their route to *Surat*, *Perſia*, and the *Red Sea*, where they diſpoſe of the major part, in exchange for many rich merchandizes, that all theſe places produce, and which they bring afterwards to *Batavia*.

The traffick of theſe ſix ſmall kingdoms is but little different from that of the reſt of *Malabar*, though there are notwithſtanding ſome natural productions, that are peculiar to each of them, are not to be found in the others; which in ſome meaſure varies the trade. In general the exports from hence are pepper, cardamoms, laque, ginger, tamarinds, opium, ambergris, rice black and white, kiſſeri, and cayang, a ſpecies of peaſe, ſanders, ſaltpetre, and linens of divers ſorts, though neither ſo fine or well painted as thoſe about *Surat*, of which I have already ſpoke; nor thoſe of *Coromandel* or *Bengal*, of which I ſhall treat hereafter.

Coulang is a kingdom in the peninſula of *India*, on the coaſt of *Malabar*, whoſe principal trade conſiſts, like thoſe before deſcribed, in pepper, which the *European* ſhips and *Indian* junks come here to lade; and there is on the coaſt a fiſhery for pearls, pretty conſiderable, which belongs to the king.

Of the Coaſt of The PESCHERIE.

THIS coaſt, properly that of *Madura*, called alſo the pearl coaſt, extends from Cape *Camori*, or *Camorin*, to *Negapatan*, or *Nagapatnam*, being the firſt part of *Coromandel*.

It

It has before it the iſles of *Manar* and *Ceylon*, and it is in the ſtraits, which ſeparate them from the continent, that the pearl fiſhery is carried on.

The inland parts of this country are arid and almoſt barren, where none of thoſe vegetables or admirable fruits are gathered that render life ſo commodious in all *India*; except a little rice, hardly ſufficient for the inhabitants; ſo that it is only the pearl fiſhery that keeps the natives here.

Tutucorin is deemed the capital of this coaſt, though leſs for its grandeur and beauty, than for the fiſhery of pearls carried on here, and becauſe its inhabitants are the moſt expert in it; thoſe alſo of *Calipatnam* are in eſteem, and theſe two towns furniſh the greateſt number of boats. The *Portugueſe* ſettled here on their firſt arrival in *India*, and the *Dutch* took it from them in 1658, and have kept it ever ſince, ſharing this marine treaſure with the ſovereign of the country; all the oyſters taken being publickly ſold as ſoon as the fiſhery is over.

Of the Coaſt of COROMANDEL.

THIS coaſt begins at the point of *Negapatam*, where that of the *Peſcherie* ends, and reaches to the river *Nagund*, and the city of *Maſulipatam*; though ſome give it a greater extent, and continue it to *Bengal*.

The trade carried on by the *Europeans* here, is very conſiderable, where they have all great ſettlements, forts, and factories; having been invited thereto by the goodneſs of this port and roads on this coaſt, which are the beſt in *India*, and are a great refuge to their ſhips, when during the bad mouſon, they are obliged to quit the coaſt of *Guſurate* and *Malabar*, as they cannot remain there in ſafety.

The chief eſtabliſhments which the *Europeans* have on this coaſt, are *Madras*, or *Madraſpatnam*, *Pettepollee*, *Connimeer*, *Metchlepatam*, *Viſagapatam*, and *Maddapollam*. *N. B.* Patnam *means a city in all the* Peninſula *on this ſide the* Ganges, belonging to the *Engliſh*; *Pondicherry*, appertaining to the *French*; *Negapatnam*, *Niſipatan*, otherwiſe *Portapouli*, *Teguenapatnam*, *Sadraſpatnam*, *Maſulipatnam*, *Datkeron*, *Bimilipatnam*, *Nagueruantze*, *Conjemeri*, and *Paliacate*, poſſeſſed by the *Dutch*, and *Tranquebar* by the *Danes*. I might here introduce St. *Thomas*, as a *Portugueſe* factory on this coaſt, being the place where they tranſact their trade from *Coromandel*, but this nation has no fortification here, as others have at the places afore-mentioned.

Madras is ſeated in the latitude of thirteen degrees, ten minutes, Mr. *Charles Lockyer* ſays thirty degrees north, and an hundred and two degrees thirty minutes of eaſt longitude, and after the *Dutch* had ſhut the *Engliſh* out from *Bantam*, became the reſidence of one of the company's two preſidents in theſe parts, and is now regarded as the centre of its trade, either with *Europe* or *India*.

From four to ſix ſhips is the common number that arrive here yearly, directly from *Europe*, and much the ſame in return, laden with the goods of the country, and thoſe collected from their other factories on this coaſt, or what their trade in *India* has brought here, which are ſilk ſtuffs, ſilk and cotton handkerchiefs, cotton in thread and wool, indigo; all ſorts of muſlins and callicoes; *Maſulipatnam* chints, reckoned the moſt beautiful made in the *Indies*, and the moſt eſteemed in *Europe*; diamonds and other precious ſtones from the mines of *Golconda*, &c.

A trade is carried on from hence by the factory, to all parts eaſtward of the Cape of *Good Hope*, as to *China*, *Manilla*, *Batavia*, the coaſt of *Java*, *Jahore*, *Malacca*, *Queda*, *Pegu*, *Arracan*, *Bengal*, *Siam*, and all the *Coromandel* coaſt, with *Achen*, *Priaman*, *Indrapore*, *Bencoolen*, *Bengal*, &c. though the *China* voyage is the moſt deſirable one, on account of the returns in gold and fine goods; but the company having for ſome years paſt ſent ſhips directly from *England* there, the advantages of a trade between that country and *Madras* are greatly diminiſhed; and that to the *Manillas* is of two ſorts, the one carried on by the *Engliſh* merchants ſettled on the *Coromandel* coaſt, and the others by the traders of the ſame nation from *Europe*, but both muſt go under foreign colours, thoſe from hence under *Iriſh*, and thoſe from thence under ſome *Pagan*, the *Spaniards* admitting all nations whether from *Europe* or *India*, at the *Manillas*, in their own ſhips, and under their own colours, except the *Engliſh* and *Dutch*, who are denied this privilege; the latter for their attempts

attempts to take them, more particularly for their enterprize againſt them in 1649; though the prohibition to the *Engliſh* is unmerited, at leaſt for any thing I ever heard.

Few or none of our nation value themſelves on the *Iriſh* enſign to go there directly, this trade being regarded as illegal here, though permitted there, ſo that they are generally ſupplied with our goods, by the method open to them; the goods ſent from *Madras* there, are long cloths, or white cotton cloths, of ſeventy-two cobdes in length, and two and a quarter broad; others of the ſame length and breadth much finer; the ſame ſpecies, common blues; white common ſalempoures, and the ſame blue; various ſorts of percales, white and blue; common cambayes of *Madras*, and *Bengal*; mongonpous, *Bengal* taffeties, of red and mixed colours, ſouſies, common and fine belelaes, *Melchapatan* ſatins, lampaſſes, and chites, or painted linens; gueraſſes, and raw ſilk of *Bengal*. Beſides which *Indian* commodities, the *Engliſh* ſend a great many of the *European* ones; ſuch as camlets, cloths, ſerges, hats, worſted ſtockings, cryſtals, *Flanders* lace, perpetuans, &c. and when a cargo is intended for the *Manillas* from *Europe*, ſome good *Graves* claret, and *Nantes* brandy in bottles ſhould be added, as this finds an advantageous diſpatch among our countrymen at *Madras*, or if carried on, among the *Spaniards* at the *Philippines*. The commodities brought back to our ſaid ſettlements on return of the voyages, are dollars, brimſtone, leaf tobacco, &c. and ſometimes they touch at *China* in their way home, and there truck the merchandize they got from the *Spaniards* againſt gold, as this leaves a great profit.

But lately the gentlemen at *Madras* have ſent their largeſt ſhips to *Mocha*, *Perſia*, and *Surat*, with *Bengal* and *China* goods, calling at ſeveral ports on the *Malabar* coaſt in their way, eſpecially at *Calicut* for pepper, cocoa nuts, coyr, cardamoms, nux vomica, turmerick, coculus indi, &c. and rice is often a profitable commodity in *Mocha* and *Perſia*, as I have before mentioned.

A man with a fair character may eaſily find money here on his own perſonal ſecurity at *bottomree*, or *reſpondentia*, to what port ſoever he be bound, at the following rates, viz.

To *China*, 20 or 25 *per cent.* *China* and *Perſia* 40 to 45. *Bengal* 16 to 18. *Achen* 16 to 18. *Batavia* 20. *Pegu* 20 to 25. *Batavia* and *Surat* 35 to 40. *Manilla* 30 to 35. *Surat* 25 to 35 *Surat* and *Perſia* 35 to 40. And *Mocha* 30 *per cent.*

Pondicherry is ſeated in the territories of the prince of *Gingy*, at twelve degrees of latitude, and an hundred and fourteen longitude, where the *French* have a very ſtrong fortification, and well garriſoned, as we lately experienced to our coſt; their warehouſes here are large, and the goods with which they are commonly filled, deſtined either for *Europe*, or the commerce of *India*, *Perſia*, and the *Red Sea*, are collected leſs from *Coromandel* than from *Bengal*, *Surat*, and the coaſt of *Malabar*, where the *French* company's ſhips go to lade them; there is notwithſtanding a quantity of cotton cloth made here, and in its neighbourhood, both white and ſtained, with muſlins, ſilk, &c. all which commodities they lade for *Europe*, and make their cargoes to conſiſt of the ſame goods as the *Engliſh*.

The *Coromandel* trade is one of the moſt important to the *Dutch*, of any they carry on in *India*, as may be judged from the great number of ſettlements which they have on this coaſt, and even in the capital of *Golconda*, of which I have above mentioned the chief; although a few years preceding the end of the ſeventeenth century it was become a ſort of an expence inſtead of benefit to them, by the great and continual impoſitions of the *Mooriſh* rajahs, which ſeemed not to be diſapproved of by the king. This bad uſage obliged them to arm for obtaining the ſatisfaction which they thought due: They took *Maſulipatnam*, and by that obliged the king of *Golconda* not only to confirm their ancient agreements, but to add thoſe that were more advantageous; and alſo to aſcertain in a better manner the cuſtoms on imports and exports, which the rajahs, who formed them of their own government, only levied according to their pleaſure, or exacted in preſents, near as much as the company could benefit themſelves, on the goods they ſhipped or delivered there.

Three of the moſt advantageous prerogatives that the *Dutch* now enjoy in the ſtates of the king of *Golconda* are, firſt, that no merchant with whom the chief of the factory is in treaty about buſineſs, ſhall be moleſted either in perſon or effects, even for the king's affairs, till previouſly the company be ſatisfied in all their pretenſions on the ſaid merchant.

merchant. Secondly, that the weavers, painters, and other workmen employed by the company, ſhall not be interrupted in their labours, although for the king's ſervice, till they have complied with their contracts; and thirdly, that they ſhall have liberty to employ what brokers they pleaſe, without being obliged to take thoſe belonging to the king or rajahs.

And they have likewiſe another privilege which they enjoy in common with the other *Europeans*, and that is not to pay the duty of *Chappadellallah*, that is making the linens, which to the natives amount to twelve *per cent.*

The goods which the *Dutch* carry to *Coromandel*, are principally ſpices, ſilver, and *Japan* copper, mine gold, *Malacca* pewter, quickſilver, lead, vermillion, camphire, elephant's teeth, ſandert, ſiampan, *European* cloths and ſtuffs; for which they barter linens, and all the other commodities before ſpoken of.

Golconda, which I have ſo often mentioned in ſpeaking of the trade tranſacted on this coaſt, is the moſt conſiderable of all the kingdoms in this part of *India*, either for extent, or the buſineſs that ſtrangers negociate here, or that its merchants carry into all parts of *Aſia*.

Beſides the ancient domains of the *Golcondan* kings, it is increaſed by a part of *Biſnagar*, and *Orixa*, this confining on *Bengal*, and the other neighbour to the *Mogul*, ſeparated by mountains from *Malabar*.

This kingdom is principally celebrated for two things, *viz.* the port of *Maſulipatnam*, and the diamond mines, which have been diſcovered for above two hundred years, and produce great quantities of thoſe precious ſtones. The major part of the country of *Golconda* is ſo fertile, that it commonly produces two, and ſometimes three crops of rice in a year, ſo that this commodity makes one of the principal articles of its trade. The cotton cloths, and among others, the painted ones of *Maſulipatnam*; the ſalempouris, percalles, and the betilles of *Golconda* and *Ragamandraca*; the dongris of *Tatepaque*, called dougrais of *Peta*, and the fine betilles of *Naſapori*, and of *Condepouli*, are not the ſmalleſt objects of trade; and it is an inconceivable quantity that is yearly tranſported to all *Aſia*, and of which too many are brought to *Europe*. The commerce of theſe linens paſſes entirely through the hands of *Pagans*, natives of the country; though confined only to thoſe among them called the *Banians*, who compoſe the third claſs or tribe of thoſe idolaters, and who are all merchants, brokers, factors, or exchangers. The indigo of *Golconda* hardly yields in quality to that of *Lahor*, though it is not ſo good as that of *Agra*; it is chiefly cultivated at *Condepouli*, *Maſulipatnam*, *Sadraſpatnam*, *Gelapouli*, and *Eſcoines*, from whence the *Dutch* uſually fetch it to ſell at *Chaul* and *Dabul* to the north.

Cryſtal, granates, topaſſes, agates, amethyſts, bezoar, betel, rice, ſteel, iron, and a plenty of refreſhment for ſhips coming there to trade, do alſo conſtitute a part of their commerce, which is ſo advantageous here, and at the other ports dependent on it, to the *Dutch*, as to induce them many years to employ upward of three hundred thouſand pounds in goods, of which they ſend a part to *Europe*, and diſtribute the reſt in *India*.

Maſulipatnam is the principal port of the kingdom of *Golconda*, on the coaſt of *Coromandel*, and called ſo from *Maſuli*, a fiſh, and *Patnam*, a city, being a name ſuited by the natives to its ſituation, which is upon a river greatly abounding in this agreeable food, as its road alſo does, being beſides the ſafeſt in all *India*. Theſe advantages draw here the merchants of all nations, and is equally commodious to them, and thoſe of the country, for ſending their ſhips into almoſt all parts of *Aſia*; the greateſt number of thoſe bound for *Pegu*, *Siam*, *Aracan*, *Bengal*, *Cochinchina*, the *Red Sea*, *Madagaſcar*, and the *Manillas*; ſailing from thence; and though the exports here are the ſame as thoſe from the reſt of this kingdom, it is principally for the beauty of its painted linens, that it is ſo well known in *Europe*, of which here are two ſorts, as at *Surat* and other places in *India*, *viz.* the one painted with pencils, and the other only ſtamped; and notwithſtanding the ſame colours are uſed in both ſpecies, thoſe painted greatly excel in beauty: Theſe colours, eſpecially the red, are fixed in with a plant called chay, only found in the kingdom of *Golconda* along the *Coromandel* coaſt; and the advantage which it gives to the linens wherein it is uſed, is, that they become more beautiful with waſhing; the vivacity of the colours augmenting by the water, and laſting, as one may ſay, longer than

than the ſtuff itſelf. At *Maſulipatnam* are alſo found, ſalt, ſerges, ſome other light ſtuffs, and rice in greater abundance than in any other place on the coaſt.

Of the Kingdom of BENGAL.

THOSE who terminate the coaſt of *Coromandel* at *Maſulipatnam*, call that the coaſt of *Orixa*, which continues to *Bengal*, and even ſome comprehend in this the city of *Pipeli*, though it really is in the kingdom of *Bengal*.

Although the kingdom of *Orixa*, which gives name to this coaſt, has many ports, they are all ſo bad, that the *Europeans* carry on little or no trade at them, ſo I ſhall paſs on to that of *Bengal*, one of the richeſt in the *Indies*.

Bengal is a kingdom ſituated to the eaſt of *Indoſtan*, towards the ſea; ſome formerly believed, and among them *Moreri*, that there had been a city called *Bengal*, which had given its name to the kingdom, of which it was the capital. It is certain that there neither is, nor ever was, a city ſo called in theſe parts; and what is more, there is no city at all, ſeated at either of the *Ganges*' mouths, as the ſaid authors have aſſerted. If there is a metropolis, it muſt be that where the viceroy reſides, which was formerly at *Dacca* or *Decca*, but for a long time paſt the court has been kept at *Cajembazar*; the firſt of theſe two cities is large, and ſituated on the *Oriental* branch of the *Ganges*, near ſixty leagues from its mouth, and the other is upon the weſtern arm of the ſame river, at ſixty leagues above *Ougli*.

All the maps of this country are faulty, as well in the form as latitude of this kingdom's coaſt, they making the *Ganges*' diſcharge into the gulf of *Bengal*, to be at twenty-three degrees of latitude, when it is really at twenty-one degrees fifteen minutes; and are alſo very defective in the ſituation of places, which I thought proper to mention as not foreign to my ſubject.

The commerce carried on here, as well by ſtrangers as the inhabitants, is very conſiderable; and in which here are concerned *Perſians*, *Abyſſinians*, *Arabians*, *Guzuratins*, *Malabars*, *Turks*, *Moors*, *Jews*, *Georgians*, *Armenians*, and in fine, merchants from all parts of *Aſia*. All the Chriſtian nations eſtabliſhed in *India* ſend their ſhips here, as it is the merchandize of *Bengal* that makes a conſiderable part of their re-ladings for *Europe*, beſides thoſe they extract for their *Indian* trade.

The moſt trading cities, and where the *Engliſh*, *French*, and *Dutch* have their moſt flouriſhing ſettlements, are *Caſembazar*, *Ougli Ougeli* or *Hugueli*, *Pipeli*, and *Bellezoor*; to which may be added *Patna*; for although ſome place it without the juriſdiction of *Bengal*, by making it the capital of a petty kingdom ſubject to the *Mogul*, yet as its trade is all carried on through *Ougli*, I ſhall not ſeparate it from the afore-mentioned cities.

The *Engliſh* have their eſtabliſhments at *Ougli*, *Pipeli*, and *Bellezoor*, the *French* at the two firſt, and the *Dutch* in all the ſaid five places.

Ougli is the city where all the nations concur, who carry on the *Bengal* trade, and where the richeſt merchants of the country reſide, whether *Moors* or *Pagans*. Its warehouſes and ſhops are always full of rich *Indian* goods, but each ſect of the natives have their particular quarters in the bezars, without ever mixing, as much for the greater freedom in trade, as out of a principle of religion, which hinders theſe ſuperſtitious people from having a too great familiarity together.

The lodge which the *Dutch* occupy at this place, is very large and magnificent, having at once the air of a fortification and palace. The director lives here like a prince; and next to *Batavia* this is the place where the power and ſplendor of the company appears in their greateſt luſtre.

Caſembazar is the part of *Aſia*, from whence the *Dutch* draw the greateſt quantity of ſilks, which they bring down the *Ganges* to *Ougli*, and from thence ſend part to *Japan*, and part to *Europe*; it is for this buſineſs that they maintain a conſiderable factory here, though they beſides are furniſhed by it alſo with a quantity of taffeties plain and ſtriped, and the fineſt linens that *Bengal* produces.

The

The crop of silks at *Cassembazar* may amount in a common year to twenty-two thousand bales of a hundred pounds each, of which the *Dutch* company have leave to buy only six or seven thousand, the rest are divided between the *Tartars* and the *Mogul*'s subjects, or remain in the country for the manufacturers.

At *Chiopera*, in the district of *Patna*, are the best refiners of saltpetre, and it is there that the greatest purchases of this commodity are made; and from whence the largest quantity of it comes that is exported from *Bengal*; and it is for this trade only that the *Dutch* have a factory here.

It must be observed, that in regard to the merchandizes that are extracted from *Patna* and *Cassembazar*, they must be ready to be carried down to *Ougli* at the end of the rainy season, as the canals by which they are conducted grow dry in two months, after the fair weather monsoon commences, and then the land carriage greatly augments the expence.

The merchandize proper for *Bengal*, are *Japan* silver, copper, *Malacca* pewter, vermillion, alkermes, quicksilver, lead, tables, cabinets, and other moveables japanned, porcelaine of *China* or *Japan*, looking glasses, cloths, and all sorts of *European* merchandize, pepper, spice, areque, elephants of *Ceylon*, and their teeth, birds of Paradise, and *Ternate* parroquets. The goods of this country's growth, or that are brought there from the neighbouring kingdoms, with which the *Europeans* usually lade their ships from the homeward bound voyage, consist of raw silks, called *Tany* and *Mouta*, cotton wool and thread, red wood, various boles, coffee, cowries, or cauris, which serve for small money here; white and yellow wax, canes and rattans, gutta gamba, *Bengal*, *Lahor*, *Coromandel*, and *Arga* indigo, three sorts of lacque, myrrh, various perfumes, salt, rice, saltpetre refined and unrefined, terra merita, sugar, and sugar candy.

With these two last the *Dutch* lade several ships entirely every year; part for their own account, and part on freight for the *Mooriſh* merchants, destined principally for *Persia*.

There is likewise exported from *Bengal*, borax, opium, grain, gums, and medicinal roots, embroidered counterpanes, carpets, and stuffs, sent to *China*, *Japan*, *Camboya*, *Tonquin*, and several other parts of *India*, and of which large parcels come to *Europe*, fruits, butter, packed in copper pots, or sacks made of buffalo skins, honey, various sorts of sweetmeats, diamonds, of which here is an ancient mine in the kingdom, and many other species of precious stones, slaves, either of the country, where the poor people sell their children to subsist, or those of *Aracan*, a neighbouring kingdom, whose inhabitants exercise piracy more than trade, and whose principal merchandize consists in their unhappy neighbours of both sexes, reduced by them to slavery.

Although all these commodities make a rich object of trade to the nations concerned therein, it must notwithstanding be allowed that the dimities, tickings, linens, and other cotton goods made here, are commodities that the *European* companies' ships bring back in the greatest quantities, and with which the *Indian* merchants also make a great part of their vessels' ladings. It is in this kingdom only that the herb grows of which many sorts of goods are made; and the natives of the country who carry on the inland trade, and through whose hands almost all the *European* affairs pass, are the *Banians*, who are all either merchants, brokers, bankers, or book-keepers, and among them many are concerned in the marine trade, either in their own ships, or by those they freight.

Of the Trade of ASEM, *or* AZEM.

THIS kingdom, in the Great *Indies*, is one of the best countries in *Asia*, rich in the mines of almost all sorts of metals, such as gold, silver, steel, lead, iron, &c. It also produces a large quantity of coarse silk, and the best lacque in all the world. All the mines belong to the king, and the gold is prohibited exportation, though the silver coin makes an article in trade, and may be carried off by strangers. Another branch of commerce, and that no small one, consists in bracelets and collars, for the arms and legs, of which they use great quantities themselves, and send as many to the kingdom of *Boutan*.

Of

Of the Trade of BENARES, *or* BANAROUS.

THIS is one of the greateſt cities in the *Eaſt-Indies*, and ſeated to the northward of the *Ganges* which waſhes its walls; its trade is very conſiderable, particularly in ſilk ſtuffs and cotton linen, both white and painted. The caravanſeras here are many, and very commodious, in the principal of which are ſold the moſt valuable goods, under two vaſt galleries raiſed in the middle of the court; and as it is commonly the artificers themſelves who come here to ſell their goods, ſtrangers may have them at firſt hand, and conſequently cheaper than in moſt of the other cities of *India*, where the *Banians*, *Jews*, or *Armenians*, buy them to reſell.

Of ARACAN *and* PEGU.

THESE two kingdoms, which follow that of *Bengal*, and whereof the latter's coaſt joins thoſe of *Malacca*, are better known in *India* by the piratical courſes of the one, and the laſting wars of the other with the king of *Siam*, for the famous white elephant, than for the largeneſs of their commerce with the *Europeans*; the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* however preſerve ſome correſpondence with *Aracan*, on account of the refreſhments which their ſhips are ſometimes obliged to take there, yet without having any ſettlements, although the king has often invited thoſe two nations to an eſtabliſhment in his country.

In reſpect to the kingdom of *Pegu*, the *Dutch* ſend ſome ſhips here yearly from their ſettlements on the coaſts of *Coromandel* and *Bengal*, laden with linens of this kingdom, from *Maſulipatnam* and *Meliapour*, better known under the name of St. *Thomas*. The proper linens for this commerce are lagias, or alegias, topities, and corpi pintadi; the *Peguans* preferring the linens of *Meliapour* to all others, and it is with theſe that they clothe themſelves, without the tailor's aſſiſtance, each piece making a complete habit, in turning it many times, and in many manners about their body; the women cut them in four, and cover themſelves to their knees. There is alſo brought them opium, pepper, cinnamon, nutmegs, ſanders, and wood of Paradiſe.

The exports from hence are ginger, gold, ſilver, precious ſtones, and pearls, which two laſt are contraband, and here muſt be a permiſſion from the king, for either buying or ſelling. This kingdom alſo produces a quantity of rice, and it is from hence that the *Dutch* carry it to *Malacca*, beſides which the exports are elephants' teeth, pewter, honey, wax, cardamom, long pepper, cachou, &c.

Of MALACCA.

THIS city is ſeated at two degrees and a half latitude on this ſide the line in the ſtraits, to which it gives name, and ſeparates the *terra-firma* from the iſle of *Sumatra*. *Alphonſo Albuquerque* took it from the king of *Ihor*, or rather *Gohor*, in 1511, and it was unſucceſsfully attacked an hundred years after by the *Dutch*, though they were more fortunate in 1641, when they drove the *Portugueſe* out, after a ſiege of ſix months, and have remained maſters of it ever ſince. Its port is one of the beſt and ſafeſt in India, and may be entered at all times of the year, which is an advantage that neither that of *Surat* or *Goa* enjoys, nor any others of *Guzurate* or *Malabar*, which are all ſubject to the monſoons. Whilſt it remained in the hands of the *Portugueſe*, it was one of the staples for the *Indian* trade, and as a ſtorehouſe to all the eaſt, where the *India* nations, accuſtomed to the marine traffick, uſed to aſſemble.

It ſtill ſupports its reputation, and its commerce is yet very conſiderable, particularly in linens from *Surat*, *Coromandel*, and *Bengal*, which find vent here, at *Andra*, *Siry*, and in the rivers of *Siaca* and *Piera*, and here are alſo found other goods, of which part go by land to *Siam* and *Pegu*.

The major part of the payments for these linens, and other commodities brought here by the *Dutch*, are in gold and pewter, on which large profits are made in the other parts of *India* they are sent to. The chief officer in trade that the *Dutch* company maintains here is called *Chabander*, an *Indian* name, which signifies super-intendant, who is independent of the governor, and has the sole direction of the trade and the customs.

The *Dutch* are here about two or three hundred families; the other merchants are *Malayans*, *Moors*, or *Chinese*; these last only concerning themselves in the retail of tea, sugar candy, sweetmeats, &c. but the others have their shops ever full of all sorts of goods, that the *Dutch* ships bring here.

The trade carried on at *Malacca* was the least motive to the *Dutch* for its capture, or that now induces them to maintain or guard it with so much care; but its admirable situation for that of *China* and *Japan*, besides its commanding all the straits in which it is seated, so that no nation can pass to the eastward without their permission.

Ligor and *Tenasserin* are two petty kingdoms in the peninsula of *Malacca*, dependant on the king of *Siam*; the *Dutch* have settlements here, and carry on a good trade in pepper and pewter, of which I shall speak in the following section where I am to treat

Of the Trade of SIAM.

THIS kingdom, ever since the separation of *Tonquin* and *Cochinchina*, is one of the most powerful in *India*: Its present bounds are *Cambaye* to the east, *Lahor* to the north, *Ava* and *Pegu* to the west, and the sea of the gulf of *Siam*, to which it gives name to the south. Its capital is *Seia-Juthaia*, of which the *Europeans* have made *Judia*, *Judia*, *Judea*, and *Odia*, and the *Portugueſe* call it *Siam*.

This city is seated on the *Menam*, a great river that falls into the gulf of *Siam* four days journey from it; and which, like the *Nile*, regularly overflowing and drowning the whole country at periodical seasons, renders it very fertile in all necessaries of life, particularly in rice, of which foreigners yearly export several ships lading; though large ships cannot get up the river, but are obliged to attend and take in their cargoes below, whilst small ones may get up to *Bancock*, five or six leagues above its mouth, but only barks and junks can reach the capital.

There is no part of *Asia* from whence merchants are not seen at *Juthaia*, as they come here from *Japan*, *China*, the *Philippines*, *Tonquin*, *Cochinchina*, *Chiampa*, *Camboya*, the isles of *Sunda*, *Bengal*, the coast of *Coromandel*, *Surat*, *Persia*, and *Arabia*; and the *European* nations that have settlements here are the *English*, *Dutch*, and *Portugueſe*; the *French*, who had one also in 1686, were driven out from *Bancock* in 1688, and though they afterwards settled in another part of the kingdom, their trade was so inconsiderable, that it may be justly said that they have ever since sent more missionaries than merchants there.

It is only the *Europeans*, *Chineſe*, and *Moors*, that is, all the *Mahometans*, who are privileged to have houses in this city; the *Indian* nations having them without, though their quarters are all separate, where they carry on their trade, and exercise their religion.

The *Dutch* carry on the greatest trade here, and the house they built in 1634, is one of the handsomest they have in all the east; yet this settlement is only reckoned the twentieth in the thirty-two principal ones they have in all, under the general government of *Batavia*.

Trade is one of the chief professions of the *Siamois*, and it may be truly said, that their king is the principal merchant among them, whether for the traffick at home or abroad.

His foreign commerce is mostly to *China*, where he annually sends five or six large vessels; to *Japan*, where there go two or three; to *Camboya*, *Tonquin*, and *Cochinchina*, the destination is as many; and in fine, to all the coasts of *India*, especially *Surat*, and even to *Persia*, where there are always some of his ships, commanded commonly by Christians, as his own subjects are no great sailors.

The

The inland trade of the kingdom, carried on by his factors, does not only conſiſt in the valuable commodities imported by his ſhipping, of which his warehouſes are always full, and ſold at the prices he thinks proper; but alſo in the different productions of his dominions, whether they be the tribute of his ſubjects or what he cultivates in the lands particularly belonging to him: So that only in betel and areque, green and dry, the king's agents get upwards of ſix or ſeven hundred thouſand *French* livres: and it is reported, that the cuſtoms of *Bancock*, and the farming the circumjacent gardens, produce him more than four millions yearly. This kingdom is rich in mines of pewter, lead, ſilver, and even gold, though theſe laſt produce but little, and that of a very baſe alloy; the pewter mines of *Lahor* being the moſt conſiderable, whoſe metal makes one of the beſt branches of trade that the *Dutch* carry on here; the company having a treaty with the king, which interdicts the purchaſe of this commodity by any others than themſelves.

It is with this pewter that the *Dutch* ballaſt their ſhips in returning for *Europe*, preſerving however enough of it for their *Indian* trade, where in many parts they truck it againſt other commodities to a very great advantage.

The other merchandize which *Siam* produces are wood for building ſhips of which the *Dutch* lade great quantities for *Batavia*, ſtags, beeves, buffaloes, and tigers ſkins, of which latter, a ſtriped ſort eſteemed very valuable, more eſpecially for *Japan*, gum lacque, lead, ſapan wood, calembeck, or aloes wood, honey, wax, ſugar, betel, areque, pepper, rice, ſalt, varniſh, various odoriferous woods, tea, that comes from *China* and *Japan*, calin, ſuppoſed by ſome a metal between pewter and lead, though by others only a mixture of them, ambergris, linens of the country, elephants' teeth, ſaltpetre, gum gutta, canes and rattans, cotton, ivory, aſphaltus woods, muſks, benzoin and ſilk; but theſe three laſt are brought here from *Lahor*, when that kingdom is not at war with this of *Siam*.

The goods proper for this trade, and which are principally in demand at *Siam*, are ſilk ſtuffs, ſpices, all ſorts of *Chineſe* and *Japan* commodities, ſuch as flowered velvets, japanned works, porcelaine, goldſmiths' wares, divers *European* commodities, gold and ſilver bars; but the goods that find the readieſt and ſureſt diſpatch are the linens from *Surat*, *Coromandel*, and *Bengal*; here are beſides imported red coral, yellow amber, quickſilver, ſanders, and cloths; pepper alſo was once a good commodity, but ſince its plantation here the natives have enough, and to ſpare for exportation.

BARRARD LAW STATIONER LIVERPOOL

Of CAMBOYA.

THIS kingdom, called alſo *Cambodia*, was formerly a province of *Siam*, but at preſent only makes it the acknowledgement of an annual tribute, *viz.* of a noſegay of golden flowers. The capital of this kingdom, which the *Europeans* call by the ſame name, and the inhabitants *Rauveka*, is ſituated at ſixty leagues from the mouth of the river which falls into the ſea, to the eaſt of the gulf of *Siam*, and which, like the *Nile* and the *Menan*, overflows the country regularly every year. The *Portugueſe* had for a long time this trade to themſelves, but it is now open to all thoſe who will engage in it; and here are *Engliſh*, *Dutch*, *Portugueſe*, *Chineſe*, *Japaneſe*, *Siamois*, *Cochinchineſe*, *Malayans*, &c. of which ſome come with the ſouth, and return with the north monſoon, and others quite the reverſe. The *Dutch* ſend linens here from *Malacca*, of which the propereſt for this market are *Bengal* caſſas, white and red betilles, aſſortments of ſeraſſes, and ſome cotton thread.

The goods this place produces for exportation are benzoin, gum lacque, wax, copper baſons, iron *Chineſe* pans, rice laden for *Quinam*, and a quantity of ſtags, beeves, buffaloes, and other ſavage animals ſkins, which here, as well as at *Siam*, are one of the beſt articles in this trade, and the eaſieſt ſold, by means of the *Chineſe* and *Dutch* traffick to *Japan*, the former being the moſt conſiderable traders here of all the eaſtern people.

Of

Of COCHIN CHINA.

THIS kingdom is ſeated between thoſe of *Camboya* and *Tonquin*, on a gulf bearing its name; its length is about an hundred and ten leagues, and its breadth in ſome places only ten, twenty, or twenty-five at moſt; and, notwithſtanding its ſmall extent, it has the kingdoms of *Chiampa* and *Thien* for tributaries, where it carries on a very great commerce.

Its chief foreign trade is that of *China* and *Japan*, carried on by the *Chineſe* ſettled here, or thoſe of *Canton*. The *Europeans*, eſpecially the *Dutch*, lade many merchandizes here; the *French*, as has been ſaid of *Siam*, have hardly any of their nation here but miſſionaries. The commodities extracted of the growth of the place are gold, which comes from the mines, or duſt collected in the gravel from ſome rivers, of calembac wood, which grows in the kingdom of *Champoa*, from whence they can only bring it to *Cochin china*, and which ſells for its weight in gold, even on the ſpot; pepper is alſo extracted from hence, and ſent to *China*; ſilks gathered in ſuch quantities, that even the cordage of their gallies and fiſhermens' nets are made of it: Taffeties, which are the only ſtuffs made here; ſugar, ſhipped commonly for *Japan*; wax, areque, and betel, rice, with which many ſhips are annually laden; in fine, thoſe birds neſts ſo much eſteemed by all the *Indians*, as a ſalutary food, which ſerve them at once both for aliment and regale.

Of TONQUIN.

TONQUIN was for a long time a province of *China*, when *Cochin china* and *Chiampa* were a part of it; at preſent theſe two kingdoms are ſeparated, and *Tonquin*, more compact than before, is bounded on two ſides by three provinces of *China*, which are *Canton* to the eaſt, and *Ivan* and *Quanſi* to the north; to the weſt it touches on the kingdom of *Brama*, and to the ſouth on *Cochin china*, and the gulf to which this laſt has given its name.

The *Tonquinois* did not till pretty lately renounce the politicks they had learned from the *Chineſe*, not to trade with any foreign nation; but at laſt they are become more tractable, having at firſt permitted ſtrangers to come and trade with them, and were afterwards emboldened to go and traffick with others, as they now do at *Siam*, *Batavia*, and many other places of *India*, they ſend ſhips to.

The beſt merchandize that the *Europeans* can carry to *Tonquin* are gold and ſilver, eſpecially dollars, although they are not without them; as here comes a great deal of gold from *China*, and a quantity of ſilver from *Japan*; beſides, ſome pretend that this kingdom has mines of both theſe metals, though Mr. *Tavernier* denies it, and with a reaſonable probability. Other commodities brought here are ſpice, pepper, quickſilver, vermillion, cloths, and yellow amber. Theſe people are open and faithful in their dealings, in which they are very different from their quondam maſters the *Chineſe*, who pride themſelves in cheating foreigners, and uſe a thouſand chicaneries in their purchaſes and ſales.

Silks are in ſuch plenty at *Tonquin*, that both rich and poor equally clothe themſelves with ſeveral light ſtuffs of them made in the country; and the major part of thoſe things, which in other places are made of flax and hemp, are compoſed here of this material. The *Dutch* export great quantities of theſe ſilks for *Japan*, being more commodious than to fetch thoſe of *Perſia* and *Bengal*, as they did before their trade was eſtabliſhed at *Tonquin*.

Here is alſo to be purchaſed muſk, tortoiſe-ſhell, aloes wood, of which here is ſome worth near an hundred and thirty pounds ſterling *per* pound, ſugar in pound and half pound loaves, proper for *Japan*; porcelaines, brought from abroad, lacque, rice, and thoſe birds' neſts mentioned in the ſection on *Cochin china*, which are found in five ſmall iſlands of the gulf, where both the *Tonquinois* and *Chineſe* go to ſeek them. It is alſo in five other neighbouring iſles that they go to catch turtles, or tortoiſes, which come aſhore

there

there in ſuch quantities at certain ſeaſons, as to render the ſale of their ſhells and ſalted fleſh one of the beſt branches of trade in this kingdom. They have oranges and lemons here, as in all other parts of *India*; but theſe latter are ſo ſour, as to become thereby uſeleſs for refreſhments to the ſhips, and are therefore only conſumed here inſtead of *aqua fortis*, to cleanſe copper, braſs, or iron for gilding, in the dying of their ſilks, and in the lyes for their linens, which makes them of a dazzling whiteneſs.

Of the Commerce of CHINA.

THIS vaſt part of the globe, and the eaſternmoſt of *Aſia*, is equally famous for its fertility, which furniſhes an abundance wherewith to maintain an extenſive commerce, and for the genius of its inhabitants, who, more than any other people of the world, underſtanding to employ in all ſorts of manufactures and works the many rich products that grow, and are found in the fifteen provinces of this great empire; which is rendered more adapted to trade than any other eaſtern country, by the many rivers and canals that traverſe all its diviſions, and thereby facilitate the tranſport of its merchandize; and for exportation by the good ports that fix of its provinces have, which are waſhed by the oriental ocean.

The *Chineſe* politics making them fear that a communication with ſtrangers might corrupt their laws, never gave theſe latter any opportunity to attack their liberty under a pretence of trade; but, for ſeveral thouſand years, ſhut the entrance to their kingdom againſt all nations whatſoever, and were content with the interior trade carried on among themſelves; but at laſt the emperor, having opened his ports to all the world in 1685, the *Indians* and *Europeans* were equally forward to improve the liberty of this new trade, which they have carried on ever ſince.

The *Portugueſe* till then had been the only nation of *Europe* who had carried on any ſort of traffick directly to *China*, by means of their ſituation at *Macao*, of which I ſhall treat by and by, and the *Dutch*, deſirous of imitating them, when eſtabliſhed in the iſle of *Formoſa*, having been chaſed from that poſt in 1661, had renounced this commerce, or at leaſt, like the *Engliſh*, only maintained it in the half deſerted iſles, where the *Chineſe* junks brought their merchandize, and returned with what they got there from foreigners.

It is true, that many *Indian* nations, and the *Dutch* themſelves, were never without the products of *China*, but it was what the *Chineſe* brought, who were permitted to go to other parts, at the ſame time that all others were ſtrictly forbidden coming among them; and the places which the *Chineſe* junks frequented moſt, and to which they ſtill continue the trade, are *Japan*, the *Manillas*, *Cochin china*, *Achin*, *Malacca*, *Camboa*, *Siam*, *Tonquin*, *Patana*, *Jambi*, *Andragiri*, in the iſle of *Sumatra*, *Batavia*, and ſome others.

The trade with ſtrangers in *China* was not only open by ſea, but the caravans were alſo admitted here, as well from the eaſtern *Tartars*, who now govern this empire, as the *Muſcovites*, who ſend yearly to *Pekin* a very numerous one from *Peterſburgh*.

China is ſeparated from the ſtates of the *Grand Mogul*, by ſandy deſerts abſolutely impaſſable, and other provinces of *India*, by mountains very difficult to get over, which hinders almoſt all trade between theſe different kingdoms, except a very ſmall one on the frontiers, though it is very difficult to know in what even that conſiſts, as not one in a thouſand at the capital knows any thing of what paſſes without the city. It is true, the *Chineſe* have ſometimes gone to *Bengal*, the *Philippines*, *Batavia*, and even to *Goa*; but this by ſtealth, and with the connivance of the mandarines, governors of the ſea ports, for a good ſum of money, which the court were ſtrangers to, notwithſtanding it is abſolutely forbidden, to every ſubject of the empire, to go to any foreign part, on any pretext whatſoever, without a licence, or expreſs order of the government.

The greateſt part of the *Chineſe*, ſpread in *India* to trade, are of the poſterity of thoſe who eſcaped from *China*, when the *Moungalean Tartars* became maſters of it; and they have only a clandeſtine communication with the other *Chineſe* their countrymen.

There

There is no nation fitter for trade, and that underſtand it better, than the *Chineſe*, ſo that it lets no profit ſlip, which commerce offers; trading in, and benefiting by all, with an admirable dexterity and ſkill, though not with that fidelity, as is elſewhere regarded as the ſoul of trade; in one word, the *Chineſe* are ſpread in *Aſia*, wherever there is any thing to be got, with the characteriſtick of cheats, uſurers, faithleſs, full of complaiſance and ſubtlety to manage a good opportunity, and all this under the appearance of plain dealing and honeſty, capable of deceiving the moſt attentive and ſuſpicious; and they commonly ſay proverbially, that all other nations are blind in reſpect of trade, but themſelves and the *Dutch*, which latter have one eye, but they two. As it has always been a maxim in the *Chineſe* government to encourage a great currency of trade in all the kingdom, it may be ſaid that all the people concern themſelves in it; here being hardly any of the natives, even the *Mandarins*, who are not engaged in it, at leaſt in partnerſhip with the merchants, to whom they advance their money, that it may increaſe, and not lie idle.

One of the principal branches of commerce in *China*, as well at home as abroad, conſiſts in ſilk and ſilk ſtuffs, either plain or mixed with gold and ſilver, of which here is ſo great a plenty that moſt of the people, and even ſervants, commonly go clad in ſattin or damaſk. Silkworms are bred in almoſt all the provinces of the kingdom; but *Nanquin* and *Chekiam*, eſpecially the latter, are thoſe where moſt is gathered, and where moſt ſilk is manufactured, there not being one year in which they do not ſend to *Pekin* near four hundred barks laden with cloth of gold, or tiſſues, damaſks, ſattins, and velvets, beſides thoſe made by the emperor's orders for preſents to his ladies, princes, and all his court; all the other provinces alſo pay a part of their tributes in ſilk and ſilk ſtuffs, which are generally reſold for the emperor's account, but when altogether are not near the half of what *Chekiam* furniſhes alone. It is in the province of *Nanquin*, that the moſt beautiful ſkins are made, and where moſt of the beſt artificers come to eſtabliſh their fabrick, though foreigners hardly carry away any of theſe; but almoſt all the ſkins that the *Europeans* ſhip, as well wrought as raw, are manufactured at *Canton*, or in the province of which that city is the capital, and gives its name.

There is made in *China* all ſorts of ſilk ſtuffs, either net or mixed with gold and ſilver, as there is in *Europe*, and many other peculiar to themſelves; and they have wools in many provinces, of which they make ſome ſerges, as they are ignorant in the manufacture of cloth, though they have theſe brought here, and very much eſteem them, more eſpecially thoſe from *England*, yet they buy but little, as the cloths coſt vaſtly more than the very fineſt ſilks that can be made here.

The *Chineſe* have alſo various furs, even of the very fineſt, ſuch as minevers, ermines, and martens, but they are all conſumed in the country, in linings, for men and women's clothes, of which one only often coſts above 250*l.* caps, ſaddles, and other moveables.

The other merchandize exported from *China*, beſides wrought and raw ſilks are cottons in wool, thread, and linens made of them, braſs in plates, and ſalmons, toutenaque, tea, camphire, muſk, flax, ſugar, ſalt, ginger, ſweetmeats, quickſilver, vermillion, lapis lazuli, vitriol, ambergris, rhubarb, galangal, china, mirabolans, China ink, horſes, porcelaine, japanned works, potter's works, proper for *India*; camlets, hemp, and hempen linens, fine gold, pewter, iron, ſteel, and many inſtruments made of theſe metals richly wrought; in fine, precious ſtones, pearls, beautiful marble, aloes, roſe, brazil, and ebony wood, jeſuits bark brought from the *Manillas*; yellow and reddiſh amber. After the lacquered works of *Japan*, thoſe of *Foiken* paſs for the beſt, and though there are good artiſts in this manufacture at *Pekin*, yet they fall ſhort of that beauty and perfection ſo conſpicuous in the fabricks of *Japan* and *Foiken*, as much as they exceed any thing of that nature attempted in *Europe*.

In regard to the merchandize proper for the trade of *China*, plate is the baſis, whether in dollars, as they come from the *Manillas*, or in bars, as the *Dutch* bring them from *Japan*; the *Chineſe*, who have none, eſteeming it greatly, and willingly truck their gold and beſt commodities againſt it. And whilſt I am on this ſubject, it will not be improper to remark, or unprofitable to my reader, that in this traffick, the difference between gold and ſilver is computed as one to ten, whereas the difference in *Europe* is as

one

one to fifteen, ſo that great advantages are made by carrying the latter thither. Spice and pepper alſo find a good ſale here, particularly this laſt, wherefore the *Dutch* always make it a part of their ladings; there are alſo brought here linens of various ſorts, cloths, ſerges, eſtaminas, of divers ſpecies of colours, of which the red, white, and black are moſt in eſteem, ſanders, elephants' teeth, amber, and red coral, though pale.

What has been hitherto ſaid of the *Chineſe* trade has been but little more than the tranſactions of the inland part of this vaſt empire, by the inhabitants of the different provinces that compoſe it, and with taking ſome notice of that trade which foreigners, eſpecially the *Europeans*, carry on here, ſince the emperor opened his ports to them; I ſhall now therefore enter into a detail of the commerce that the *Chineſe* carry on in their own ſhips in all parts of the eaſt.

Of the exterior Trade of CHINA.

CANTON is the port where all the *Chineſe* junks are laden for abroad, and where they come to bring their returns; the places for which they commonly lade are, as has been already obſerved, the iſle of *Hainam*, *Cochin china*, *Camboya*, *Tonquin*, *Siam*, *Batavia*, *Japan*, *Manilla*, *Surat*, *Maldives*, and *Achen*, of whoſe trade I ſhall ſpeak in order.

Of the Commerce of CANTON *to the Iſland of* HAINAM.

THIS iſland, ſituated nineteen leagues to the ſouth-weſt of the river *Canton*, is part of the emperor of *China*'s dominions, ſo that ſeemingly it ſhould not be comprized in what I have to ſay of the exterior trade of *China*; but as they themſelves count it among the places of their foreign traffick I ſhall therefore begin with it, as I propoſed.

Veſſels may go and come from *Canton* to the iſle of *Hainam* all the year, but the beſt ſeaſon for leaving *Canton* is the end of *November*, and that of returning from *Hainam* the month of *June*; thoſe who depart in the good monſoon may make their paſſage in leſs than eight days, but thoſe who ſail againſt the monſoon, commonly employ a month, and ſometimes ſix weeks in the voyage. The goods they carry with them to *Hainam* are wrought or unwrought iron, iron chaldron, cotton, cotton linens, called canques of *Foiken*, ditto of *Nunquin*, common ſtraw matts, and garlick. The commodities in return for *Canton* are various ſorts of rattans, yellow wax, galangals, veniſon ſalted and dried, areque, cocoa nuts, ſtags ſkins, and nerves, and aloes wood, of which it is ſaid there is thirteen ſorts.

Commerce from CANTON *to* COCHIN CHINA.

THE king of *Cochin china* is the only merchant that may publickly be dealt with, yet ſometimes he permits particulars to buy and ſell; and though the licence for ſo doing coſts dear, it is notwithſtanding always very advantageous, and every ſhip on arrival makes to him, or his officers, a preſent to the value of about four hundred taels.

The *Chineſe* veſſels leave *Canton* the beginning of *March*, and commonly arrive at *Cochin china* about the 15th, though ſometimes the weather detains them till the 25th; and to return from hence they muſt ſet out the beginning of *July*, having generally the ſame paſſage coming as going.

The goods proper for *Cochin-china* are the caches, a copper money, of *Hainam* and *Canton*, brimſtone, ſaltpetre, though it muſt be obſerved that both theſe laſt commodities are not permitted to be laden at one time, in the ſame ſhip, nor neither of them ſeparately, without a particular licence, which always coſts dear, as theſe are prohibited exportation from *China*, gold ſtuffs, fine white, and red crapes, ginſeng, thin crimſon

ſattins

fattins of *Canton*, coarſe porcelaine for common uſe, all ſorts of medicinal drugs, thick paper for burning before their pagods, glaſs bracelets, ordinary and fine, iron kettles, and leaf-gold. The returns from thence are in gold ingots, agracaramba wood, darts, areque, the beſt in *India*, black wood, rhinoceros' horns, of three ſorts, buffaloes and cows horns, pepper, fiſh, called bitchemaree, ſea-dogs ſkins, ſtrong coarſe ſilk ſtuffs, birds neſts, white ſugar, and ſugar candy, and *Japan* wood for ſtaining yellow.

Trade of CANTON *with* CAMBOYA.

THE *Chineſe* veſſels, which carry on this trade, ſail from *Canton* the beginning of *January*, and ſpend in their paſſage from fifteen to thirty days, according as the weather favours; their return is commenced at the end of *June*, that they may arrive in *China* by the ſucceeding month. The whole commerce is contracted in the ſouthernmoſt part of *Camboya*, near three hundred and fifty leagues from the river of *Canton*. Every ſhip, on arrival, makes a preſent to the king, and his four principal officers, of three or four hundred taels, and then have liberty to trade with whom they pleaſe.

The commodities commonly ſent here are only five, *viz.* iron anchor flukes, umbrellas, rattan mats, all ſorts of fruit, and porcelaine. The returns are ſapan, or Brazil wood, elephants' teeth, lacque, lounge for painting yellow, birds, buffaloes, chameaux, cows, and ſtags ſkins, buffalo and cows horns, peacock feathers, and taffouſia, a medicinal drug.

Trade of CANTON *with* TONQUIN.

TONQUIN is two hundred and twenty-five leagues from the river of *Canton*, which is commonly ſailed in ten or twenty days, and the return much the ſame; the ſeaſons for departing and coming back, are the beginning of *January* and *July*. The preſents which theſe people make the king and ſeven of his officers hardly amount to three hundred taels, though all other nations pay a great deal more: The merchandizes carried thither, are *Canton* caſches, iron kettles, ſmall braſs cannon, pewter in gilt leaves; all ſorts of drugs, at leaſt an hundred ſpecies, ordinary porcelaine, cloves, pouchoc, a drug ſerviceable in medicine, and for dying yellow ſilk, or thin taffeties, red crape of *Canton*, gauze of the third ſort, glaſs necklaces, vermillion, alum, rupiedſy, a drug for dying black, and all ſorts of *Chineſe* fruit. The goods laden in return are, yellow raw ſilk, mudis, or ſtuffs made of a tree's bark, ſeveral ſorts of taffeties, coarſe and fine canques, or cotton linen, Brazil wood, cinnamon, not extraordinary good, lacque, anniſeeds, and caramangee, a medicinal drug.

Commerce of CANTON *and* SIAM.

THE ſhips ſail from *Canton* to *Siam* about the 20th of *November*, and are thirty or forty days in their paſſage, and their return is begun in *June*, that they may all arrive in the month following; and the king here, as in *Cochin china*, is the only one to trade with.

The *Chineſe* carry a large quantity of all ſorts of goods here, and bring no fewer back; the outward-bound cargoes conſiſting of wrought and unwrought iron, toutenaque, allum, white ſugar, wrought copper, latten and iron wire, copper baſons of different ſizes, caſt copper ciſterns, iron kettles, five within one another, all which commodities ſerve as ballaſt, damaſks and ſattins of all colours, ſtriped and common taffeties, gauzes, ſewing ſilk, marelle, a red Nanquin paint, chuangon, a medicinal drug, figie-caque, a *Chineſe* fruit, ſugar candy, raiſins, prunes, dried cheſnuts, water melon ſeeds, copper drums, called gans, quickſilver, and three ſorts of gold wire. The goods that compoſe their cargoes in return, are elephants' teeth, lead, pewter, areque, brazil, tafouſic, or wood, taffouſſa, a medicinal drug, all which ſerve for laſtage, lacque, horſe, cow, buffaloe,

faloe, and ſtag ſkins, buffaloe and rhinoceros horns, myrrh, loung, birds' neſts of three ſorts, puchoc, incenſe bird ſkins with their feathers, peacocks' tails, two ſorts of ſtags nerves, and caye-lac, an odoriferous wood for burning pagods.

Of the Trade between CANTON *and* BATAVIA.

BATAVIA is ſeven hundred leagues from *Canton*, and ſhips which go from the former to the latter ſail the beginning of *December*, in order to arrive in the following month; and when they return ſet out on the ſecond or fourth of *June*, and get home in *July*. The goods the *Chineſe* carry with them are, toutenaque, gold, fine and ordinary porcelaines, ſeveral ſorts of tea, copper baſons, gold wire of *Canton* and *Nanquin*, ſattins and damaſks, the greateſt part black, taffeties, three ſorts of ſewing ſilk, aniſeeds, quickſilver, vermillion, muſk, borax, iron kettles, five or ſeven in one another, rhubarb, arcaſſoul, a medicinal drug, copper like the *Japan*, very thin *Canton* taffeties, of all colours, *Canton* glaſs, and *China* root. The homeward bound cargoes conſiſt of lead, pewter, pepper, incenſe, puchoc, caremangee, camphire, coral, rattin and other mats, rattins, nutmegs, cloves, yellow amber, myrrh, aſſa-ſœdita, azeboucq, a medicinal drug, *Guinea* pepper, birds' neſts of two ſorts, and ſugar candy.

Commerce from CANTON *to* JAPAN *or* JAPON.

AS I ſhall have occaſion to treat amply of this iſland, in the chapter that will be dedicated to it, there will be no room to enlarge on it here; ſo I ſhall only confine myſelf to that carried on by the *Chineſe*, in a large number of junks that they yearly ſend to this place from *Canton*; that the port of *Japan*, which their buſineſs leads them to, is called *Langi-Aſakie*, ſituated in thirty-ſix degrees ſix minutes of north latitude, and in an hundred and fifty-one of eaſt longitude.

In order to ſecure a ſucceſsful paſſage, the veſſels ſhould leave *Canton* the beginning of *May*, that they may get to their intended harbour in about twenty-five days, as a timely arrival is of the utmoſt importance to the ſales of their goods, a preference being always given to the firſt comers, when the merchants or captains demand it; and this claim ſhould never be neglected, as the *Chineſe* ſend ſo many junks in ſome years, that ſeveral, which arrive laſt, are obliged to carry all, or at leaſt a part of their cargo back again.

On approaching the harbour, the veſſel muſt anchor at three leagues diſtance to give the cuſtom-houſe officers time to viſit her, and take the captain's declaration, which muſt be in writing, and contain his name, that of the junk, the place he came from, and thoſe he touched at, the number of his crew, when he ſailed, the condition of his goods, the ſize of his veſſel, the number of his guns and ſmall arms.

As ſoon as the viſit is over, the *Japoneſe* pilots and ſailors come aboard, and carry the veſſel into port, where, when anchored, the lading is delivered into the warehouſes, which the director-general of trade furniſhes, where the ſales are made on the day, and at the hour, appointed by him.

The goods proper for this voyage are, coral in grains, agracaramba, an odoriferous wood, ultramarine, none but the king of *Japan* can buy theſe commodities, enamel of five different colours, alum, iron, toutenaque, white and brown ſugar, which five articles ſerve for ballaſt, ſattins, of which more than two thirds are black, white taffeties, of *Canton* and *Nanquin*, white and red crape of *Nanquin*, *Canton* fiſhing linens, vermillion, raw ſilk of *Nanquin*, galanga, legumen, yellow lacque, as it diſtils from the tree, areque nuts, ychitzee, a medicinal drug, caramangee from *China*, folio chiroze, a medicinal drug, yellow wax, *Chineſe* white linen of ſeveral ſorts, green, alum, honey, chienſou, a medicinal drug, ſugar candy, benzoin, aloes wood of three ſorts, gum ſandrac, torpoiſe ſhell, camphire of three ſorts, puchoc, incenſe, myrrh, lounge, muſk, rhubarb, cinnamon, chuangon, a medicinal drug, and a very bad ſaffron. In return the *Chineſe*

take lacque or varniſh, porcelaines, fine pearls, ſteel, wrought copper, and a ſort of camphire proper for *China*.

Trade from CANTON *to the* MANILLAS.

THESE iſles are two hundred leagues from the river of *Canton*, where the *Chineſe* ſhips ſail for in the month of *March* at lateſt, and depart from thence in *July*. All the junks that go this voyage make the governor and ſuperintendant of the cuſtoms at the *Manillas* a preſent on their arrival, which at firſt was only voluntary, but the continuance has made it become a right.

This trade was formerly very advantageous, but it is greatly decayed; in 1700 the goods from *Canton* loſt 30 *per cent.* at the *Manillas*, and though afterwards they grew ſomething better, yet nothing in compariſon to the value they once bore there. When the *Spaniards* go from their iſlands to *Canton*, they carry a parcel of embroideries and a little muſk with them; and what a *Chineſe* cargo for the contrary voyage conſiſts of, is toutenaque, iron, porcelaines of all ſorts, canques of *Canton*, and others of *Nanquin*, very ordinary ſail-cloth, ſeveral ſorts of cloths called nunna, flowered damaſks, plain ſattins, various ſpecies of taffeties from *Canton* and *Nanquin*, white and red crapes, plain and flowered moeres, with raw and ſewing ſilks. In return, they bring *Brazil* wood, ſtags fleſh, ſalted or dried, ſtags nerves, and pearls.

Of the Trade from CANTON *to the* MALDIVES, *touching at* ACHEM.

FOR this voyage a ſhip of a hundred and fifty to two hundred tons burthen is the propereſt, navigated with five or ſix *Europeans* at moſt, and the reſt of her crew laſquares or laſcars. The ſeaſon for ſailing is the end of *October*, to arrive at *Achem* between the firſt and tenth of *December* at lateſt, that they may depart for the *Maldives* in time. The lading of this veſſel ſhould be compoſed firſt, with merchandize proper for the *Moors* of *Achem*, who trade for *Surat*. Secondly, with thoſe convenient for the natives there. And thirdly, with ſuch as may ſuit the *Maldivean* market. The goods for *Surat* are, fifty tons of white ſugar, an hundred pieces of *Japan* copper, twenty to fifty pieces of ſugar-candy, two hundred pieces of toutenaque, twenty to forty pieces of quickſilver. The goods for the natives of *Achem* are, coarſe porcelaine about five hundred taels, copper baſons of different ſizes, twenty pieces of *Chineſe* tobacco in pound and half pound papers, fifty pieces of gold *Canton* thread of the third ſort, twenty cats, the ends muſt be of ſilk, three or four braces of fine coffee, and tea-cups and ſaucers, fifty pieces of taffeties ſquared, ſuch as are ſent to *Siam* for womens' petticoats, fifty pieces of five threaded damaſks, with red, blue, and yellow flowers. The returns made from hence are in ſhells called cauris, or cowries, which ſerve as money in many parts of the *Eaſt-Indies*, as they do on the coaſts of *Africa*, where the *Europeans* carry them, dried fiſh, and the bark of the cacao trees, prepared for ſpinning to make cables with. There may likewiſe enter into the *Canton* cargo for *Achem*, ſeveral ſpecies of *European* goods, ſuch as all ſorts to nails, iron anchors from three to fourteen quintals weight, iron guns from two or five quintals, wine and brandy in bottles, ſome chiſſels, ſpectacles, twenty barrels of pitch, paper, iron in flat broad bars, cordage from one to five inches thick, padlocks, and alſo ſome blue linen for womens' petticoats.

Of the Engliſh *Trade from* MADRAS *to* CANTON.

THE ſhips ſail on their voyage in the month of *July*, and arrive there in *Auguſt* or *September*; ſometimes they loſe their paſſage, in waiting too long for thoſe from *Europe*, to get dollars, as without theſe they can do nothing in trade to *China*. They ſail

on their return from *Canton* in *January* or *February*, and their voyage either going or coming, is from forty-five to ſixty days.

The goods carried from *Madras*, are *Engliſh* lead, lead and pewter from *Pegu*, *Malaccan* liquid ſtorax, rattans from the ſame place, incenſe, aſſa-fœtida, *Madras* red wood, myrrh, puchoc, and fine pearls of all ſorts. The goods in return are gold, copper from *Japan*, and ditto from *Canton* like the other, toutenaque, allum, quickſilver, vermillion, ordinary porcelaines for the *Moors'* uſe, white ſugar, and ſugar-candy from *China*.

Of the Trade from SURAT *to* CANTON.

THEY carry from *Surat* to *Canton* the ſame goods as from *Madras*, beſides a quantity of cotton; and thoſe brought back from *Canton* are alſo the ſame, except the gold. They ſail from *Surat* in the month of *May* or *June*, in order to arrive at *Canton* in *Auguſt*, and come from thence about the 15th of *December*, to finiſh their voyage in *March*.

The Europeans *Commerce with* CANTON.

THE ſhips which annually arrive here from *England*, *France*, *Portugal*, and *Holland*, commonly bring the following goods, *viz.* ſilver, in various coins, all ſorts of fine cloths, camlets, ſerges, and other woollen ſtuffs, fine linens from *Holland*; clocks and watches, looking-glaſſes of all ſizes, mathematical inſtruments, *Engliſh* etwees, pencils, paper of all ſorts, various ornaments for both ſexes, ſome *European* liquors, and eſpecially wine; of all which commodities a good part is diſtributed in preſents to the mandarines in the government of this place, and the merchants generally make a conſiderable advantage of the reſt. They employ the ſilver they carry in the purchaſe of divers ſorts of goods, in virtue of certain agreements made before-hand, which are raw ſilk, damaſks wrought according to patterns given; plain ſilk, lacquered wares, green and bohea tea, badianes, a ſeed from the anis tree growing in *China*, ſo called from the ſmell which its wood has, like that aromatick in *Europe*, canes and porcelaine after the models and paintings directed. They alſo ſometimes buy gold here, though but ſeldom, as they have it much cheaper in *India*. At *Canton*, ſome precious ſtones, excepting diamonds, are likewiſe to be met with, though never in any great quantity.

It is at *Quantung* and *Foiken*, that the beſt *Chineſe* brocade ſilks are made, and of which a large quantity are brought to *Europe*, all which commodities are purchaſed with ready money; and the ſales of *European* goods are on the ſame terms, as ſtrangers find a conſiderable difference in their diſfavour by barter, and therefore maintain the method of buying and ſelling for ready money only.

In 1720, a commiſſary from the *Miſſiſſippi* Company arrived at *Canton*, and obtained liberty from the court to reſide there; but on his propoſing to lade a ſhip, he found ſo many inſurmountable difficulties lying in his way, that he thought beſt to decamp, and quit his uneaſy reſidence; in the ſame year alſo a ſhip arrived under the emperor's colours at *Oſtend*; the fate of which company being ſo well known, I have no need to enlarge about it.

Beſides what is before-mentioned, there are tranſported from *Europe* and *China*, and from *China* to *Europe*, a thouſand trifles, which make a conſiderable gain, though they are too numerous to be particularized; I ſhall therefore omit attempting it, and proceed to give ſome account of the trade carried on between the two empires of *Ruſſia* and *China*, as it properly comes in here, and for which Mr. *Lange* has furniſhed me with materials in his journey, &c.

A State of the Trade between RUSSIA *and* CHINA.

OUR commerce with *China*, ſays the above-mentioned author, is at preſent in a pitiful condition, and nothing in the world could have prejudiced our caravans ſo much

much as the commerce maintained at *Urga*, the chan of the weſtern *Moungales* camp, tributary to *China*, for from thence arrive at *Pekin* monthly, nay weekly, not only the ſame goods as our caravans convey there, but of a better quality, and carried in ſuch quantities by the *Chineſe* merchants, who are continually coming and going between *Pekin* and *Urga*, and thoſe which the *Lamas* or *Moungalean* prieſts furniſh on their part, that makes the value amount to four or five times as much as a caravan going under her *Czariſh* majeſty's name; beſides, particulars are able to bring theſe commodities ſo much cheaper to market, than the neceſſary expences of a caravan will permit the commiſſary of it to do; and having not only the advantage of travelling cheaper, but alſo quicker, they have an opportunity to foreſtall the market, and ſell their goods before the caravan can arrive; it is, therefore, our author's opinion, that except the trade between *Ruſſia* and *Urga* be prohibited, only with the allowance of carrying their cloths and *Ruſſia* hides, the ruin of the caravans is certain and near, and which may in the end draw on that of all the *Muſcovite* trade in thoſe parts. The goods commonly brought from *China* to *Ruſſia* are, ſmall ſtrung pearls, fine gold, various ſorts of raw ſilks, damaſks of different goodneſs, plain and flowered ſattins, ſeveral ſpecies of ſilk ſhagreen, ſpun ſilk, cotton cloth, all ſorts of green and bohea tea, which they might have in greater perfection in *Ruſſia*, than in any other part of *Europe*, as the northern provinces of *China* produce by far the beſt, and the *Muſcovites* have this by the way of *Siberia*; ſo that, would they be careful in its package, it would naturally retain a higher flavour than that which comes by ſea from *Canton*; but their indolence leading them to a neglect of this precaution, their teas are generally tainted, and contract an ill taſte, of which their delicacy renders them greatly ſuſceptible, badianes, before deſcribed, porcelaines, carpets, ſilk flowers ſtuck on paper, and ſome tobacco. The commodities ſent from *Peterſburgh* to *China*, are jewels of ſeveral ſorts, ſables, white and common fox, lynx, beaver, ermine, minever, badger, and ſeal ſkins, with ſome teeth of this laſt animal.

I might here add ſomething of the *French* traffick to *China*, as I ſaid but little about it, in treating of that nation's general commerce; but I omit it now for the ſame reaſons I did then, *viz.* becauſe both their outward and homeward-bound cargoes, are in all things ſo like thoſe I have mentioned in the *Engliſh* trade, that a repetition would be ſuperfluous.

Of MACAO.

ALTHOUGH the city of *Macao* is not to be reckoned amongſt the moſt conſiderable ones of *China*, either for grandeur or number of inhabitants, yet it merits a particular regard on account of the reputation that it has always held among thoſe where the *Portugueſe* have been eſtabliſhed in the eaſt, and ſtill poſſeſs there; as alſo becauſe it is the firſt where the *Europeans* opened the trade of this great empire, and which it enjoyed alone near two ages, that they were permitted to come and trade in it.

This famous city is ſituated in a peninſula of the *oriental* ocean, on the coaſt of the province of *Canton*, to which it is joined by a ſlip of land, at forty leagues by ſea diſtant from its capital, where the *Portugueſe* ſettled the beginning of the ſixteenth century.

Before the *Chineſe* were familiarized with theſe new comers, who, under pretence of trading, were already poſſeſſed of the ſtrongeſt cities of *India*, and their fleets maſters of the eaſtern ſeas, it was only permitted the *Portugueſe* to come annually with their goods to the deſert iſle of *Sanchan*, and there to open ſhop in huts, made in haſte of the boughs of trees and turfs, without being licenſed to build any houſes. Their credit increaſing, they advanced to *Macao*, ten leagues from *Sanchan*, where they afterwards improved what opportunities offered, to ingratiate themſelves, and obtained permiſſion to build houſes and magazines, and to encompaſs their new town with a ſingle wall.

The *Dutch*, jealous of the *China* trade, where they could not be received, attempted to drive theſe *Portugueſe* out a hundred years after their eſtabliſhment; but, having miſſed their aim, their enterpriſe only ſerved the better to ſecure their enemy's ſettlement

as the *Portugueſe* laid hold of this occaſion to obtain the liberty of fortifying their habitation, which was granted, as they were better liked for neighbours than the *Dutch*.

The fortifications of this place are fine and regular, and the *Portugueſe* have now built three forts, on as many eminences, or little mountains, always guarded by a ſtrong garriſon, and deſended, as is ſaid, by two hundred pieces of cannon.

The iſthmus, which joins the peninſula of *Macao* to the continent, is ſhut out by a ſtrong wall, built acroſs it, that has a gate in the middle, by which all the *Chineſe* may come in, and go out, but no *Portugueſe* may paſs it, on pain of death; it is at this gate, where the emperor of *China*'s officers are paid the cuſtoms of importation and exportation, on all the goods, proviſions, and fruits, which are brought to or carried out of *Macao* by land. All the *Portugueſe* trade was at firſt ſhut up within the circuit of the city, where they receive their merchandize, and where the junks from *Canton*, and the other maritime provinces of *China*, came to take them in exchange for their ſilks, ſtuffs, and other *Chineſe* manufactures and products

Afterwards, ſome merchants of *Macao* had permiſſion, for it was not indifferently granted to all, to go twice a year to the fairs at *Canton*, and purchaſe what they thought proper, who generally left orders for ſuch goods as they ſhould want next voyage, that they might be making during the time between the two fairs, which if they ſpent there, it was always on board their ſhips, as well for their own ſafety, as to avoid the extreme miſtruſt and inſolence of the *Chineſe*, and they were obliged to pay large ſums to the vicercy for leave to trade.

It was with theſe goods they carried from *Canton*, and thoſe that the *Chineſe* junks brought to *Macao*, or what came in by land, that the *Portugueſe* formerly compoſed all thoſe rich cargoes that they yearly ſent to *Japan*, *Manillas*, and all the other parts of *India* from *Goa* to *China*, where they carried their trade to, before the *Dutch* came to interrupt them.

At preſent this trade is almoſt reduced to nothing, and they enjoyed but few advantages from the treaty they made in 1680 with the court of *Pekin*, by which it was agreed that they only ſhould tranſact the whole commerce of *China*, excluſive of all other nations; this privilege having laſted not quite five years, as the ports of this vaſt empire were opened, as before-mentioned, in 1685, to all thoſe who would come to trade there.

Commerce of the Kingdom and Peninſula of COREA.

THE kingdom of *Corea*, called alſo *Caoli*, and *Tiocencouk*, extends from the thirty-fourth to the forty-fourth degree of latitude. On the ſouth it is very near to *Japan*; and on the north it joins to *China* by a high mountain, which keeps it from being an iſland. The country is not equally fertile, as the northern coaſt produces hardly ſufficient to ſupport its inhabitants, who only ſubſiſt on bad barley, and are clothed with animals ſkins; whilſt on the contrary, the reſt of the kingdom produces in abundance all neceſſaries of life, beſides cotton, hemp, and even ſilk, though they are ignorant how to fit it for uſe; here is alſo found ſilver, lead, tiger ſkins, niſi or ginſeng root, ſo much eſteemed by the *Tartars* and *Chineſe*, a quantity of large and ſmall cattle, more eſpecially horſes, cows, and hogs. The *Coreans* hardly trade with any others than the *Japaneſe*, and the inhabitants of the iſle of *Suiſſima*, ſeated between *Japan* and *Corea*, who have a magazine or depoſit for their merchandize, to the ſouth-eaſt, and in the city of *Ponchant*.

The goods brought to *Corea* are pepper, brazil wood, allum, buffaloes' horns, ſtag and buck ſkins, and other commodities; even ſome from *Europe*, which the *Dutch* and *Chineſe* ſell to the *Japaneſe*. All theſe goods are exchanged and trucked againſt the manufactures and products of the country; and the *Coreans* have alſo ſome trade directly to *Pekin*, and the northern provinces of *China*; but this buſineſs is of ſo great expence, as it muſt be carried on all by land, and on horſeback, that only the moſt conſiderable merchants are capable of undertaking it; it is thoſe of *Sior* who go thus to *China*, and are not leſs than three months in their journey, the whole commerce conſiſting in linens.

This

This kingdom has from time immemorial been tributary to the *Chineſe*, who treat it very ſeverely, not permitting it to have any trade with ſtrangers, though the inhabitants go clandeſtinely with their goods by the ſea of *Japan*, into the river *Amur*, and from thence by the *Naſunda*, to the city of *Naun*, to trade there with the *Moungales*, and indirectly with the *Ruſſians*. They go twice a year to *Pekin*, viz. in the months of *March* and *Auguſt*, to the number of forty or fifty perſons, as well to pay the emperor his tribute, as to carry on their trade, which principally conſiſts in the following particulars:

A ſort of thick large paper made of raw ſilk, which ſerves in *China* for window ſaſhes, inſtead of glaſs; gold and ſilver figured paper; all ſorts of large fans, variouſly faſhioned; very fine mats, which ſerve in ſummer inſtead of mattraſſes; ſmoaking tobacco cut very ſmall, of which vaſt quantities are conſumed in *China*, where it is better eſteemed by the natives than their own; a ſtriped cotton cloth; a ſort of ſkins which the *Ruſſians* call chorky, which are found in great abundance here, and for which there is a large demand at *Pekin*; a dried fiſh taken from ſome large ſhells caught in the ſea of *Japan*; beſides which they carry there large ſums in ſilver, and with them purchaſe the fineſt raw ſilk and cotton, damaſks, a ſort of ſtuff mixed with ſilk for linings, tea, porcelaine, all ſorts of kitchen furniture in white copper, and ſables tails.

Trade of the Iſlands in ASIA.

THE trading iſles of which I intend to treat, are the *Maldives*, *Ceylan*, the three iſlands of *Sond*, viz. *Sumatra*, *Java*, and *Borneo*, the *Moluccas*, the *Philippines*, the *Landrones*, and the moſt famous of all, the iſles of *Japan*.

I might here alſo take notice of the iſle of *Amian* on the coaſt of *China*, and that of *Formoſo*, where the *Dutch* built the fort of *Zealand*; but this having returned in 1661 under the dominion of *China*, and the *Europeans* carrying on no trade to either, I ſhall content myſelf with having only mentioned them; and follow the ſame method in treating of thoſe above mentioned, as I obſerved with the *Aſiatick* continent, that is, to ſpeak of them as they lie in our way, on advancing into the oriental ſea, and ſo to run them over from the *Maldives*, which firſt preſent themſelves, to the iſles of *Japan*, beyond which the *Europeans* carry on no trade.

Of the MALDIVES.

THESE iſles, more famous for their number than grandeur, lie in the *Indian* ſea, at ſixty leagues from Cape *Comorin*, extending from eight degrees north to four degrees ſouth latitude. Their number is uncertain, and it daily decreaſeth, though they are computed to be at leaſt twelve thouſand, part inhabited, and part deſert, which are divided into thirteen attolons, that is, thirteen great parts, by pretty large channels that ſeparate them, the iſlands of each attolon being ſo near to one another, that at low water the communication may be made on foot, without being wet higher than the knees. The greateſt trade of theſe iſles conſiſts in thoſe ſmall white ſhells called cowries, ſo often mentioned in this work, and the *Dutch* are the people particularly concerned in it, whether to *India*, where they diſtribute a ſhare, or in *Europe*, where they ſell them to moſt other nations, who trade to *Guinea*, *Juda*, and on the other coaſts between Cape *Verd* and that of *Good-Hope*; beſides which the iſlanders carry a large quantity themſelves to *Ceylan*, and ſome other places on the *Malabar* coaſt, from whence a great many are ſent to *Surat*, and into the dominions of the *Grand Mogul*.

The goods given them in exchange for their ſhells, or coarſe cotton cloths, rice, and ſome other proviſions, that do not grow in their iſles. The cocoa tree alſo furniſhes them with ſome merchandize that they ſell to ſtrangers; though Dr. *Garcin* has exploded a vulgar error, hitherto propagated by moſt authors, who have deſcribed thoſe trees

trees as natives of thoſe iſles, accounting them the beſt of any in *India*, which I thought would not be unacceptable to my reader, if I give it a place here; the doctor acknowledges, that here are plenty of the common ſort of cocoas, though in nothing different from thoſe growing in the neighbouring countries; but that ſpecies to which the preference is to be given, and whoſe product theſe iſles are ſo celebrated for, does not yield the edible nut, but one only uſeful in medicine, being eſteemed by the *Indians* very good againſt poiſons, cholicks, fevers, and affections of the nerves, for which they come to ſeek, and purchaſe it at a very conſiderable price.

Of CEYLAN.

THIS iſland, called alſo by ſome *Ceylon*, is ſeated in the *Indian* ſea, at forty-five leagues eaſt from Cape *Comorin*. Its length is about eighty leagues, being between the ſixth and eleventh degree of latitude, its circumference more than two hundred, and it is ſuppoſed to be the *Trapobana* of the ancients.

The *Portugueſe* diſcovered it in 1506 or 1509, but they could only ſettle on the coaſts, without having ever been able to penetrate into the country; they enjoyed their conqueſt, and the cinnamon trade, for more than a century, when the *Dutch* having begun to make themſelves known in theſe parts in 1602, ſoon after ſeized on *Gale* point, and ſucceſſively made themſelves maſters of all the other forts, till they had chaſed the *Portugueſe* entirely from the iſle in 1657, by the capture of *Columbo*, the fineſt and ſtrongeſt of all their cities, not only in *Ceylan*, but in all *India*. This conqueſt was made with the aſſiſtance of the king of *Candi*; and one clauſe in the treaty was, that this place ſhould be put into his hands; but the *Dutch* having thought it more for their intereſt to keep it themſelves, were ſoon embroiled with their new ally, and from that time to this the concord is nothing better between them, than it was before between the *Cingales*, or *Cingalais*, and the *Portugueſe*, the former being prohibited on pain of death to have any commerce with the *Dutch*, though this muſt be underſtood of the mountain *Cingales*, who belong to the king of *Candi*, and not the maritime ones, and theſe are the *Hollanders* ſubjects.

The *French* in 1672 attempted an eſtabliſhment in this iſland, and the king of *Candi*, who would have been pleaſed to oppoſe them to the *Dutch*, as he had before done theſe againſt the *Portugueſe*, granted them by treaty the port of *Cottiar*, ſeated on the bottom of *Trinquemale* bay, in the eaſtern part of the iſle; but the enterprize of St. *Thomas*, in which admiral *Deſhayes* lightly engaged the *French* ſquadron then under his command, hindered his ſupporting this ſettlement that he had begun, and the war which was then declared between *France* and the *States General*, having afforded opportunity and time to the *Dutch* for diſplacing the *French*, they remained in their firſt poſſeſſion, that is, ſole maſters of the coaſts and cinnamon trade, but always ill with the mountain *Cingales*, who continually reproach them with their infidelity.

The principal places that the *Dutch* have on this iſland's coaſts, which they entirely poſſeſs, except ſome to the weſtward, are *Colombo*, the capital of them, and the governor's reſidence, *Negombo*, *Matura*, *Gale*, *Caliature*, *Batecalo*, and *Trinquemale*, two forts to the eaſt, beſides ſeveral habitations.

They have alſo the iſle of *Manan*, and the kingdom, or large *Peninſula*, of *Jaffanapatnam*, both to the north. The commodities commonly found in *Ceylan*, and which are collected with very little trouble, are long pepper, cotton, ivory, many medicinal and dying roots and drugs, cardamoms, ſilk, tobacco, ebony, excellent wood for building, lead, betel, areque, the beſt in *India*, wild honey, muſk, wax, cryſtal, ſaltpetre, brimſtone, ſugar, curcuma, a root for medicine and dying, rice, of which the *Dutch* carry large parcels to the coaſt of *Coromandel*, iron, ſteel, copper, gold, ſilver, and all ſorts of precious ſtones, except the diamond, cinnamon, and elephants.

Though all theſe commodities abounds in the uplands, ſubject to the king of *Candi*, the *Dutch* have them not in ſuch plenty, and but few of them, except the cinnamon, when the *Cingalais* do not dare to venture on a breach of the prohibition for their trading with the *Hollanders*; it is therefore principally with this aromatick that the *Dutch*

ſupport

ſupport their traffick here, and it is not the whole iſle that produces it equally, here being many places where but little grows, and more where there is none at all. That called the cinnamon field or ground, and which belongs entirely to the *Dutch*, is from *Negambo* to *Galiettis*, a village three leagues to the eaſt of fort *Mature*, which comprehends a part of the weſtern and ſouthern coaſts of the iſle. The beſt cinnamon is that in the neighbourhood of *Columbo* and *Negombo*; that of *Gale* point is alſo very good, and the reſt but very middling; it is diſtinguiſhed into three ſorts, *viz.* the fine, middling, and coarſe, of which the young trees produce the fine, and of a worſe quality in proportion to their age, though the bark muſt at leaſt be two or three years old. This tree multiplies greatly, and almoſt without culture, but the *Dutch* hinder their increaſe, to make this precious bark more ſcarce and valuable.

The cinnamon tree comes very near in characters to the laurel, that is, in flower and fruit, and the natives ſuppoſe there to be nine different ſorts; ſome diſtinguiſhed by their ſmell and taſte, and others by their component parts; among which is one that ſmells ſtrong of camphire, and another with a thorny trunk and branches. The ſeaſon for barking and getting in the crop, is *June*, *July*, and *Auguſt*, and it laſts three weeks or a month, according to the quality, gathered; between three or four thouſand people are employed in it, all of them enrolled, and diſciplined with as much exactneſs as regular troops, that they may perform their different functions unconfuſed.

Next to the advantage ariſing from this commodity, the *Dutch* reap the greateſt from areque and elephants, which the natives cultivate and hunt for them, by tranſporting them to ſeveral parts of *India*, where the firſt ſell in preference to any other, and the latter will fetch from fifty to eighty pounds ſterling each.

Of SUNDA *or* SONDE *Iſlands.*

THESE are a great body of iſles, lying in the *Indian* ſea, to the weſtward of the *Moluccques*, from the eighth degree of north to the ſame of ſouth latitude, and between the hundred and thirty-eighth and hundred and fifty-eighth degree of longitude, of which the three principal ones are, *Java*, *Sumatra*, and *Borneo*, as well for their extent as commerce, of which I ſhall treat in the order I have here placed them.

Of JAVA.

JAVA, ſeated to the ſouth of *Sumatra*, reaches from the ſtraits of *Sunda* to thoſe of *Balemboang*, which is about two hundred and twenty-four leagues; and its breadth being unequal, the circuit may be near four hundred and eighty. The *Dutch* are at preſent the only *Europeans* eſtabliſhed on it; having firſt iniquitouſly poſſeſſed themſelves of the *Engliſh* ſettlements at *Jacatra*, and afterwards that of *Bantam*, they have ſince hindered any others from coming here.

The *Javans*, jealous of their liberty and trade, did for a long time refuſe all *Europeans* leave to ſettle in their country, till the *Engliſh* towards the end of the ſixteenth century, landed, and were, by the emperor of *Java*, permitted to build a ſmall fort at *Jacatra*, with warehouſes, and a lodge for their factors and goods; and the king of *Bantam* alſo gave them leave to eſtabliſh a factory in his capital, in order to ſhare a foreign trade with his neighbours.

It was in 1617 that the *Dutch*, who till then had not had any fixed trade at *Java*, came to eſtabliſh there, but, according to their practice in the *Indies*, at the expence of others, having, in ſermon time, ſurpriſed the *Engliſh* fort at *Jacatra*, and plundered their lodge and goods, they afterwards built there the city of *Batavia*.

The *Engliſh*, well ſettled as they thought at *Bantam*, which was the reſidence of the ſecond preſident of their company, continued to carry on as conſiderable a trade as the *Dutch*; but were diſpoſſeſſed of this place alſo by their envious neighbours, under a falſe pretext and feigned authority of the king, a detail of which is too long to be inſerted here.

Before

Before the *Hollanders* became maſters of *Bantam*, the *Javans*, who were naturally born for trade, carried on a very conſiderable one themſelves, not only in ſeveral ports of their iſlands, but to the moſt remote places of *India*; and though this buſineſs is greatly diminiſhed, through the ſucceſsful endeavours of the *Dutch* entirely to deſtroy it, yet a part of it ſtill ſubſiſts, by means of the many havens and ports in the iſle, where the company have no eſtabliſhments.

The places of their chief trade, beſides that of the ports in the great and little *Java*, are *Sumatra*, *Siam*, *Malacca*, *Borneo*, *Celebes*, *Bouton*, the *Moluccas*, *Banda*, *Selor*, and *Timor*; though in regard of the *Moluccas*, and the other iſles dependant on them, they muſt have leave and take paſſports for going there from the *Dutch*, who are abſolute maſters of them, and which are always difficultly obtained, and at a conſiderable expence; they alſo trade by ſea to *Batavia*, and it is here they direct their principal traffick to, as it is the reſort of many nations from all parts of *Aſia*.

What they deal moſt in is rice, which they go to purchaſe, and then tranſport it elſewhere; they however engage in the diſpoſal of all commodities growing on their iſle, ſuch as pepper, cocoa-nuts, oil, ſugar, cardamoms, opium, indigo, birds' neſts, horſes, areque, many medicinal drugs, benzoin, from *Borneo*, ginger, copper, gold, &c. in exchange of which they bring back ſeveral ſorts of rich ſilk ſtuffs from *Coromandel*, *Bengal*, and more eſpecially the patoles of *Surat*, cotton cloth, counterpanes, matts, fotas, a ſort of womens' dreſs, lacque, tranſparent reſin, tortoiſeſhell, pewter, lead, porcelaines, tea, ſandal-wood, ivory, *European* goods, cinnamon, nutmegs, and cloves, which ſpice they are obliged to buy of the *Dutch*, except they can clandeſtinely procure ſome of the two laſt ſorts from the *Moluccas* and *Banda*, to which they are very near neighbours.

The principal trading cities of the iſle are *Balamboang*, *Panaroean*, *Joarton*, and *Cidaiou*, of which the *Dutch* have almoſt ruined the trade, to draw it to *Japara*, where they are maſters, which lies ninety-four leagues from *Bantam*, from whence they get the greateſt part of their carpentery wood, cattle, rice, and fruit, to ſupply the inhabitants of *Batavia*, *Amboina*, *Ternate*, and *Banda*, and to whoſe port the *Javans*, *Macaſſarois*, and ſeveral other nations, even from the moſt remote remote parts of *Aſia*, ſend their ſhips; *Cheribon* on the ſame coaſt, is ſixty-ſeven leagues from *Bantam*, where the company have a fort, as well as at *Japara*. There is yet, on the coaſt of this great iſle, *Togal*, *Samarang*, *Rambam*, where the company build their ſloops, and other veſſels, and *Sourabaic*, to all which the *Dutch* have forts, in fine, *Bantam* and *Batavia*, which are the only two of whoſe trade I ſhall ſpeak, as the *Dutch* have in a manner here united that of the whole iſle.

Bantam is the capital of one of the two kingdoms, whoſe kings divide the empire of the iſle of *Java*; he of *Bantam* extends his dominions even into the iſle of *Sumatra*, on the other ſide of the ſtraits, where he poſſeſſes *Sillebar*, *Dampin*, and *Lampon*. *Bantam* was, before the *Europeans* had penetrated into the eaſt, one of the moſt trading cities of *India*; the *Arabians*, *Turks*, *Moors*, *Chineſe*, and almoſt all the nations of *India* ſending their ſhips here.

I have already ſaid, that the *Engliſh* were the firſt *Europeans* who here obtained a ſettlement, where their commerce flouriſhed for a long time; and I could greatly enlarge, and give a black detail of their diſlodgement, but I dare not treſpaſs ſo much on my reader's patience; let it therefore ſuffice to repeat, that the *Dutch* have remained maſters here ever ſince they unjuſtly deprived our countrymen of it.

There is no place in the iſle of *Java* where refreſhments coſt leſs than here; the natives, who, on the ſhips' arrival bring them in plenty, are contented with pins, needles, ſmall knives, &c. in payment.

Batavia is ſeated alſo in the iſle of *Java*, to the eaſtward of the kingdom of *Bantam*, and twenty leagues from the city of that name, which is the capital: It is built on the river *Jacatra*, and nearly on the ruins of the ancient town of the ſame denomination, that the *Dutch* took from the *Engliſh* by ſurprize in 1617, as before-mentioned, and which they had often defended againſt all the forces of the emperor of *Maratan*, the moſt powerful monarch of the iſle. In 1619 it took the name of *Batavia*, though it was not finiſhed and put in its preſent condition till 1660.

This new city, which yields in nothing to the fineſt in *Holland*, either for the length of its ſtreets, magnificence of its buildings, conveniency of its canals, and beauty of the ever-green trees planted on each ſide, is defended by a citadel with four baſtions, founded on piles, in which the company always maintain a garriſon of a thouſand regular troops; beſides which fortification there are divers advanced poſts within land, ſuſtained by redoubts, or ſmall forts, to cover the ſoldiers from the excurſions and ſurprizes of the *Javans*.

The city is peopled with divers nations, of which the *Dutch* make near half, and among them are ſome *Portugueſe*, though almoſt all of them Proteſtants, who have two churches here, where the miniſters officiate in their own language; the *Malayans* have alſo one, and the other inhabitants are permitted the free exerciſe of their religion: The ſuburbs reach near half a league into the country, and form a larger town than *Batavia* itſelf, peopled with *Chineſe*, *Moors*, *Javans*, and *Malayans*, and alſo many *Dutch* artiſans; the firſt are the principal huſbandmen, who ſow rice in the grounds they cultivate round the city, and have brought it to ſuch perfection as not to need any foreign ſupplies: Sugar is alſo gathered here in plenty, and there are many mills on the river *Jacatra*, for bruiſing the canes, and ſeveral others for making paper, gunpowder, and grinding corn; but all theſe advantages, though capable of making any city flouriſh, are nothing in compariſon with thoſe that the company's immenſe trade brings here, where all ſorts of *European* and *Aſian* commodities are amaſſed, and their warehouſes well filled, either for lading their ſhips bound home, or thoſe deſtined for the trade of *China*, *Japan*, all *India*, *Perſia*, *Arabia*, and the *Red Sea*; *Batavia* being the centre where all the company's effects enter and go out, by a perpetual circulation, and always with an inconceivable advantage, though conſiderably diminiſhed by the indirect gains of ſo many principal directors, and their ſubalterns, through whoſe hands all the affairs paſs, and who, in places ſo diſtant, are apt to forget their conditions, and think themſelves maſters of thoſe effects of which they are only depoſitaries.

The council of *Batavia* has eight governments ſubject to it, *viz.* that of *Ceylan* and *Coromandel*, in the occidental peninſula of the *Ganges*; that of *Malacca*, at the extremity of the oriental peninſula; four on the *Molucca* iſles, which are *Macaſſar*, *Amboina*, *Ternate*, and *Banda*; the eighth is that of the Cape of *Good-Hope*. After theſe governments there are three directions, each filled by a chief with the title of director, the one in *Perſia*, the other at *Surat*, and the laſt at *Bengal*; the director of the firſt reſides at *Gamneron*, and has the lodges at *Iſpahan* and *Kerman* in his dependance; that of *Surat*, where the director reſides, has under it the lodges of *Amadabat*, *Barochia*, or *Brochia*; and that of *Bengal*, which is very extenſive, has its principal ſettlement at *Ougli*, where the director reſides, and has under his direction that of *Cazembazar*, *Bellaſor*, *Decca*, *Patna*, and *Chiopera*; *Pepeli* belonged to it formerly, but the company have abandoned it for a long time. Four well fortified places ſerve to guard the country, where are many eſtabliſhments, the chief of which bear the title of commanderies; of theſe there are two in *Ceylan*, *viz.* Point *Gale*, and *Jaffanapatnam*; the other two are *Cochin* on the *Malabar* coaſt, and *Samarang* on the coaſt of *Java*.

The other factories or lodges are thoſe on the coaſt of *Coromandel*, under the governor of *Negapatnam*; thoſe of *Java* ſpecified in this ſection, under the commander of *Samarang*; thoſe of *Sumatra*, which are *Palimbang*, *Jambi*, and *Padang*, are independant of all others but the government of *Batavia*; in fine, thoſe of *Siam* and *Japan*, which are *Judia* and *Ligor* for the firſt, and *Mangaſaky* for the ſecond; and three lodges ſubject ſolely to the upper regency, although their chiefs have only the rank of merchant. They had formerly a ſettlement at *Tonquin*, but they abandoned it in 1700; ſo that from the preceding account may be gathered, that of factories ſubject to governors, directors, and commanders, which are the moſt conſiderable ones, there are fifteen, and of the other ſubaltern ſettlements, ſmall and great, from fifty-three to fifty-five.

This iſland is the moſt fertile and populous of any in the world; here grow an inexpreſſible quantity of rice, and cocoa nut trees, which are the principal food of the natives. All ſorts of *Indian* fruits are found here in plenty; the fountains and rivers are numerous, and ſo equally and commodiouſly diſtributed, that nothing better or more convenient could poſſibly be deſired, which ſo fertilize the lands, as to procure abundance, and this the congregating of ſuch a number of inhabitants, who are naturally addicted to trade, which the many navigable rivere here greatly contribute

tribute to their carrying on. Wild and tame fowl abound in an extraordinary manner, a hen being worth no more than a penny ſterling. Here are ſtags and wild boars in plenty, rhinoceros and tigers are frequent in the woods, which are very thick on the mountains that garniſh the iſland, and theſe both ſmall and great are generally cultivated. The innermoſt northern coaſt is the beſt, and the moſt populous, on account of its great fertility, being alſo rendered the moſt frequented by its convenient ſituation for trade and navigation, which is very different from the ſouthern coaſt that is the exterior part, in reſpect of the iſles of *Sund*, and the great ſea; the ſhores of this coaſt are ſteep, full of ſhoals, and rocks, which render them difficult of acceſs, and but thinly inhabited. The principal trading places along the other coaſt are, firſt,

Bantam, already deſcribed, after paſſing the ſtraits of *Sunda*, which are twenty-eight leagues long, and from them to *Bantam* are five leagues more.

Batavia, likewiſe treated of, is twenty leagues to the eaſtward of *Bantam*: And

Cheribon, where the *Dutch* have a well fortified factory, is a city diſtant from *Batavia* forty-eight leagues by ſea, and compoſed of near eight thouſand families, in as many houſes, ſome of ſtone, others of wood, but the greateſt part of bamboes. This place produces a good deal of rice, timber, indigo, edible birds' neſts, &c.

Tagal is another city where the company have a fort and lodge, twelve leagues to the eaſt of the laſt mentioned, than which it is a little bigger, and its buildings much the ſame.

Samarang, twenty-two leagues from *Tagal*, and about ſixty-eight from *Batavia*, is a city ſurrounded by a plain, and croſſed by a river that receives barks and ſmall veſſels between its mouth and the city; it is the biggeſt on the coaſt after *Bantam*, and ſuppoſed to contain more than twenty thouſand houſes; the company have a factory and fort here, which commands all the others that are on the coaſt, the chief bearing the title of commander, and is the fourth that it has in *India*. The *Chineſe*, who have ſpread themſelves on all this coaſt, as well as in the other iſles, are very numerous in this place, by whoſe means the company correſponds with the *Javan* court kept at *Cartaſoura*, a good way within land, as the emperor has for many years quitted *Mataram* where he formerly reſided; it is reckoned four days journey from *Samarang* to *Cartaſoura*, and *Mataram* is another day's travel farther to the ſouth.

Torrabaya is a city on the river, a good league's diſtance from the laſt treated of, with near ſix thouſand houſes or families; and at nine leagues farther on the coaſt is,

Japara, a large city waſhed by the ſea, that may contain about ten thouſand families, where the *Dutch* have a fort built on a river: And twelve leagues from hence ſtands the city of

Javana, ſituated near the ſea, being full of people and trade, with near ten thouſand houſes.

Rambang, or *Rambam*, is four leagues to the eaſt, and may contain about ſix thouſand houſes; I have before mentioned that the company have a yard here for building ſhallops and other ſmall veſſels: and here is a great trade carrried on in rice, &c.

Touban, lies thirteen leagues farther, and is a city with about five thouſand families, who alſo furniſh trade with plenty of rice, and ſhip timber.

Cidaiou, three leagues from *Touban*, is a fine old city, with above ſix thouſand houſes, having formerly had a king of its own, and trades greatly in rice, which grows here in abundance.

Scurabaya is a large city twenty leagues from *Cidaiou*, ſeated in the ſtraits of *Madura*, and upon a river, a large league from the ſea. It has more than ten thouſand houſes, of which a great part are built with ſtone, as the *Chineſe*, who are very numerous here, always build with this material. Its commerce in rice is very great, ſo that it can ſupply trade with between two and three thouſand tons, and ſome years double that quantity; the *Dutch* have a fine fort here with a captain's command.

Paſſaroavan is a city fortified by the *Javaneſe*, with above ten thouſand houſes. It is thirteen leagues from the laſt mentioned place, near a river, one league from the ſea, the

the *Dutch* having a ſmall fort, at ſome diſtance from it. The trade in commodities of the country's growth conſiſts in carthame, or baſtard ſaffron, cattle, fowls, rice, and birds' neſts, all in abundance.

Panaroucan was once the capital of a ſmall kingdom, and is ſeated on a fine river, containing about five thouſand families, with the ſame trade as the two preceding.

Balamboang, is the laſt city ſituated on the eaſternmoſt part of *Java*, on a ſtrait formed by the iſle of *Bali*, having about ten thouſand houſes built almoſt all with bambo, and abounds with rice like the other cities.

The fertility of this iſland is inconceivably great, not having its equal in the world; all things are brought to perfection here with eaſe, and but little trouble; the days and nights are always equal, and the heat, which is temperate, remains continually the ſame, ſo that *Fahrenheit*'s thermometer never varies above four or five degrees; the earth is better, not ſo marſhy, and leſs mountainous, than in its neighbouring iſlands; ſo that the *Chineſe* are very fond of ſettling here, and ſome come for this purpoſe almoſt every year; they likewiſe render it more valuable by their huſbandry and trade, which the *Javaneſe* neglect, as they are more propenſe to deceit and cozenage than labour. This richneſs of ſoil makes it ſo populous, that one may ſee the roads ſwarm with people in a ſurprizing manner; the rivers alſo, which are numerous, have their borders thick ſet with villages; and beſides the cities now deſcribed along the ſhore, there are many within land full as large and populous. It is reckoned that *Cartaſoura*, where the emperor's court is, has upwards of thirty thouſand houſes, and that *Mataram*, which is the largeſt city of the iſle, has ſixty thouſand at leaſt; in fine, according to what the *Dutch*, who inhabit the principal places on the coaſt, have been able to diſcover, there are in this iſle forty large cities and forty-five hundred known villages, beſides others yet undiſcovered by them; and by certain memoirs it has been found, that theſe ſame places ſome years ago contained no leſs a number of inhabitants than near thirty-two millions, including all ages and ſexes; by which calculation it may be ſeen, that this iſland is three times more populous than *France*, if the difference of territories be conſidered; as the iſle of *Java* is not altogether equal in bigneſs to the moiety of that kingdom, which yet does not contain above twenty millions of ſouls *.

Of SUMATRA.

THIS iſland is about one hundred and ninety leagues long, by ſixty broad, and ſituated in ſix degrees of ſouthern latitude, ten leagues from the peninſula of *Malacca*, and four or five from *Java*, the ſeparation between the two iſlands being made by the ſtraits of *Sunda*.

Its principal commerce conſiſts of gold, ſilver, pewter, copper, iron, diamonds, and other precious ſtones, pepper, wax, honey, camphire, caſſia, ſanders, tortoiſe-ſhell, brimſtone, rice, ſugar, ginger, benzoin, ambergris, jet, dragon's blood, and rattans.

The gold is found all over the iſle, but more eſpecially between *Ticou* and *Maningcabo*, where the inhabitants gather it in lumps at the foot of the mountains after great rains, or in the river ſands, where they get the greateſt quantity, which the collectors, who are demi-ſavages, give in exchange for divers commodities with their neighbours, as they have no trade with ſtrangers; thoſe of *Maningcabo* give in truck arms, iron tools, and cotton cloth; and thoſe of *Priaman*, pepper, ſteel, ſalt, *Surat* coverlids, &c.

Almoſt all the iſland, except the middle part, produces pepper, but the places where moſt is gathered are *Andaageri*, *Jambi*, *Palimbang*, and above all, *Indra-Poura*; though *Ticou*, *Sillebar*, *Maningcabo*, and *Barros* yield ſome, but of an inferior quality; yet a large quantity of both ſorts are annually ſhipped, as well for *Europe* as *India*. The brimſtone is found at *Pedir*, where there is a mountain of it; and near to this city it is that reſin, called *Sumatra* balm, is collected. The diamonds and precious ſtones come from abroad, particularly from *Borneo*. The other drugs and commodities grow and are cultivated in the iſle, eſpecially in the inland parts, benzoin being the product of *Barros*.

Beſides

* Memoirs MS. of Dr. *Garcin*.

Beſides theſe places before-mentioned, ſome trade is carried on at *Achem*, *Pacem*, *Deli*, *Arou*, and *Campara*.

Achem, ſituated in the northernmoſt part of *Sumatra*, is the capital of a large kingdom, and almoſt of all the iſle; being the moſt healthful place, as the others have generally a bad air, from the waters and lowneſs of the lands; it is here that foreigners tranſact the greateſt buſineſs, and the road is ſeldom without ſome *Engliſh*, *Dutch*, *Portugueſe*, *Daniſh*, *Chineſe*, *Guzurates*, *Arabian*, *Perſian*, *Abyſſin*, and other ſhips, from many places of *India* and *China*.

The goods they bring here are gold and ſilken ſtuffs, muſlins, painted linens, cotton, unſpun ſilk, fiſh, butter, oil, arms, and warlike ſtores, ſilver, and more eſpecially rice, which the *Engliſh*, *Dutch*, *Danes*, and *Chineſe* bring in large quantities, as this part of the iſle is entirely deſtitute of it, white, red, and blue ſalampours, percaſſes, ſpices, and opium, brought from *Bengal*.

The *Dutch* have four or five forts and factories in the dominions of the king of *Achem*, and thoſe of ſome other petty princes; among which are *Padang* on the weſtern coaſt; and *Palimbang* and *Jambi*, on the eaſtern, a little within land, which in a manner renders them maſters of the pepper and gold trade.

Jambi, which is one of the beſt *Dutch* ſettlements, is upon a river of the ſame name, twenty-five leagues from the ſea, from whence may be extracted above two thouſand tons of pepper yearly, that comes from the mountains; cotton cloths and handkerchiefs are proper for this trade, as are alſo dollars, &c.

Sillabar, a city on the weſt coaſt, about thirty leagues from the ſtraits, belongs, as before obſerved, to the king of *Bantam*, and is famous for its manufacture of *cris*, or poinards worn by the *Javans* and the major part of the *Indians*, being in great eſteem, and a large trade carried on in them.

Of BORNEO.

THIS iſland being nearly circular, and near two hundred leagues diameter, it muſt conſequently have a circumference of about ſix hundred. It has the iſle of *Celebes* to the eaſt, *Java* to the ſouth, *Sumatra* to the weſt, and the *Philippines* to the north. Only a part of the coaſts, eſpecially thoſe of the kingdom of *Borneo*, are known, the barbarity and infidelity of the iſlanders having diſguſted the *Europeans* ſo as to hinder their eſtabliſhing among them, or indeed to continue their trade.

The *Dutch* firſt arrived there in 1609, and ſettled ſome factories at *Berneo*, *Sambas*, and *Succadana*; but beſides their not being able to obtain an excluſion of all other nations from trading here, as they for a long time ſolicited, they ſo often proved the ferocity of theſe ſavages, who daily ſought freſh pretexts to plunder their warehouſes, and kill their factors, that they at laſt forced them to abandon the iſle, and leave its merchants to bring their goods to *Batavia*, if they had a mind to maintain their commerce; which principally conſiſts of diamonds, gold, pearls, bezoar, aloes, wood of different ſorts, wax, pepper, camphire, benzoin, dragons' blood, and rattans. The gold is found at *Pechang*, *Sey*, *Calantan*, *Scribas*, *Catra*, and *Melanougua*, and is more abundant than is commonly imagined; but the ſloth and knavery of the inhabitants make them live in extreme poverty, amidſt immenſe riches, which their valuable mines, and fertile ſoil, would abundantly produce them, at the expence of very little labour; as their lands would yield any of the *Indian* fruits, and ſpice in particular would flouriſh here to a miracle, as experience demonſtrates in its preſent growth of clove and nutmeg trees, found here with every requiſite quality.

Sambas and *Succadana* are the places for the purchaſe of diamonds, of which the mine is farther within land, and may produce about ſix hundred carats yearly; here is alſo ſome of iron, copper, and pewter; and whatever elſe *Sumatra* yields may be found here; whoſe imports alſo are ſimilar to thoſe of that iſland.

CRIMATI,

CRIMATI, *or* CRIMATIA,

IS a ſmall iſland in the *Indian* ſea, about four or five leagues diſtant from *Borneo*, where is a diamond mine, and ſome pearls are found on its coaſts, both which commodities the inhabitants carry to ſell at *Malacca*; and they are ſo jealous of theſe jewels, as to deny any foreigner admittance among them.

Of the MOLUCCA, *or* MOLUCQUE ISLANDS.

THESE iſles are part of the *oriental Archipelago*, and indeed compoſe a particular one themſelves of more than an hundred and thirty iſlands. They are divided into the great and ſmall *Moluccas*, and theſe laſt again parted into thoſe properly ſo called, and them of *Banda*. Some authors placing alſo the iſle of *Amboyna* among them.

All theſe iſlands, of which I ſhall ſpeak according to this diviſion, were diſcovered by the *Portugueſe* in 1511, and their poſſeſſion for ſome time diſputed by the *Spaniards*, in virtue of the famous diviſion made by the court of *Rome*, then the acknowledged arbitrator in the partition of the *Eaſt* and *Weſt Indies*; however, by the treaty of 1420 between thoſe two nations, the *Moluccas* were ceded to the former, who occupied them till 1601, when the *Dutch* newly arrived in *India* began to moleſt them in their poſſeſſion, and finally chaſed them out of all theſe iſlands, commonly called the ſpice iſlands, on account of the growth of nutmegs, mace, and cloves, in many of them; and as Mr. *Savary* ſays, not in any other part of the world, though Dr. *Green* informs us of their being produced in *Borneo*, as juſt now mentioned.

Of the Great MOLUCCA ISLES.

THESE are among others *Celebes*, *Gilolo*, *Ceram*, and *Bouton*, to which *Timour* and *Arou* ought to be added. The firſt is the moſt conſiderable of all, being two hundred leagues long, by an hundred broad, which muſt be underſtood, not of one ſole iſle, but of a cluſter ſo near to one another, that they ſeem to compoſe but one only. It encloſes many kingdoms, of which that of *Macaſſar* occupies the greateſt part of the ſouthern coaſt, &c. This kingdom is alſo the moſt fertile of any, and almoſt the only one where the *Europeans* have any trade.

The capital, celebrated for its grandeur, number of inhabitants, and the beauty of its buildings in the *European* taſte, is ſituated in the ſouthern part of the iſle, at five degrees ſix minutes from the line, where the *Portugueſe* formerly carried on, almoſt alone, one of the greateſt trades in *India*. The *Dutch* ſucceeded them, and by conſent of the *Macaſſarian* king, who ſeemed tired of the ſervitude in which the former held him, built here *Panakoke* and *Samboupo* forts to ſecure their trade, and, as they would make the *Macaſſars* believe, the liberty of their country. But theſe new gueſts not being more tractable in point of commercial concerns than their predeceſſors, but endeavouring to become maſters of *Macaſſar*, to the excluſion of all other nations, the *Portugueſe* regained their credit, and the *Dutch*, being near driven out, prevented the deſigns of their enemies, which they had foreſeen, by appearing before *Macaſſar* in 1660, with a fleet of thirty-three ſail, and after having been equally victorious at ſea, where they took, burnt, or ſunk ſix large *Portugueſe* ſhips, richly laden, and on ſhore, where in a deſcent they forced ſword in hand two forts within gunſhot of the city, they ſo intimidated the king and his people, although the braveſt in *India*, that they obliged him by a treaty concluded at *Batavia* the ſame year, never to admit the *Portugueſe* again into any part of the kingdom, and to leave the *Hollanders* in poſſeſſion of their forts and trade: It was not, however, till 1669, that they could entirely ſubdue their reſtleſs and ſavage nation, who, notwithſtanding the treaty in 1660, and another in 1667, continually interrupted their ſpice trade, by ſending ſmall veſſels to traffick with the inhabitants of *Banda* and the *Moluccas*, in cloves and nutmegs, which they afterwards ſold to the *Engliſh*, and

maintained

maintained as the *Dutch* gave out, a correſpondence with their enemies, to take from them *Amboyna*, one of their eight great governments in *India*. And notwithſtanding ſo conſiderable an expence was made, and ſo much blood ſpilt, they have not been able to eſtabliſh an excluſive trade at *Macaſſar*, the port and city having remained open to all the nations of *India* and *Europe*, excepting the *Portugueſe*, who notwithſtanding may now come and trade like the others, ſince their imbecility in the *Indies* no longer affords the *Dutch* any jealouſy.

The principal commodities exported from hence are rice in a vaſt quantity, and the beſt in *India*; gold, ivory, a great deal of *Brazil* wood, and ſome ſanders, cotton, camphire, various ſorts of hard-ware, arms proper for the *Indies*, ginger, long pepper, and pearls fiſhed here. The imports conſiſt of ſcarlet cloth, gold and ſilver ſtuffs, *Cambaye* cloth, pewter, copper, iron, ſoap, and aſſa-fœtida, which two laſt come from *Surat*.

Gilolo has the ſecond rank among the great iſles of the *Moluccan Archipelago*. Some make it two hundred leagues, and others but an hundred and fifty leagues in circuit. The beſt merchandize extracted from hence is ſagou, or ſago, for making bread, without which the inhabitants of the *Leſſer Moluccas* and *Randa*, could not ſubſiſt in the want of rice, with which they can only be ſupplied from *Macaſſar*, &c. It is made of the pith of a tree like a cocoa-tree, and is now in great eſteem in *Europe*, as a flouriſhing food for weak and valetudinarian conſtitutions.

Ceram is not leſs than *Gilolo*, a part of whoſe coaſt has for a long time appertained to the king of *Ternate*, and was the occaſion of a tedious war between him and the *Dutch*, on account of the cloves cultivated here; ſince the peace made between them in 1638, this place has ſhared the fate of *Ternate* and the other iſles belonging to it. The clove trees have been rooted up, and the *Dutch* have built redoubts and forts in many places, to impede all foreign trade where they now have made themſelves maſters. Of which more hereafter, in treating of *Ternate*.

Bouton is the laſt of the four *Great Molucca* iſles, and may have about eighty leagues circumference. This produces no rice, but carries on a great trade in ſlaves, and has a ſmall quantity of ambergris of a middling quality. Its beſt buſineſs is that of tamettes, a ſort of linen made here, proper for the *Moluccas*, where the *Dutch* carry a large quantity yearly.

Of the Little MOLUCCA ISLES.

THE iſlands properly called the *Moluccas* are only five, *viz. Ternate*, *Tidor*, *Machian*, or *Makiam*, *Moter*, and *Bachian*, which compoſe one of the ſeven great *Dutch* governments in *Aſia*. The land of theſe iſles lies very high, each being an entire mountain, which begins from the coaſts, and have their ſummits run to a great elevation. They are all very ſmall: *Ternate*, which is the principal, not having above ſeven leagues, *Machian* near ſix, *Moter* only four, and *Batchian* twenty in circuit; but this laſt is half deſert, and very full of ſago trees. All theſe iſles are near the line, *Machian* is directly under it, and *Moter* more to the north. The king of *Ternate* reigned formerly, not only over theſe five iſles, but over the greateſt part of the *Moluccan Archipelago*, and his ſubjects were then obliged to bring their ſpice to his capital; and it was there that the foreign merchants, whether *Javans*, *Malayans*, *Chineſe*, and the *Portugueſe*, at firſt, came to buy it; but a little after theſe latter were arrived in *India*, this great power of the *Ternatois* began to ſhake, and the inhabitants of *Macaſſar*, *Tidor*, and many other iſles having revolted and confederated, went to attack their king.

The *Portugueſe*, always attentive to what might enlarge their empire, and extend their conqueſts in the *Indies*, ſoon mixed in the quarrel, and improved ſo favourable a conjuncture to their own advantage, obtaining thereby an eſtabliſhment in *Ternate*, even with the king's conſent; and afterwards by right of conqueſt in *Tidor*, *Machian*, *Amboyna*, *Banda*, *Timor*, and *Solor*; where they built forts, which made them maſters of the ſpice-iſles. In 1605, the *Dutch* appeared at *Ternate*, and the *Portugueſe Ternatois* received them, and permitted their building the fort of *Tolucco*, one of the firſt they had in *India*.

This

This change of maſters have in nothing ſweetened the *Ternatois'* ſervitude, who to the *Portugueſe* yoke had now added that of the *Dutch*, they endeavoured ſeveral times to ſhake off this laſt, but always unſucceſsfully; and were obliged to make various treaties in 1609, 1612, and 1613, which finiſhed the loſs of the little liberty they had remaining, and entirely excluded all foreigners from the *Moluccas*, ſecuring to the *Dutch* only all the trade of the cloves, which grew in thoſe iſles. This treaty, which confirmed all preceding ones, and reſtored to the king of *Ternate* all the places that the *Dutch* had ſeized in the laſt war of 1638, agreed, that all the king's ſubjects ſhould quit *Amboyna*; and that this prince ſhould for ever renounce his right to that iſle in favour of the *Dutch*, with many other articles to rivet their ſlavery, and exclude all ſtrangers. It ought, however, to be remarked here, that this peace was in ſome ſort bought by the *Dutch*, for although victorious, and maſters of one part of the king's territories, who, with his grandees, and brave troops, had retired into inacceſſible places, they choſe rather to ſubmit paying them a kind of an annual tribute, than to riſk the clove trade, of which they were, and are yet ſo jealous; as they alſo did in favour of the *Onimas* and *Oroncais*, to whom they likewiſe yearly pay a ſort of penſion to recompence their rooting up all their clove trees in their lands, and not to permit their vaſſals planting any for the future; and, ſince the treaty of 1638, the *Dutch* have abſolutely remained in poſſeſſion of the five ſmall *Molucca* iſles, but by various diſputes which have happened ſince, the company has been obliged ſeveral times to augment the different penſions they paid, for the deſtruction of the clove trees in all the iſles, as they found they had ſufficient in thoſe which grew in *Amboyna*. Theſe augmentations were made in 1652, 1682, and laſtly in 1713, when it was finally agreed that they ſhould pay, yearly,

To the king of *Ternate*	6600 rix-dollars.
To the king of *Tidor*	2400
To the king of *Bachian*	700
To the king of *Moter*	150
To the king of *Machian*	2000
To the grandees of *Ternate*	600
In all	12450 rix-dollars.

None of theſe iſles are fruitful except in cloves, and conſequently furniſh nothing elſe to trade: That of *Ternate* yielded formerly in a common year between four and five hundred bahares, of five hundred and fifty *Dutch* pounds each, of cloves, and near one thouſand in the grand crop, which happened every ſeven, or, as others ſay, every four years; *Tidor* three hundred bahares, and twelve to thirteen hundred in the good ſeaſon; *Moter* only an hundred; *Machian* three hundred; *Bachian* little more than *Moter*; but theſe three augmented proportionably in the good year; *Moter* and *Bachian* yielding near four hundred, and *Machian* fifteen or ſixteen hundred; but no cloves grew there ſince the aforeſaid treaties. From *Ternate* a ſmall quantity of tortoiſeſhell is exported, and a large trade carried on there of coarſe linen, and ſome others with handkerchiefs, called tamettes, from *Bouton*, many ſtuffs, and other merchandize from *Europe*, for the *Dutch* in garriſon, or ſettled there.

Of the ISLES *of* BANDA.

THESE iſlands, the only places in the world where the nutmegs and mace grow, according to Mr. *Savary*, though denied by Dr. *Garcin*, as hinted at in the introduction to the *Moluccas*, make a part of the ſo often mentioned *Archipelago*, and are in the number of thoſe called the *Little Moluccas*. They are ſix, every one with its own name under the general one of *Banda*, viz. *Lonthor*, *Neira*, *Gounong-Api*, *Poulo-Ay*, *Poulo-Rin*, and *Rouſinguein*, as Dr. *Garcin* writes them; though Mr. *Echard*, in his *Gazetteer*, calls them *Lanton*, *Nera*, *Genapi*, *Pulloway*, *Palerni*, and *Baſſingen*.

Lonthor

Lonthor is the largeſt, higheſt, and fulleſt of nutmeg trees; it was once called *Bandan*, by the natives of the country, and it is from thence that theſe iſles are denominated *Banda*. But after that the *Dutch* had a factory here called *Lonthor*, which was that of a city deſtroyed in the ancient wars, this iſle was called ſo likewiſe.

Neira is two-thirds leſs, and is where the governor of the iſlands reſides; it is furniſhed with two forts, the one called *Naſſau*, and the other *Belgick*. This on a little mountain towards the middle of the iſland, the other on the ſtraits, a muſket-ſhot in length, and over againſt the iſle of *Lonthor*.

Gounong-Api is about the ſize of the preceding one, and not above a ſtone's throw diſtant from it to the weſt; it has a large mountain in the middle, which occupies almoſt the whole iſle, and is a volcano that burns continually ever ſince the end of the ſixteenth century, and gives name to the iſland, as *Gounong* in *Malayan* ſignifies mountain, and *Api*, fire.

Poulo-Ay, is a ſmall iſle to the weſt of the three preceding ones, of which the land is pretty plain, and very good. The company have a fort here called *Ravenche*, and this is as fertile in nutmegs as *Lonthor*, if not more.

Poulo-Rhon and *Roſinguein*, the other two iſles, are the ſmalleſt of all, very barren, and but thinly inhabited, each having a little redoubt guarded by ſome inferior officers.

Banda, which is the ſixth of the eight great governments that the *Hollanders* have in *India*, lies in four degrees and a half of ſouth latitude, four hundred and fifty leagues from *Batavia*. This was one of their firſt eſtabliſhments in *India*, and fort *Naſſau* in the iſle of *Neira*, before mentioned, was the firſt they built.

Among the ſix iſles of *Banda*, there are but three where the nutmegs are cultivated, *viz. Lonthor*, *Neira*, and *Poulo-Ay*, the others being too mountainous and barren; the firſt is the largeſt, and furniſhes the greateſt quantity of fruits, it having twenty-five nutmeg orchards, which in the beſt year produce altogether about 570,000 pounds of nutmegs, and 140,000 pounds of mace, growing on a ſuperficies of 140,000 yards of land. The iſle of *Neira* yields in a good year 8000 pounds of nutmegs, and 2000 pounds of mace, from a ſpot of 10,800 yards: The iſle of *Poulo-Ay*, although very ſmall, is in proportion the moſt fertile of all, having ſix orchards containing a ſurface of 28,760 yards, which produce in a favourable ſeaſon 120,000 pounds of nutmegs, and 30,000 pounds of mace. The proprietors of theſe orchards in the three iſles want the aſſiſtance commonly of twenty-ſix thouſand ſlaves for their cultivation and getting in the fruit.

Of AMBOYNA.

THE iſle of *Amboyna* is ſituated in four degrees twenty minutes from the equinoctial line, at forty leagues diſtance from the iſle of *Banda*, or thirty-four from *Poulo-Rhon*, the weſternmoſt of this cluſter, and conſequently the neareſt. Some authors place it among the number of the *Great Moluccas*, although it has not above twenty-four leagues circumference. It is divided in two, ſo that the iſthmus, which ſeparates the two parts, being very narrow, it ſeems to form two iſles. The largeſt of theſe two parts is called *Hitou*; and the other not above half as big, on the ſouthern ſide, *Leytimor*: The firſt is twelve leagues long, and two and a half broad; and the other five leagues in length, and one and a half in its greateſt breadth. The two ſmall peninſulas of this iſland, form a narrow gulf between them, of a parallel length with *Leytimor*, and ſomething better than a league wide, both at its entrance and in the middle. Beſides this great iſle of *Amboyna*, there are ten ſmall ones very near, *viz. Ceram*, *Ceram Laout*, *Buro*, *Amblau*, *Manipa*, *Kelang*, *Benoa*, *Orna*, *Honimoa* and *Nouſſa-Lout*; theſe three laſt bearing the name of *Uliaſſers*, which, with *Amboyna*, are the only four iſles where cloves are cultivated, the trees in all the others being grubbed up, as theſe produce ſufficient to ſerve the whole globe. The company have redoubts and ſettlements in all the iſlands, as well to reſtrain the inhabitants from planting, as to hinder any contraband trade from being carried on. At *Amboyna* the *Dutch* have ſeveral forts, in one of

which the governor reſides, this being the fifth of the company's great governments in *India*.

When the *Dutch* firſt became maſters of this iſle, there were very few clove trees in it, but they have ſince made ſuch plantations, that it now produces more than all the *Moluccas* put together. The greateſt crops are gathered at *Hitou*, *Louhou*, *Campbelle*, *Leſſide*, *Nau*, *Caylol*, *Cabaau*, *Larike*, *Vaccaſihou*, *Ourien*, and *Aſſaloulo*, part in the ſmall, and part in the great iſles. All the iſle is divided into ſeveral villages, and each village into many orchards equally cultivated by the *Dutch* and natives, who are each obliged to plant ten clove trees yearly, which has been the occaſion of ſo great a multiplication, as not to leave room for the culture of other fruits, pulſe, and greens for common uſe, but they are brought from abroad, eſpecially *Batavia*. The clove trees of *Amboyna* and its neighbourhood have, from one year to another, a good and a bad crop, which is different from the other *Moluccas*, where the other good crop only comes every fourth year, and ſometimes every ſeventh. They have tried to plant nutmeg trees in the iſle, and have ſome few growing in gardens, though they thrive very poorly. At *Victoria* there are magazines always full of ſtuffs, ready made cloths, cotton cloths, and other merchandize of *India* and *Europe*, where the inhabitants go to furniſh themſelves with what they want, on which the company make large gains. The proviſions, ſtores, and commodities from *Batavia* are brought here yearly by two of the company's veſſels, who on their return lade entirely with cloves, which ſome years are produced in ſuch quantities, that they are obliged to burn, or throw part of them into the ſea, proceeding from the obligation the *Dutch* have laid themſelves under to take all that the ſeaſon yields, at a price agreed on with the owners.

It is ſuppoſed that there are more than ſixty thouſand inhabitants, of which the leaſt part are *Dutch*, ſo that theſe are forced to maintain large garriſons to awe the natives, in caſe they ſhould be diſſatisfied at the reception of their cloves. And it may be ſeen at what an expence both of blood and money the company have ſecured to themſelves this branch of buſineſs; and yet after all their care and precaution, it never has, nor ever will be, in their power to hinder the extraction of the ſpices entirely, and in the manner they endeavour to guard againſt, with ſo much jealouſy: I mean by partly falling into the hands of foreigners, through the connivance of their own officers and ſervants. The total number of the clove trees growing in all the places before mentioned are ſuppoſed to be about two hundred and fifty thouſand, *extra* of the young plants rearing, to ſupply the old ones decay; and as their fecundity is uncertain, and greatly varying according to the different ſeaſons, I here add the products of ſeven ſucceſſive years, that my reader may thereby calculate the average, *viz.* in 1705, two thouſand and ſix bahares, of five hundred and fifty pounds, as before mentioned; *anno* 1706, twenty-ſix hundred and ſixty-one bahares; *anno* 1707, ſeventeen hundred and ninety-eight bahares; *anno* 1708, ſix hundred and two and a half bahares; *anno* 1709, twenty-nine hundred and fifty-nine bahares; *anno* 1710, nine hundred and thirty-ſix bahares; and *anno* 1711, thirteen hundred bahares.

Timor and *Solor* are alſo two iſles of the eaſtern *Archipelago*, between the cape of the iſle of *Celebes*, and the iſle of *Flores*, where the *Dutch* have ſome trade and forts. At *Timor* a commerce is maintained in ſlaves, wax, and ſanders, of which latter here may be collected yearly near two thouſand bahares, of five hundred and ſixty pounds, and *Solor* produces the ſame commodities, though in much leſs quantities.

Of the PHILIPPINES, *or* MANILLAS.

THESE iſles were diſcovered by the famous *Magellan* in 1520, though not ſettled till 1564, under the reign of the *Spaniſh* monarch *Philip* II. from whom they received their new name. They lie in the *Indian* ſea, between *China* and the *Moluccas*, at about an hundred leagues diſtance from the coaſts of *Camboya* and *Champaa*, and two hundred from the *Mariannes* iſlands; they compoſing one of the five *Archipelagos* in the *oriental* ocean, and by ſome are numbered in eleven hundred, though others count them

them as many thouſands, which is undoubtedly an exaggeration, greatly exceeding the truth.

The iſland *Manilla*, ſo called from its capital, is the moſt conſiderable of all thoſe poſſeſſed by the *Spaniards*, and the centre of their trade, which they extend on one ſide as far as *China*, and on the other to the *American* coaſts, or the *South* ſea. This iſle, though ſeated under the torrid zone, as well as the reſt of the *Philippines*, enjoys a healthful temperate air, notwithſtanding its firſt bad reputation. It is the northernmoſt of all theſe iſles, and is not leſs than four hundred leagues in circumference.

Mindanao, which on the contrary is the ſouthernmoſt iſle, hardly yields in grandeur to the foregoing, but the inhabitants in ſome ſort carry on a diſtinct commerce, either with the *Spaniards*, when not at war with them, to *China*, *Borneo*, or the other iſles of *Sonda*, where they carry ſeveral of their products, and return with the commodities they want. They had alſo a ſettled trade with the *Moluccas*, before the *Portugueſe* and *Dutch* became maſters of them. The merchandize which theſe people carry to all the ſaid places, are gold, which they gather in their mountains and rivers, particularly in that of *Batuam*, wax, rice, ſago, ſtuffs, made of a tree's bark, cocoa nuts, ſeſame, oil, iron, ſteel, and baſtard ſaffron. The *Spaniards* alſo extract from hence timber for building their galleons, which are larger than thoſe of the *European* conſtruction; and this iſle alſo affords many thouſand ſkins; eſpecially of ſtags and buffaloes, which are proper for the *Japan* trade; and we might reckon among the commodities of its growth, nutmegs, cloves, betal, cacao, and pepper; but the natives omit the cultivation of more than they want of the two firſt, for fear that if they increaſe their plantations, it might invite the *Dutch* among them, and put them on endeavouring to become maſters of that buſineſs here, as they had done at the *Moluccas* and *Banda*.

Almoſt all the trade the *Spaniards* tranſact, is managed, as before obſerved, in the city of *Manilla*: This capital, the reſidence of the archbiſhop and the viceroy, is ſituated in fourteen degrees fifteen minutes of latitude, in the moſt ſouthern part of the iſle; its harbour is very good, ſpacious, and ſecure; and it is here where the two galleons that lade at *Acapulco* in *New Spain* yearly arrive, and from whence they return with the ſucceeding monſoon to the ſaid place of their departure. It is alſo here that the *Chineſe* and *Japaneſe* veſſels are continually arriving, with a great part of the immenſe riches thoſe two empires are poſſeſſed of, to truck them againſt thoſe of the new world, of which this city is a ſort of depoſitary for the eaſt. The time of theſe peoples' negociations is commonly from *December* to *April*, during which term, thirty or forty of their largeſt veſſels are always ſeen in the road, and in the remaining part of the year, four or five hundred of all ſizes, which belong to the *Spaniards* and the *Chineſe* ſettled in the iſles, with others trading to this *Archipelago*. The *Portugueſe* alſo carry on a good trade here, and it is in this only that they make any conſiderable gains, ſince they loſt that of *Japan*; though of all the nations who traffick here, the *Chineſe* are thoſe who carry on the greateſt commerce, and the number of them reſiding here may amount to at leaſt two thouſand. The goods which they, and other ſtrangers, bring here, are ſilk and cotton ſtuffs of all colours, raw and ſpun ſilk, cotton wool and thread, gunpowder, brimſtone, iron, ſteel, quickſilver, copper, wheat flour, walnuts, cheſnuts, biſcuit, dates, porcelaine, cabinet, eſcrutoires, lacquered trunks, rice, all ſorts of drugs, ſaltpetre, cotton cloth, white and coloured, ribbon head-dreſſes for the womens' veils after their faſhion, pewter and other houſehold furniture made of it, ſilk fringes, and thread ones of various ſorts; in fine, divers merceries and hardware, of *China* and *Europe*, and ſeveral ſorts of glaſs beads, which are proper for the iſle of *Mindanao*.

The exports from the *Philippines* conſiſt of the products of the country, and thoſe brought there from *America*; the firſt are gold from *Mindanao*, wax, honey, tobacco, and ſugar, tranſplanted from the *Weſt-Indies*, and which flouriſhes here perfectly well, ſtags, and other animals ſkins, both wild and tame, timber, as well for houſes as ſhip building, plantain cloth and thread, ſeveral oils, civet, and the animals that produce it, palm wine, baſtard ſaffron, cocoa nuts, and all the commodities which that wonderful tree produces; and in fine, ſago, which ſerves the natives in the ſame manner that it does the *Moluccans*. The merchandizes from *America*, are the products and manufactures

factures of *Peru* and *Chili*, and of all the *Spaniſh* coaſts in the *South Sea*, brought to *Manilla* by the annual galleon from *Acapulco*, but principally in gold and ſilver, which the mines of *Potoſi* and *Chili* furniſh the eaſt with in abundance, notwithſtanding the vaſt quantity that the flota and galleons yearly tranſport to the weſt.

Of the LADRONES, *or Iſles of* THIEVES.

MR. *Savary* ſays theſe iſlands were diſcovered in 1520, and Mr. *Echard* in 1552, by *Magellan*, after paſſing from the north to the ſouth ſea by the celebrated ſtraits bearing his name; he called them the iſlands of *Thieves*, in *Spaniſh*, *Iſlas de Ladrones*, on account of the petty larceny the natives were guilty of, in ſtealing a few nails and bits of old iron from him, and the *Iſlands of Sails*, from the vaſt quantity of canoes that at once ſurrounded his ſhip on his arrival; they were afterwards named *Mariannas*, from *Mary Anne of Auſtria*, queen of *Spain*, who ſent miſſionaries there in 1665, after being taken poſſeſſion of for that nation. They are at the extremity of the eaſt, or upon the utmoſt eaſt bound of our hemiſphere, in that vaſt expanſe of waters, that lie between *Japan*, the *Philippines*, and *Mexico*, or in other words, between the oriental and pacifick ocean; there are only fourteen, or as ſome ſay, fifteen of them known, although they are much more numerous: *Gnahans* and *Saypan* are the moſt conſiderable and populous, having, as Mr. *Savary* ſays, more than thirty thouſand inhabitants each, although the largeſt of them are not forty leagues in circumference, which muſt be a miſtake of the ſaid gentleman, either in the number of the inhabitants, or extent of the iſles. Some have believed that they had always a commerce with the *Tartars*; but it is certain that, before *Magellan*'s arrival, they thought themſelves the only inhabitants of the earth, ignorant even of the uſe of fire, which they took at firſt for a devouring animal, to whom an approach was dangerous. Since the *Spaniards* have been eſtabliſhed here, thoſe of the *Philippines*, diſtant only two hundred leagues, maintained ſome trade here, and the annual *Acapulco* ſhip always touches for refreſhments, which they truck againſt linens, iron, merceries, and hard-ware; but this trade is ſo inconſiderable, as would have induced me to paſs it without notice, had it not been to avoid neglecting the memento of theſe iſles, which, by their ſituation between *Aſia* and *America*, may very much favour thoſe, who carry on a marine traffick from the ſouth to the eaſt.

Of the Iſles of JAPAN, *or* JAPON.

THESE iſles lie in the ſea of *China*, between thirty-one and forty degrees of latitude, about two hundred and eighty leagues diſtant from the continent in ſome places, though in others not above ſixty. The three principal ones are *Niphon*, in which is ſeated *Meaco*, the moſt important city of the iſles for trade, *Ximus*, or *Xinfo*, and *Xicocu*, or *Xicoco*. A great number of ſmall circumjacent iſles ſurround them, though but little known to the *Europeans*, except thoſe of *Firando*, where the *Dutch* had at firſt ſome ſettlements, and that of *Borgo*, called *Cikoko*, where *Nangaſaki* is built, the ſeat at preſent of the *Dutch* trade, and which was formerly that of the *Portugueſe*, before their expulſion from *Japan*.

It has been for a long time controverted, whether *Niphon*, the largeſt of theſe iſles, and ſome others to the north of this vaſt empire, do not join with *Great Tartary* or to *Jeſſo*, that land newly diſcovered, and as yet but little known; ſome modern relations however ſeparate it by the ſtraits of *Sangaar* from any continent, and more eſpecially the obſervations of that fine chart, which the deceaſed czar, *Peter the Great*, had made, to inform the publick of this truth, and to delineate the lands ſubject to his dominion, ſhow that northward they are very near to *Japan*, or at a diſtance

diſtance which places the one or the other, by a ſtrait, within ſight. That land which lies to the north of *Japan*, is called *Jeſſo* by the *Japaneſe*, which they take to be an iſland, though it is aſſerted by Dr. *Garcin*, to be a peninſula joined by its northernmoſt part to *Great Tartary*.

One emperor is the ſole monarch of this vaſt empire, and notwithſtanding it has many kings, theſe are more titles of honour than enſigns of ſovereignty; thoſe bearing them having no more authority than governors of provinces, or viceroys. This country has always carried on a very conſiderable trade, either by ſtrangers coming here with their goods, or that the *Japaneſe* have gone to fetch them, and carried thoſe of their own growth for barter.

The commerce of the *Chineſe* with *Japan* is almoſt as ancient as the two empires, and the *Siameſe* and *Camboyars* did not carry on an inconſiderable one, till the *Dutch* became maſters of it, to the downfall of that of the other three. The *Japaneſe* trade to *Cochinchina*, *Siam*, *Camboya* and the *Manillas*, their principal returns being in ſilk.

The *Portugueſe* were the firſt *Europeans* who had any knowledge of theſe iſles, either, as ſome ſay, by relation from the *Chineſe*, or *Siameſe*; or, as others report, that they were driven on them by a ſtorm in 1534, or 1543, going to *China*. The firſt place they ſettled at was on the coaſts of *Sarunga*, pretty near the city that gives name to the iſle; but the ſhores not being good and holding, they four or five years after, paſſed to the iſle of *Quiſna*, near *Nangaſaki*, a poſt that the *Dutch* now enjoy, and carried on a yearly trade to the value of two hundred and forty thouſand pounds ſterling.

A jealouſy in trade, rather than a true intereſt of ſtate, drove the *Portugueſe* out of this empire in 1636; and with them all other Chriſtians, who were reckoned to be four hundred thouſand in 1620, and the Chriſtian religion, which St. *Francis Xavier* had begun to preach there in 1549.

Before the edict, which bars the entrance to *Japan* againſt the Chriſtians, the *Engliſh* were well received here, and had many privileges granted them; but the *Dutch* found means, by miſrepreſentations, to get them among all other Chriſtians excluded, and to continue in poſſeſſion of the trade themſelves, for which indeed they are the fitteſt, as moſt of the products of *Japan* are ſold in their other ſettlements, and the products of them brought here; though the *Dutch* were included in the general expulſion, but had taken ſuch meaſures as to procure a re-eſtabliſhment in about three years, when they returned, though not to *Firando* their former ſettlement, but to *Nangaſaki*, or rather *Diſma*, where the ſame habitation was given them as had formerly belonged to the *Portugueſe*, and where the company's preſident has reſided ever ſince 1641.

Nangaſaki, capital of the iſle of *Bongo*, or *Cikoko*, is ſituated in the thirty-third degree of northern latitude, before which lies a ſmall iſle, ſeparated by an arm of the ſea, only forty feet wide; and for a communication between it and the city, there is a bridge an hundred and fifty paces long, by fifty wide; at one end of it there is a draw-bridge, in the hands of the *Japaneſe*, which the *Dutch* are prohibited to paſs, without leave from the governor of the city, on pain of death; neither are any of the *Japaneſe* permitted to enter, except the interpreters and factors, with whom the officers and commiſſioners of the lodge may only have communication.

The whole iſland is palliſadoed round, for the ſecurity of the company's warehouſes; four long ſtreets divide it, which are croſs cut by ſome public places; on each ſide are a number of magazines, though the principal one is at the gate of the bridge, where the goods are ſold. There is another port to the ſea ſide, which is where they lade and unlade their veſſels.

The impoſitions on them are very extraordinary, and what no nation could ſubmit to, leſs wedded to their intereſt than the *Dutch*; but theſe patiently bear every innovation and inſult, for the enchanting premium of an hundred and fifty *per cent.* that they are ſuppoſed to make by this lucrative commerce, and which it is reckoned leaves the company an annual clear profit of five millions. The two ſhips that the *Hollanders* ſend to *Japan*, carry their returns to *Batavia*, where the repartition of the goods brought there is made, according to their propriety, for the different markets in *India*, *Aſia*, and *Europe*, that the company trade to.

The

The merchandizes of *Europe*, *India*, and *China*, fit for the trade of *Japan*, are ſcarlet and other lively coloured cloths; camlets of various ſorts; red ſerges, burats, a coarſe woollen ſtuff, gold and ſilk brocades, damaſks, black and coloured armoiſins, gauzes, and other ſilk ſtuffs, whitened and raw ſilks, cotton thread and wool, embroideries, carpets, linens, ſilk night-gowns ready made; *Flanders* pack cloth, glaſs and earthen bottles, lead, pewter, ſteel, different ſorts of aloes and Brazil wood, white and *Muſcovado* ſugar, *Cambodian* nuts, the ſkins of a fiſh like a thornback, allum, red leather, capoc, a ſort of very fine cotton, wax, a mixed metal called calin, ſublimate, caſſia, verdigris, tea, colours for porcelaine, camphire, muſk, paper, pepper, ſpices, elephants' teeth, hemp, red wool, medicinal drugs, borax, quickſilver, *China* porcelaines, and mercerics of all ſorts from thence and *Nuremberg*, red coral, and ſtags' ſkins, with thoſe of other animals, of which green hides the *Dutch* carry yearly to *Japan* two hundred thouſand of ſtags, and an hundred thouſand of beeves, moſtly procured from *Siam*; and of which the iſland of *Formoſa* furniſhed them a quantity whilſt they remained maſters of it.

Almoſt all the goods are paid for in ready money, and a large profit is to be made by carrying them to *China* and *Bengal*.

From *Japan* the exports are, all ſorts of houſehold furniture of painted lacquered wood, fans, porcelaine, medicinal and dying drugs of the country's growth, copper, ſome minerals, goats' ſkins, ſilk and floſs; of which the *Japaneſe* often ſell a part, and get foreign ſilks for their own uſe, eſpecially thoſe of *China*, inſtead of them.

Of the Trade of JESSO.

THE country of *Jeſſo*, *Yedſo*, *Yeco*, *Jedio*, or *Eſo*, makes only one continent with ſome of the *Japan* iſles, although there have been both navigators and geographers, who have thought it ſeparated by an arm of the ſea, which the *Japaneſe* alſo affirm. Its inhabitants and trade were for a long time unknown to the *Europeans* frequenting the *Aſian* ſeas, and it is only ſince 1643, that there has been any advices about it; gained by the return of a *Dutch* ſhip called the *Caſtricum*, that diſcovered it. The natives of the country, which is very mountainous, are moſtly ſavages, both in form and manners, being entirely without religion, and almoſt covered with long hairs like bears, eſpecially the mountaineers, though the inhabitants of towns are a little more poliſhed, and all equally under the dominion of one prince or governor, who acknowledges the king of *Japan* for his ſovereign, and pays him yearly a ſort of tribute, which he perſonally preſents, and it conſiſts commonly of ſilver and oſtrich feathers.

The trade which they carry on with the *Japaneſe* is not inconſiderable, and theſe were the only people they knew till the *Dutch* appeared among them. The commodities which they truck with the *Japaneſe*, are whales' fat, and their tongues ſmoaked and dried, furs, ſeveral ſorts of feathers, and other products of their lands and game, beſides ſome hemp which they ſpin, by holding it between their teeth, and twiſting it with the palms of their hands. The *Japaneſe* merchants viſit them once a year, and carry them rice, ſugar, ſilk clothes, and others of a blue ſtuff called *Kangan*; copper, tobacco, pipes, and boxes, cups, varniſhed pots, and other ſmall kitchen utenſils, ſilver pendants, and copper ear-rings, hatchets, knives, and in fine, all that they have comes from *Japan*. Theſe people, notwithſtanding their natural ſavageneſs and barbarity, are however very ſubtle and intelligent in their trade, wherein they are truly juſt and faithful, without any inclination to theft; in general they moſtly eſteem iron, and more eſpecially thoſe under the forty-ſixth degree prefer it in their traffick with ſtrangers, to all other commodities whatſoever.

This finiſhes my account of the *Aſiatick* commerce, in which I have been as conciſe as the nature of the ſubject would permit; conſcious of having already exceeded my propoſed limits, though I hope neither unneceſſarily, nor unprofitably to my readers, whoſe information I have ever ſtrictly conſulted, rather than any eaſe or advantage to myſelf.

Of

Of the Commerce of AMERICA.

AMERICA was diſcovered in 1492, by *Chriſtopher Columbus*, a *Genoeſe*, though *Americus Veſpucio*, a *Florentine* merchant, who went there in 1497 and 1499, had the honour to give it its name: It is divided into two great parts, that form a peninſula each, and are joined by an iſthmus, hardly ſeventeen leagues wide. Both are denominated from their ſituation; that to the north being called *Northern America*, and that to the ſouth *Southern*. This laſt is alſo named *Peruvian*, and the other *Mexican*, from *Peru* and *Mexico*, the two greateſt empires that the *Spaniards* conquered in this new world; whoſe diſcovery having been made at the expence of *Ferdinand* and *Iſabella*, king and queen of *Caſtile* and *Arragon*, the *Spaniards* have always pretended, that theſe new found lands ought to belong to them only; but other nations not attending the diſcuſſion of this unjuſtifiable claim, have each taken poſſeſſion of what ſuited their conveniency in the one and the other part; ſo that the *Portugueſe* at preſent ſhare the empire of *Peru* with its pretended owners; and the *Engliſh*, *French*, *Dutch*, and *Danes*, are maſters of the greateſt parts of *Mexico*, and the northern iſles.

America is almoſt environed by the ſea, and is denominated either *North*, or *South*, America, according as the coaſts it waſhes are ſituated towards either of theſe two points of the Heavens; the ſouth, being alſo called the *Pacifick* ſea. In the one and the other ſea, joined by the ſtraits of *Magellan*, *Maire*, and *Browes*, are ſeveral iſles, though many more in the north than in the ſouth, this having none that are conſiderable; whilſt the north has the *Bermudas*, *Lucayes*, *Antilles*, and the large iſles of *Cuba*, St. *Domingo*, or *Hiſpaniola*, *Jamaica*, St. *John de Porto Rico*, *Terra Nueva*, Cape *Breton*, or *Louiſbourg*, and ſome others of leſs importance and uninhabited.

The diviſion of this new diſcovered quarter of the globe is as follows, *viz.*

The *Spaniards*, who were its firſt conquerors, and who are alſo the beſt ſettled here, poſſeſs on the continent all ſouthern *America*, except *Brazil*, belonging to the *Portugueſe*, and ſome places in *Chili*, *Magellan*, and the iſthmus of *Darien*, where they never have been able to ſubdue the *Indians*, who are therefore called *Indios bravos*, brave *Indians*.

Spain alſo occupies the beſt and richeſt part of the northern diſtrict to *Miſſiſippi*, *New Albion*; and the iſles belonging to them are, *Hiſpaniola*, otherwiſe called St. *Domingo*, which the *French* ſhare with them, *Cuba*, *Porto Rico*, *Margarita*, *Lucayes*, and ſome others of leſs note, that the *Spaniards* only ſometimes viſit, without having any colonies on them.

Next to the *Spaniards* the *Engliſh* have the moſt flouriſhing ſettlements in *America*, as well for the number of inhabitants, and the quantity of ſhips ſent there yearly, as for the valuable rich commodities they produce.

The *French* have in *terra firma*, *Miſſiſippi*, *Cayenne*, and ſomething towards the river *Surinam*. Their iſles are, *Martinico*, *Guadaloupe*, and *Santa Croix*, among the *Antilles*. They have beſides the ſouthern part of St. *Domingo*, and the little iſle of *Tortuga* near to it.

The *Portugueſe* only poſſeſs in *America*, the coaſts of *Brazil*, extending from the river of the *Amazons*, to that of St. *Gabriel*, near the river of *Plate*; this coaſt is divided into fourteen commanderies, of which the beſt known in *Europe* are *Fernambouc*, the *Bay of all Saints*, and *Rio Janeiro*.

The *Dutch*, ſo well ſituated in the *Eaſt-Indies*, are bad enough off in the weſt, where all their colonies are reduced to thoſe of *Saba*, St. *Euſtatia*, and *Walkeren*, all the ſmalleſt iſles of the *Carribbees*; but to make them ſome amends, they poſſeſs thoſe of *Bonaire*, *Aruba*, and *Curacoa*, which lying pretty near to *Carthagena*, and *Porto Bello*, furniſh them with frequent occaſions of carrying on a very beneficial contraband trade, againſt which the *Spaniſh* governors uſually ſhut their eyes.

Surinam, at the mouth of the river with the ſame name, on the coaſt of *Guaiana*, belongs alſo to the *Dutch*, as does *Bamrom*, *Aprouvace*, and *Berbice*, all theſe in *terra firma*, and are, as one may ſay, ſeparated by *Cayenne*, appertaining to the *French*.

In

In fine, the *Danes* are ſettled in the little iſle of St. *Thomas*, where the *Hamburghers* have alſo a factory. This iſland is not very diſtant from *Porto Rico*, and they have another ſmall one among thoſe called the *Virgins*.

Theſe are the only nations ſettled in *America*, and having ſpoke of their poſſeſſions, I ſhall now proceed to treat of their trade, beginning firſt with that of the *Spaniards*, as maſters of a larger ſhare of thoſe parts than all the reſt put together.

The iſle of *Cuba* is the largeſt of the *American* north ſea, after St. *Domingo*, which however it greatly ſurpaſſes in its riches and commerce. It lies eaſt and weſt from twenty to twenty-three degrees of north latitude; it is about four hundred leagues in circumference, and is almoſt cut in two by a chain of mountains, from whence iſſued ſeveral brooks and rivers, whoſe gravel contains ſome fine gold, a plain indication of the neighbouring mines being impregnated with that metal, though hitherto they have remained unwrought, as well as thoſe of copper and ſilver, ſuppoſed to be within three miles of St. *Jago*, the capital of the iſle; but its chief riches are the vaſt number of hides cured here, taken from the infinity of both its tame and wild cattle; beſides which it produces ſugar, tobacco, tallow, dry ſweetmeats, ginger, caſſia, maſtic, aloes, ſarſaparilla, and a great quantity of tortoiſe-ſhell.

Hiſpaniola, more commonly called St. *Domingo*, from the name of its capital, is ſeated between the eighteenth and twentieth degrees of north latitude, near the middle of *Cuba*, *Jamaica*, and *Porto Rico*; from which latter it is only ſeparated by a very narrow ſtrait. The principal commodities that the *Spaniards* trade in from their part, are hides, tallow, ſugar, ginger, cocoa, wax, honey, ſome ambergris, *Brazil* and *Guayac* woods, which grow here, and that of *Campeche* brought from abroad; in fine, lemons, oranges, and many other fruits, ſold freſh, and of which moſt excellent ſweetmeats are made, both wet and dry: Here are alſo ſome gold mines, but ſince the entire deſtruction of the natives, they remain unknown, and the preſent poſſeſſors have no more of this metal, than what is found among the gravel of the rivers.

The city of St. *Domingo*, ſeated in the ſouthern part of the iſle, at the mouth of the river *Oſano*, is the capital of the *Spaniards'* ſhare in *Hiſpaniola*, and the ſtaple of their goods, either native or foreign; the inhabitants of the other towns coming here to furniſh themſelves with theſe from *Europe*, and the continent of *America*, brought here in the ſhips of that nation, at the ſame time leaving their's for embarkation. The ſalt-ponds of the iſle are almoſt equally divided between the *Spaniards* and the *French*, there being many in the northern part, where the latter inhabit, and not fewer in the ſouthern, where the former have their chief eſtabliſhments: The moſt abundant, and from whence the beſt ſalt is extracted, are thoſe of the bay of *Ocoa* and *Corodou* to the ſouth; and them of *Caracol*, *Limonade*, and *Monte-Chriſto*, to the north-eaſt. Here are alſo found ſome mountains of ſal gemme, but they are neglected, as well as ſome other minerals, which might become, with a proper care and application, a conſiderable object of trade.

Porto Rico is ſituated fifteen leagues to the weſtward of *Hiſpaniola*, being from thirty to thirty-five leagues long, by twenty broad, and was named, either from the port of its capital, which is one of the moſt ſpacious, commodious, and ſecureſt in *America*, or from the quantity of gold, at that time extracted from the mines of this iſle.

There is now but little of this precious ore appears in the commercial tranſactions of the iſle, the mines having been either exhauſted, or neglected for want of workmen; here is, however, always ſome little collected in the river ſand, and particularly in the torrents that fall from the mountains, and moſt abundantly in thoſe of *Mantanabon* and *Cecubo*.

The chief trade carried on here conſiſts of ſugar, ginger, hides, cotton, wool, and thread; caſſia, maſtick, guayac, mays, ſalt, of which here are excellent ponds, oranges, and lemons, freſh or preſerved, and all ſorts of cattle. Its principal cities are, *Porto Rico*, the capital, St. *Germain*, *Arezibo*, and *Guddiamala*, though the firſt is where all the buſineſs of the iſle is carried on.

Margarita, or *Peurl* iſland, on the coaſt of *South America*, at eleven degrees of north latitude, was for a long time famous for the fiſhery of pearls, but has been deſerted ever ſince the middle of the ſeventeenth century, and this buſineſs transferred to *La Rancheria*,

in the river of *La Hacha*, where the *Spaniards* ſent ten or twelve barks yearly from *Carthagena*, convoyed by a man of war of twenty-four guns, with proper divers for the oyſters.

Of the Trade on the Coaſt of SPANISH AMERICA *in the* NORTH SEA.

IT would undoubtedly be too long, and an unprofitable attempt, to enter into an exact detail of all the maritime towns, where any trade is carried on, in this part of the *Spaniſh* dominions; I ſhall therefore deſcribe thoſe places which ſerve as ſtaples, or publick ſtorehouſes, and where the flota, galleons, and regiſter ſhips, come to deliver their *European* goods, and relade thoſe of *America*.

The chief of theſe cities in the *North* ſea, are *Porto-Bello*, for *Peru* and *Caſtile d'Or*, or *New Caſtile*; *Carthagena*, for *New Grenada*, and part of *Guatimala*; *Vera Cruz*, for all *Mexico*; *Porto Cavallo*, for the *Honduras*, and the other part of *Guatimala*; *Maracaibo* for *Venezuela*, and the neighbouring provinces; *Buenos Ayres*, for *Paraguai* and *Chili*; and ſome others of leſs conſequence.

Porto-Bello is no ancient city, having been built in 1584, to ſerve as a retreat for the galleons, inſtead of *Nombre de Dios*, ſeated leſs advantageouſly, and where bad air expoſed both the *Europeans* and the *American* merchants to many diſorders, when their traffick obliged them to meet at this unhealthful place; though the former is but ſmall, and almoſt as unwholeſome as the other.

It is here that the fair is held, for a month or ſix weeks, while the galleons ſtay, when the principal dealers return to *Panama*; where they reſide all the reſt of the year. The concourſe is ſo great at *Porto-Bello*, during the fair, that the ſmalleſt ſhop often lets for a thouſand, and a middling chamber for an hundred and twenty dollars, only for the ſhort time it laſts; proviſions alſo augment proportionably, and commonly two thouſand mules are employed in bringing the goods from *Panama*; and returning with thoſe from *Europe*, the diſtance between the two places being about eighteen or twenty leagues; the chief of what they bring from *Panama* on the ſaid two thouſand mules, is gold and ſilver, which is delivered at the place of the fair, and after being there weighed, and marked by the proper officers, is thrown by with as much neglect, till embarked, in the corner of ſome warehouſes, as pigs of lead are in the countries where they abound.

I have already mentioned, under the article of the *Spaniſh* trade, what commodities were proper for the *Weſt-Indies*, and ſhall now add, that the returns from *Porto-Bello* are in the aforeſaid precious metals, indigo, cochineal, cacao, now brought only by the *Caraccas*, or *Guipuſcoa* Company, ſugar, tobacco, hides, &c. The king's revenues, being one-fifth of all gold and ſilver, are generally ſent home by the *galleons*, as well as what appertains to particulars, and which is delivered theſe latter at *Cadiz*, after payment of ſuch duties as the king thinks proper to impoſe.

Carthagena is one of the four provinces of *New Caſtile*, whoſe capital, with the ſame name, is ſeated on the *North* ſea, though very diſtant from *Porto Bello*, to which it is hardly inferior for its trade, and greatly exceeds it in grandeur, populouſneſs, and riches. It is one of the beſt ports in the world, and therefore made uſe of by the *galleons* for wintering, when they are obliged to paſs that ſeaſon in theſe parts, and where they often call on theſe occaſions; beſides which, this place maintains a great trade with almoſt all the provinces of *Mexico* and *Peru*, and no ſmall contraband one with *Jamaica* and *Curaſoa*. It is here alſo, that the revenue of his Catholick majeſty, and the effects of particulars, are brought from *New Caſtile*, and the other three provinces of that kingdom, to be ſent home by the *galleons*; theſe commodities are gold, ſilver, drugs, medicinal plants, ſpices, and all others mentioned to be ſhipped from *Porto-Bello*, beſides ſome emeralds from the mines, near the city of St. *Fé de Bogatto*.

Vera Cruz, called alſo St. *John de Ulhua*, from the name of its port, is ſituated at the bottom of the gulf of *Mexico*, in the nook formed by the *Yucatan*; and is in ſome manner

a city of the greateſt trade in all the *Spaniſh America*, either on the one, or the other ſea; its merchants ſending their ſhips in all the northern ocean, and to the iſles of *Cuba* and St. *Domingo*, to *Jucatan*, *Porto-Bello*, *Carthagena*, and all other *Spaniſh* places where any trade is carried on: And though ſo extenſive a traffick might ſuffice to enrich a much larger city than this, it is however the leaſt object of its inhabitants' commerce, as it is here, if I may be allowed the expreſſion, that all the riches of the old and new world unite; thoſe of the firſt brought annually in from the *Manillas*, and *Eaſt-Indies*, by the way of *Acapulco*; and from *Europe*, by the flota; and the products of the latter, collected here from all parts of *Mexico*, to be forwarded to *Old Spain*. The number of inhabitants is not very conſiderable, as they hardly exceed three thouſand; but theſe are all merchants, or factors, to thoſe of *Mexico*, among which are many who have three or four hundred thouſand dollars to employ.

The fair begins on the flota's arrival, and laſts as long as it ſtays here, when the concourſe is very great; and in caſe its detention is all the winter, which ſometimes happens, this is the place it remains at; though it generally lades in *April*, and departs in *May*, if the weather permits; if not, continues here till *Auguſt*, according as winds and other circumſtances are favourable, or otherwiſe.

Porto Cavallo is the place where all the trade carried on between *Spain* and the *North* ſea with *Guatimala*, a large province of *Mexico* in the *South Sea*, is tranſacted. Its inhabitants are almoſt all factors to the merchants of *Guatimala*, and their houſes magazines for the reception of their goods, being a port of greater commerce than any in the gulph of *Honduras*, at whoſe bottom it is ſeated pretty near to *Rio-Dulce*, called alſo the river of *Guatimala*. The *Spaniſh* ſhip that brings the *European* merchandize here, is one of the regiſters, commonly of ſeven or eight hundred tons burden, laden, as I have formerly mentioned, with iron, ſteel, paper for writing and print, linens, fine cloths, ſilks, ſaffron, oil, ſerges, ribbons, thread, and ſome ſmall hardwares, mercerie, and glaſs beads for the *Indians*.

The goods which come from *Guatimala*, are gold, ſilver, cochineal, indigo, hides, ſarſaparilla, jalap, mechoacam, cotton, balm, a ſpecie of petrole oil, &c.

Maracaibo is the name of a great lake, at the extremity of the bay of *Venezuela*, as alſo of the principal town that the *Spaniards* have on it; which, though but ſmall, is well built in the modern taſte: It has a moſt excellent harbour, and its merchants are ſo rich, as to build, fit out, and lade their own veſſels for all parts of *America*, and ſend them even to *Spain*. This city has the privilege of a yearly regiſter ſhip to lade the products of the country, and bring thoſe from *Europe* fit for this market. It is alſo the depoſitary for the goods from *Merida*, and of ſome other places on the frontiers of *New Granada*, and *Venezuela*, eighteen, or as others will have it, forty leagues from *Gibraltar*, a large town on the lake, where the chief merchants of *Maracaibo* have their eſtates. It is from *Merida* that all the gold, ſilver, and precious ſtones, are brought to *Maracaibo*; and from *Gibraltar*, the beſt tobacco, and the moſt excellent cacao, that all the continent of *America* produces.

The commodities proper for the bay of *Venezuela*, and the lake of *Maracaibo*, are linens, ſilks, wines, tools for agriculture, ſome hardware, and ſmall mercery, and many other of thoſe I have formerly mentioned.

Buenos Ayres, ſituated in the thirty-fifth degree of ſouth latitude, is built on the ſouthern bank of the great river of *Plate*, on the declivity of a little hill, at the mouth of a ſmall river, falling into the great one. It contains near four thouſand houſes, all earth except fifty bricks; its inhabitants are rich, and owe their riches to the great trade they drive, both at home and abroad.

Its inland trade is with *Paraguay*, *Chili*, and *Peru*; and the foreign one, firſt, with *Brazil*, where the merchants ſend their ſhips, although they will admit no *Portuguese* into their ports. Secondly, with the *Spaniards* of *Europe*, who lade ſeveral regiſter ſhips, to bring here all ſuch goods as I have mentioned to be fit for *Porto-Bello*. Thirdly with the *Engliſh*, when the *aſſiento* trade ſubſiſted; and fourthly, here come many veſſels from ſeveral parts of *Spaniſh America*.

The chief commodities exported from *Buenos Ayres*, are hides, of which vaſt quantities are ſhipped here, cochineal in ſmall cakes, and *Vigonean* wool, both from *Peru*, *Coquimbo* copper, *Paraguary* herb tobacco, loaf and Muſcovado ſugar, cotton thread, yellow

yellow wax, and what elſe the cities of *Paraguary* and *Las Corrientes* produce; in truck of which the inhabitants of thoſe two places take knives, ſciſſars, ribbons, taffeties, linens of *Bretagne*, flowered ditto of *Rouen*, ſilk ſtockings, *Engliſh* coloured flannels, grey caſtor hats, ſilk ſtuffs, cloth, and *Peru* or *Quito* flannels, as no caſh ever comes from or goes to either of the ſaid cities.

The bay of *Campeche*, and the coaſt of *Caraccas*, ought alſo to have a place among the trading one of *Spaniſh America* in the north ſea, as the firſt abounds with logwood, the dying wood, ſo much eſteemed in *Europe* for blacks, and violets. The city of *Campeche*, which is the capital of the country, is ſeated in twenty-nine degrees of latitude, and the only one that there is, from Cape *Catoche* to *Vera Cruz*. The goods extracted from hence, beſides the aforeſaid woods, are timber for building, wax, ſugar, caſſia, ſarſaparilla, and hides.

The *Caracca* coaſt is fruitful in that ſort of nut, wherewith chocolate is made, and though it ſeems a long chain of mountains, yet it has many vallies, where the inhabitants of *Caracca*, capital of the country, maintain their ſlaves to cultivate the ſaid nut trees which produce the cacao leſs in ſize than what is gathered in other parts, yet this is eſteemed the beſt in quality of all that *America* yields.

This coaſt affords little trade beſides this fruit, though here are ſome hides and ſilver, but theſe are contraband commodities; and the goods moſt vendible here, are ſeveral ſorts of linens from *Europe*, and calicoes from *India*, brandy, earthen ware, and ſeveral other manufactures of *England*, *France*, and *Holland*.

Of the Commerce of the SPANISH AMERICAN *Coaſts in the* SOUTH SEA.

THAT part of the ocean, entered from the *North* ſea, by the ſtraits of *Magellan*, *Maire*, and *Bowers*, and which waſhes the meridional coaſts of *America*, from the ſaid ſtraits to the iſle of *California*, is called the *South* ſea; it is alſo called the *Red* ſea, the *Pacifick* ſea, the ſea of *California*, and the ſea of *Jeſſo*; but this is only when a part is to be ſpecified, the name of the *South* ſea comprehending the whole, when ſpeaking in general.

The principal cities which the *Spaniards* poſſeſs on theſe coaſts, and where they carry on the greateſt trade, going up them from *Chili* to *New Spain*, are *Baldivia*, the *Conception*, *Valparaiſo*, *Arica*, *Lima*, and *Callao* its port, *Panama*, *Acapulco*, and *La Navidad*; beſides which principal places, here are a multiplicity of ſmall ports between them, that either ſerve for lading places to ſome inland cities, or for carrying on a coaſting trade, with the products of each particular diſtrict; the chief of which are *Auroca*, *Lavelia*, *Guiarme*, *Puita*, *Rio-Tomba*, *Selaques*, the *Trinity*, St. *Michael*, *Tomaco*, *Sanſonnat*, *Sagno*, *Naſca*, *Piſca*, *Pachacama*, *Barbacoa*, *Tecountepeque*, *Nicoya*, *Chiricito*, and ſome others.

Baldivia, *La Conceptione*, and *Valparaiſo*, are ſituated on the coaſt of *Chili*, and it is in their ports that all the trade of this kingdom with that of *Peru* is tranſacted, as the way by land, although ſhorter, is both more difficult and dangerous, on account of the mountains to be croſſed, which are almoſt all deſert, and ſo difficult of acceſs, by the extreme cold always reigning here, that there are but few merchants who care to run the hazards of them; and the other road by the deſart of *Datacama*, notwithſtanding it is the ſhorteſt, is not leſs difficult through the want of freſh water.

Baldivia is the firſt city found on the coaſt, after paſſing the ſtraits of *Magellan*, and is ſeated two leagues from the ſea, in the fortieth degree of latitude, between the branches of two rivers, which at their mouth form one of the fineſt and ſecureſt ports on all this coaſt. The gold mines, which are not very diſtant, and more abundant and rich than any other of *Chili*, rendered it formerly very famous, but the revolt of the *Arauco Indians*, who invaded and took it in 1599, and whom the *Spaniards* have not been able to ſubdue ſince, has greatly diminiſhed its reputation and trade, although theſe latter are re-eſtabliſhed

re-eſtabliſhed here, and maintain a garriſon of two hundred men. Its principal trade by ſea is to *Lima* the capital of *Peru*, where they yearly ſend eight or ten veſſels of four or five hundred tons, laden with all the products of the country, among which are beef and goats' ſkins, tallow, ſalt meat and wheat. And the returns made by theſe ſhips are in wines, ſugar, cacao, ſpiceries, and all ſorts of *European* merchandize, that arrive from *Porto-Bello* to *Lima*, by way of *Panama*. Its inland commerce is to St. *Jago*, capital of *Chili*, through which it receives from *Buenos Ayres* the various commodities mentioned in treating of the trade of that famous city.

La Conceptione, reckoned the ſecond city of *Chili*, counting *Baldivia* for the third, and St. *Jago* for the firſt, is ſeventy leagues from this laſt, and ſixty from the other. Its port, in form of a horſe-ſhoe, and from thence called by the *Spaniards Herradura*, is five leagues from the city, to which light veſſels go up by the river *Andalien* which croſſes it. The mines of *Quilacoya*, and *Quilacura*, are only four leagues diſtant, and the principal waſhing places of the kingdom much about the ſame; it is here that on ſeparating the earth from the metal by this lotion, that thoſe lumps of gold are diſcovered, which are of the greateſt purity, and ſo much enrich the fortunate finders: And which, as well as all that is extracted from the mines, is carried to the mint at St. *Jago*, to pay the king's one fifth, which is ſent with the reſt of the royal revenue to *Lima*. The natives breed a great quantity of large cattle and goats, the ſkins of which laſt they make into cordovans, and ſend theſe with the other hides to *Lima*, from whence, by *Panama* and the river *Chagre*, they are tranſported to the north ſea. The other commodities in which they trade being much the ſame as thoſe of *Baldivia*, with the exception of wool and cloth, and other ſtuffs made in the country, and the ſhips which the inhabitants ſend yearly to *Peru*, being ten or twelve, bring with little difference the ſame returns as thoſe of the other aforeſaid city do.

Valparaiſo is ſeated in a bay of the ſame name, at the mouth of the river *Topocalma*, and ſerves as the port to St. *Jago*, the capital of *Chili*, built on the ſame river, fifteen leagues from the ſea. This port is one of the ſafeſt and moſt commodious of thoſe on the ſouth coaſt, and is where all the king's revenue of *Chili* is embarked for *Peru*, as alſo the effects of particulars deſtined for the north ſea, conſiſting eſpecially of gold, drawn from the mines near *Baldivia* and the *Conception*, or thoſe of *Tiſtil*, which are between *Valparaiſo* and St. *Jago*. There are alſo carried to *Lima* turquoiſes, which are found in an excellent rock, opened in the valley of *Copiapo*, in the northern part of *Chili*.

Quintero and *Coquimbo* are alſo two maritime cities of *Chili*, where ſome buſineſs is tranſacted, eſpecially at this laſt, in whoſe neighbourhood is a copper mine, producing metal with which all the artillery of *Peru* and *Chili* is caſt.

Arica, although it is the leaſt conſiderable city in *Peru*, for the number of its inhabitants, and beauty of its buildings, there is ſcarcely any place which, in ſo ſmall a time, tranſacts ſo rich a commerce, its warehouſes being, for fifteen days, the depoſitaries of all the treaſures from *Potoſi*; and the ſilver fleet, which yearly ſails with the king's revenue, and the mines' produce for *Lima*, to be afterwards forwarded by the way of *Panama* to *Porto-Bello*, in the north ſea, for the galleons. This treaſure is brought from *Potoſi* to *Arica* in *March*; and in *June* the *Lima* ſhips come to lade it. The city is ſituated in eighteen degrees forty minutes of latitude, ſeventy leagues from the city of *Potoſi*, to which it however ſerves for a lading place, as before-mentioned.

The merchandizes which are brought from *Lima*, and other ports of *Peru*, to *Arica* for *Potoſi*, are *European* cloths and ſerges, with others from *Quito*, where the beſt woollen manufactures are of all *Peru*. Gold, ſilver, ſilk, and cotton ſtuffs; theſe made in the country, and the others coming from *Spain* by the galleons, flour, wheat, maiz, or *Indian* wheat, acicoca, an herb ſerving inſtead of paraguay, *Araquipa* wines, the beſt of *Peru*, where the king of *Spain* permits the planting vineyards, oil, olives, butter, cheeſe, ſugar, ſalt, quickſilver, ſweetmeats, ſyrups, and all ſorts of hardware, and iron utenſils for the ſervice of the houſe and mines; all which are paid for in the latter's argentine produce; as the city of *Potoſi*, called alſo an imperial city, being ſeated in a country ſo barren and unfruitful, would furniſh nothing to trade, if its mountains did not cover thoſe inexhauſtible ſilver mines they do.

It is alſo owing to the richneſs of its mines that this city is the fineſt, moſt populous, and abundant in all things, of any one in *Peru*; its inhabitants amounting to more than ſixty thouſand, among which are at leaſt ten thouſand *Spaniards*. And its markets, warehouſes, and ſhops, are ever full of all ſorts of fruits, ſweetmeats, wines, ſtuffs, jewels, *European* and *Indian* curioſities, with an infinitude of other merchandizes and wares, to gratify both the taſte and ſight, ſubſerving as well to pleaſure and uſe as ornament; although, as has been ſaid, none of theſe things grow, or are the natural products of the country.

Lima, called alſo by the *Spaniards Ciudad de los Reys*, is the capital of *Peru*, and ſeated two leagues from the ſouth ſea, being a place of the greateſt trade in all this part of *America*. The riches of *Peru* and *Chili* are brought here from the ports of *La Conceptione* and *Arica*, where they are collected; and the greateſt part of the goods that arrive from *Europe* at *Porto-Bello*, and *La Vera Cruz*, are alſo brought here from the one by the ſhips of *Panama*, and from the other by thoſe of *Acapulco*. The inland commerce of this city is not leſs than its foreign one; and if it maintains this latter with all the places on the ſouth ſea coaſts, from *Chili* to *New Spain*, its home traffick is equally extenſive, as it does not only ſpread to all the provinces that compoſe the empire of *Peru*, but to all the other kingdoms of ſouthern *America*, even to *Buenos Ayres* and *Carthagena* on the north ſea.

The trade of *Lima* is carried on, partly by *Spaniards*, and partly by *Indians*, theſe latter having more liberty here than in any other place of the king of *Spain*'s dominions, on payment only of a ſmall tribute twice a year. It is theſe that do all the ſervile work, and are the ſole mechanicks and huſbandmen, the *Spaniards* thinking it beneath them to ſtoop to ſuch offices, and only engaging in the more valuable branches of trade, ſuch as gold and ſilver, ſilks, *European* cloth, &c. with which, and indeed with every other conveniency of life, this city is ſo well ſupplied, as would induce a belief, that this plenty could only be the products of the country. The gold comes here from *Chili*, *New Caſtile*, *Cuſco*, and ſome other provinces of *Peru*; the ſilver from the mines of *Potoſi*, and thoſe of *Oruco*, *Tarapaca*, and *Chocolocora*; and the quickſilver from *Europe* and *Juancabeluca*, forty leagues from *Lima*. They get the country ſtuffs from *Quito*, and from the mountain towns, which are in the neighbourhood of their capital. The wines are brought them from *Arequipa*, *Ica*, *Ciſca*, and *Naſca*; as the cattle are from *Xaxra*, *Cuſco*, *Caneto*, and *Guemangua*. The ſugars, ſweetmeats, ſyrups, and preſerves, are made at *Jamanga*, and *Gnara*. The wheat, flour, and maize, come from this ſame place, *Varancas*, and the villages near to *Lima*; dry fiſh from *Pieta*; carpenter's wood from *Guayaquil*, though cut on the ſide of *Gallo*, near to it; and ſalt from the ponds of *Gnara*, &c. oil and olives from almoſt all the ports of the coaſts between *Arica* and *Lima*.

Pearls are brought from the pearl iſlands in the ſouth ſea, and part from *Panama*, of the fiſhery of *Rancherie*, alſo formerly of *Margarita*, in the north ſea; and precious ſtones are found in many rocks, mines, and rivers of *Peru*.

All the gold and ſilver mines are ſo rich and abundant, that, as it is aſſerted, the king of *Spain* has in leſs than fifty years received for his one-fifth, of only thoſe of *Potoſi*, one hundred and eleven millions of dollars.

Calao, as before-mentioned, the port to *Lima*, is two leagues from the city, ſpacious and very ſecure, without rocks or ſhallows. It has two channels, the one for large ſhips, on doubling the iſle of *Lobos* that covers it; and the other for barks, or ſmall veſſels, by a ſtrait between the continent and the iſland. The city lies along the bank, and all its inhabitants, above two thouſand, are either *Lima* factors, carriers, ſailors, or inn-keepers, as its buildings are warehouſes for the reception and depoſit of the goods that arrive from *Acapulco*, *Panama*, *Arica*, and the *Conceptione*, or inns to accommodate the merchants who arrive from all parts, when the fleets come here to lade or diſcharge. Two fleets, both called the ſame, plate fleets, are annually fitted out in this port, the one for *Arica*, and the other afterwards for *Panama*. The firſt ſails towards the end of *February*, and after having laden the ſilver of the *Potoſian* mines, returns to *Lima* in about a month, or by the beginning of *April*, near the ſame time that the veſſels from *Valparaiſo* bring here the revenues of *Chili*. As ſoon as this fleet is returned, and the *Chili* veſſels are arrived, they unlade the goods, to wait a proper ſeaſon for

for the voyage to *Panama*; the leaſt valuable are put in warehouſes, and the gold and ſilver, with what elſe is precious, ſent to *Lima* in carts, or on beaſts of burthen, with which the road from *Calao* to that city, is nearly full during the whole year, more eſpecially in the three or four months of the fleet's arrival and departure. Alſo in the months of *March* and *April* there arrive at *Lima* by land, gold, ſilver, and the merchandize of all the provinces of *Peru*, that are deſtined for *Porto-Bello*, and which muſt be ready for the ſailing of the *Panama* fleet.

The departure of this ſecond fleet is always at the beginning of *May*; and it is commonly two-thirds bigger or ſtronger, both in merchant ſhips and men of war than the other; becauſe, beſides the riches of *Potoſi*, which the fleet of *Arica* only brought, that for *Panama* carries alſo all the revenues of the king and particulars' effects from *Chili*, *Peru*, and a great many of the other kingdoms of *South America*. And it is by return of this fleet, that all the goods deſtined for *Peru* and *Chili* are brought; and from thence ſent either by ſea or land to the places they are conſigned to.

Beſides the fleets before-mentioned, there is yearly equipped at *Calao* a twenty gun ſhip for *Acapulco*, a famous port in *New Spain*, by which the *Spaniards* of *Mexico* maintain a great trade with the *Philippines*, and receive a large quantity of goods from *India* and *China*. This veſſel arrives at *Acapulco* a little before *Chriſtmas*, and carries there cacao, dollars, and quickſilver; in return of which ſhe brings back ſpice, ſilks, chints, callicoes, and a few other *Indian* commodities; though this trade is prohibited to all others but to thoſe concerned in the ſaid ſhip; the court of *Spain* having interdicted it to all the reſt of *Peru*, under very ſevere penalties, for fear of hurting that which South *America* carries on with *Spain* by way of *Panama* and *Porto-Bello*.

This was the ſituation of *Calao* before the earthquake, which with an inundation of the ſea, that happened at the ſame time, deſtroyed every perſon in the town, except one man, who crept up the flag-ſtaff, and dropped from thence into a canoe, which floated under it. As this happened before the peace of *Aix-la-Chapelle*, it is not doubted but the damage is repaired in ſome meaſure, but it is ſo difficult to get accounts from that country, that nothing can be ſaid with certainty.

The chief places with which the *Spaniards* maintain a regular commerce on this vaſt extent of coaſt, are *Leon*, *Guayaquil*, *Truxillo*, *Leſparſo*, *Lavilla*, *Nicoya*, *Chiriquita*, *Paita*, *Sagna*, *Naſca*, *Piſca*, and *Pachacama*, of which the firſt produces ſugar, cattle, hides, pitch, reſin, and excellent cordage, beſides plenty of timber for ſhips, whereof more are built here than at any place in the ſouth ſeas, except that I am juſt going to mention.

Guayaquil, in the province of *Quito*, whoſe products are gold, precious ſtones, cacao, green hides, tallow, ſarſaparilla, woollen ſtuffs of the country make, ſaltpetre, brimſtone, and wood, worked up in the ſhip-yards of this place; it alſo produces cacao in ſuch plenty, that there is hardly a year in which thirty thouſand bales, of eighty-one pounds each, are not ſhipped off, and ſometimes the quantity is doubled. The goods imported here from *Lima* are wine, oil, ſpice, and other *European* commodities.

Truxillo is ſix leagues from the ſouth ſea, having a port called *Guanchaco*, the moſt difficult to enter, and the moſt unſafe of any on the coaſt. Its chief trade conſiſts in wheat, flour, wine, ſugar, ſweetmeats, eſpecially quince marmalade in caſks, cattle, horſes, mules, &c.

Leſparſo is ſituated in the bay of *Caldaria*, two leagues from the ſea; it is the port to *Carthage*, a city of ſouth *America*, in the province of *Quimbaia*, twenty-four leagues diſtant from it, and formerly had a good trade, but it is now reduced to ſome ſugar, hides, and proviſions, for *Lima*.

Panama; of all the cities I have hitherto treated that trade with *Lima*, none have ſupplied with other commodities than thoſe of their own growth and manufactures except *Acapulco*; but a quite different commerce is tranſacted from *Panama*. Before this city was taken, pillaged, and burnt, in 1763, by ſir *Henry Morgan*, it was ſeated on the ſhore of the ſouth ſea, at nine degrees of north latitude; but the new one is built at four leagues diſtance from the ruins; more magnificent, better fortified, and with a greater number of inhabitants. It gives name to a large bay in which it is built,

built, and to the iſthmus, that, ſeparating the two ſeas, joins the meridional to the ſeptentrional *America*, and is equally famous for its land trade with *Porto-Bello*, on the north ſea, and its maritime negociations with *Lima* on the ſouth ſea, collecting in its warehouſes all the goods that the galleons bring from *Europe*, as well as all the riches of *Chili* and *Peru*, which come by the plate fleet; and although it at all times carries on a very conſiderable commerce, and has its road always filled with a great number of veſſels; it is, nevertheleſs, on the plate fleet's arrival, and with the goods by the galleons, that the greateſt concourſe of merchants meet here, and the trade is moſt flouriſhing, being then that the fair is held, which attracts both the nobility and commonalty of the neighbourhood to aſſemble and increaſe the throng.

As ſoon as the galleons touch at *Carthagena*, where they remain ſome time before they proceed to *Porto-Bello*, a courier is diſpatched to *Lima*, and on the receipt of this advice, the viceroy orders the plate-fleet afore-mentioned to be laden and diſpatched, under convoy of four or five men of war; whilſt the preſident of *Panama*, on his part, directs the providing mules for the carriage of a part of the treaſure by land, and barks for the conveyance of the remainder by the river *Chagre* to *Porto-Bello*, that no time may be loſt, as the galleons only remain there about a month, during which time every negociation muſt be tranſacted. It is computed that the king's effects laden on the galleons, commonly amount to three millions of pieces of eight in a common year; and that the merchants regiſtered effects are three or four times as much, *extra* of what is ſhipped clandeſtinely. All the galleons muſt be ready to ſail the thirtieth day after arrival, otherwiſe they run a riſque of being left behind; however, the admiral commonly grants an addition of eight days, which is of great relief to the merchants, and nothing diſadvantageous to himſelf, as this benefit is always procured by the intervention of a conſiderable preſent. The goods proper for this voyage have been already deſcribed in the article of the *Spaniſh* trade, ſo I ſhall only add here, that all iron inſtruments, ſuch as hoes, axes, hatchets, anvils, &c. ſpice, wine, oil, laces, and gold and ſilver ſtuffs, are likewiſe proper objects of this trade.

The maritime towns, where, next to *Lima*, the merchants of *Panama* carry on their trade, are *Lavilla*, which furniſhes it with hogs, poultry, ſalt beef, and ſirops; *Paita*, or rather *Piura*, to which the other is the port, whence are exported wine, oil, flour, ſugar, ſoap, and goat ſkins, made into cordovans; *Realegio*, yielding brandy, ſugar, oil, flour, and wine; *Galio*, *Tomago*, and *Chiloe*, three iſlands producing yearly a large quantity of timber and boards; *Piſca*, fruitful in excellent vineyards; *Truxillo*, abundant in wheat, flour, and ſugar; *Oicoya*, where are plenty of ſhipwrights and yards, as alſo a quantity of cattle, hides, wheat, and red wood, or nicaragua. There are alſo ſome *Panama* barks, which go yearly to fiſh for pearls at the iſle of *Gorgona*; this being the only place where they are found in the ſouth ſea; thoſe called the Pearl Iſlands within twelve leagues of *Panama*, now producing none.

Tecoantepeque, *La Trinidad*, *Vatulco*, and *Realejo*, are places alſo on this coaſt between *Panama* and *Acapulco*, which ſerve for ports, where all the traffick of *Guatimala*, *Leon*, *Quaxaca*, *Necarague*, and ſome other provinces of *New Spain* is tranſacted, which conſiſts in cacao, vanillas, achiolt or rocou, a dying herb, indigo, cochineal, hides, wheat, maize, wool, ſugar, cotton, ſalt, honey, caſſia, wax, and in ſome other of the products of *Mexico*.

Acapulco is next to the port of *Tecoantepeque*, and ſeated ſeventeen degrees north of the line. It is the weſtern port to the city of *Mexico*, as *Vera Cruz* is the northern; and the principal places of its trade are *Peru*, the *Philippines*, and the coaſts neareſt to *Mexico*; the commerce of which latter is entirely negociated through the laſt four mentioned places, and ſome other ſmall harbours, where the merchants of *Acapulco* ſend their goods on light veſſels, to extract proviſions and refreſhments, although they receive large parcels by land on mules, particularly flour, chocolate, ſmall cheeſe, ſalt meat, and all ſorts of ſuch proviſions, for which they have daily a market; and the cattle they want comes the ſame way. I have alſo treated of the trade between *Acapulco* and *Peru*; and though that between the northern and ſouthern *America* is open and free, yet the inhabitants of this city make but little uſe of it, their commerce being only extended to the places on the coaſt, ſo that what is tranſacted between this and the *Manillas*, is what

gives

gives it reputation, and which is carried on, in only two ſhips of eight hundred or a thouſand ton each; whereof one is always in lading at the *Philippines*, and ſails on its return, as ſoon as its twin veſſel arrives, a convoy being aſſigned them, of a twenty-eight gun ſhip, and they mounting forty each. Their cargo from *Acapulco* conſiſts partly of *European* merchandize, brought to *Mexico* from *La Vera Cruz*, and partly of the products of *New Spain*, both ſent to the ſouth ſea on mules. The reſading back is compoſed of whatſoever *Aſia* produces, that is neither rich or valuable, even pearls, precious ſtones, and gold duſt, with which theſe ſhips are ſo fully ſtowed, as to render their between deck guns unſerviceable in caſe of an attack.

Of the Trade of FRENCH AMERICA.

I SHALL begin with the iſles which the *French* poſſeſs in this part of the world; and firſt with the *Antilles* or *Carribee* iſlands, of which this nation are maſters of ſeven out of the twenty-eight; ſhared that of St. *Chriſtopher*'s with the *Engliſh*, till the treaty of *Utrecht*, in 1713, gave it wholly to the latter; but during the preſent war they have recovered it.

Martinico is the chief of them, the others at *Grenada*, *Dominica*, *Tobago*, St. *Vincent's*, *Guadaloupe*, and St. *Croix*. Above two hundred ſhips are employed in the trade of theſe iſlands, and it is not uncommon to ſee eighty merchantmen lading at *Martinico* together. Tobacco was formerly the ſtaple commodity here, but the cultivation of that plant has been long neglected for ſugar, more eſpecially at *Martinico*, which alone is ſuppoſed now to yield in a common year, between five and ſix millions of pounds weight; *Grenada* and St. *Croix*, four or five hundred thouſand between both: St. *Lucia*, taken by the *Engliſh* in the preſent war, grows only tobacco, with ſome pulſe and greens: Though, beſides theſe commodities, the iſlands produce among them indigo, cocoa, rocou, cotton, ginger, caſſia, Guinea pepper, ſome medicinal gums, hides, tortoiſe-ſhell, dying woods, &c. The commodities ſent there from *France*, are very neceſſary for proviſions and clothing, houſehold furniture, and tools for various uſes, eſpecially for agriculture.

St. *Domingo*, divided as I formerly mentioned between the *Spaniards* and *French*, carries on a very conſiderable trade, of which the chief places aſſigned the latter are *La Grande Ance*, *Leogane*, *La Grande Terra*, *Port de Paz*, *Port Margot*, *Lancon Louiſa*, *Trou Charles Morin*, *Lemodada*, *Cape François*, and the *Little Goave*. Beſides this diſtribution of St. *Domingo* the *French* poſſeſs the ſmalleſt iſle of *Tortuga*, about three-fourths of a league from the other, and the products of both are tobacco, ſugar, indigo, ginger, rocou, cotton, cocoa, hides, braziletto, yellow ſanders, ſuſtick, cedar, grenadillo, and ſome other woods for the dyers and cabinet makers uſe. The ſhips cargoes proper for theſe iſles are much the ſame as thoſe for the *Antilles*, excepting the ſalt meat, which is not here wanted, St. *Domingo* having it in ſo great plenty, as even to ſupply the other iſles with large quantities: Here are about four thouſand families eſtabliſhed in the whole ſettlement, which more than double thoſe of the *Spaniards*, though theſe latter are near a century more ancient here than the others.

On the continent of *North America* the *French* poſſeſſed *Louiſiana*, called alſo *Miſſiſippi*; and in the ſouthern *America*, *Cayenne*, and ſome other habitations on the river *Surinam*. They have been ſometimes alſo maſters of *Nova Scotia*, as formerly hinted, and they were once ſo of *Newfoundland*; but theſe having been ceded to the *Engliſh* by treaties, I ſhall only remark here, that with reſpect to the latter, the *French* are, in conſequence of the thirteenth article of that of *Utrecht* in 1713, permitted during the fiſhing ſeaſon to build themſelves ſtages and huts, and whatever elſe is neceſſary for curing and drying their fiſh, though this privilege only to extend from Cape *Bona Viſta* to the northern extremity of the iſle, and from thence weſterly to Cape *Riche*; but they are to build no houſes, much leſs fortifications, nay, are not ſo much as to anchor here, only in the aforeſaid ſeaſon.

Louiſiana,

Louiſiana, or *Miſſiſippi*, is a vaſt extent of country of more than one hundred and eighty leagues, lying in *North America*, between *Canada*, *Carolina*, *Mexico*, and the ocean. It is in theſe newly diſcovered lands that the famous colony is eſtabliſhed, which after the year 1717 engroſſed the attention of all *Europe*, and ſet the major part of it a madding after their example to the ruin of many thouſand families; however, I ſhall here conſider it in its preſent ſituation, and give an account of the real trade that is here ſubſiſting; regardleſs of the chimerical and ideal advantages ſome of its moſt ſanguine adventurers at firſt propoſed from it. The chief ſettlement of this colony, or more properly ſpeaking the capital of all the country, and centre of its commerce, is the city to which the name *New Orleans* was given, to preſerve the memorial of the regency of that prince, under whoſe protection and auſpices it was founded. Its ſituation is on the ſide of a river, near enough the ſea to have the convenience and facility of lading and unlading the ſhips that import, and at a ſufficient diſtance to avoid its bad air and neighbourhood, when irritated. The trade carried on here is much the ſame as at *Canada*; and ſome *Indians* have aſſured the *French*, that high up in the country are found mines of gold, ſilver, copper, iron, and ſteel. Theſe mines are, however, undiſcovered, but the true riches of the country conſiſt in that great quantity of cattle with which the plains and foreſts of *Louiſiana* are filled, *viz.* horſes, aſſes, bulls, cows, ſheep, goats, and hogs, of which the *Indians* make a great ſlaughter in their excurſions, and bring both fleſh and ſkins to the colony, and there exchange them for trifles. The ſupplies from *France*, proper for this colony, are the ſame as has been directed for the iſlands; with the exception, that to what the country produces towards the ſupport of its inhabitants, muſt be added, ſome flour, corn, rice, pulſe, and all that can contribute to ſuſtain ſo numerous a colony; and the merchandizes fit for the trade with the *Indians*, are coarſe woollen blankets, ſerving for clothes, *Limbourg* cloths, white and red, and cloaks ready made of them; ordinary hats, knives, hatchets, and pick-axes, ſmall mirrors, glaſs beads, and vermillion.

The ports, poſts, and eſtabliſhments, which the *French* at preſent occupy are ſixteen, *viz.* the iſle *Aux Vaiſſeaux*, *Biloxi*, or Fort *Louis*, *New Orleans*, *Manchac*, *Matches*, *Natchitoches*, *Yaſous*, *Illinois*, *Oubache*, *Iſle Dauphine*, *Fort de Conde*, *Alibamons*, the bay of St. *Bernard*, the river *Aux Cannes*, *Padoucas*, and *Miſſoures*. This country produces rice, indigo, cotton, tar, pitch, but moſtly tobacco.

By the VIIth article of the treaty of peace 1763, all that part of *Louiſiana* lying on the eaſt ſide of the river *Miſſiſippi*, with the free navigation of that river, was reſigned to the *Britiſh* crown. And, in 1769, the *French* ceded *Louiſiana* to the crown of *Spain*.

Cayenne is the only ſettlement the *French* have in *South America*, except ſome habitations that they poſſeſs on the coaſt of *Surinam*, and the river of *Amazons*, which form a ſort of government of more than a hundred leagues.

The iſle of *Cayenne*, that gives name to this government, and takes it from a river whoſe two branches ſeparate it from *terra firma*, lies in the latitude of four degrees forty minutes, a hundred leagues from the great river of the *Amazones*; it is ſeventeen leagues in circuit, of which five are bathed by the ſea, and the reſt by the two branches of the river aforeſaid: And has been ſucceſſively poſſeſſed by the *Engliſh*, *French*, and *Dutch*, though the *French* have finally remained maſters of it ever ſince 1677. Its chief products are ſugar, rocou, indigo, cotton, and vannillas; and the commodities ſent here from *France*, are principally flour, wine, brandy, linens, ſtuffs, quickſilver, hard-ware, and above all ſalt meat; the inhabitants, excluſive of the ſoldiers and ſlaves, are about twelve or fifteen hundred men, ſpread in the different habitations above-mentioned, of which the chief, compoſing a ſmall town of two hundred houſes, with three hundred and fifty whites, is below *Fort Louis*, where the warehouſes are kept.

Commerce of the PORTUGUESE *in* AMERICA.

THIS nation's poſſeſſions in *America* have been many years ſince reduced to the *Brazils* only, though this is a part of the new world ſo vaſtly extenſive, fertile, and rich,

that they have no room to complain of their preſent ſhare. This country reaches from the *Amazon* river to that of *Plate*, and has its coaſts curved into a ſemi-circle of about 1200 leagues extent, though the *Portugueſe* do not occupy the whole, having no habitations beyond *Rio Janeiro*, which is two hundred leagues from the river of *Plate*, its ſouthern boundary. The inland country is yet unknown, as the *Portugueſe* have never penetrated it above eighty leagues, by reaſon thoſe vaſt regions which ſeparate it from *Peru* are inhabited by innumerable nations of *Indians*, who, loving liberty, diſpute the acquiſition of their lands, inch by inch, as they regard foreign ſettlements only as uſurpations. The *Portugueſe* have divided their eſtabliſhments into fourteen captainſhips, or commanderies, *viz. Tamaraca*, *Bahia de todos los Santas*, *Pernambuco*, *Paras*, *Matraghan*, *Ciara*, *Rio Grande*, *Paraiba*, *Ceregippe*, *Los Iſleos*, *Porto Segure*, *Spirito Sancto*, *Rio Janeiro*, and St. *Vincent*; of whoſe commerce I ſhould now treat; but having already done it in the ſection on the trade of *Portugal*, any further mention here would be ſuperfluous.

I might here alſo very properly add, an account of the trade which ſome other northern powers carry on in *America*; but having as yet given no deſcription of their *European* commerce, I ſhall join them both together, by reciting the general traffick of each particular potentate, and begin firſt with the *Dutch*.

Of the Trade of HOLLAND.

NOTHING gives a greater or more magnificent idea of this commerce, than the flouriſhing condition it has always ſupported the States in, notwithſtanding the many long and expenſive wars is has for a century paſt been ſo frequently engaged in. Three things more eſpecially ſupport this immenſe traffick; the one is the great credit of the bank of *Amſterdam*, whoſe treaſure is ſuppoſed by ſome to be three thouſand tons of gold, of an hundred thouſand guilders each; the ſecond thing ſo advantageous to the trade of *Holland*, is the incredible number of ſhips, continually going out and coming in; and the third, is the ſafety with which its trade is carried on, by the government's protection in time of war, or when any cruizers or pirates make it neceſſary. And though this commerce is ſo extenſive, it is kept up by a people, whoſe country contributes hardly any products towards it; as the *Dutch* have nothing more of their own than ſome butter, cheeſe, earthen-ware, and ſome few other trifles that they can ſpare; very little wheat growing in *Holland*, and no wine at all; the few ſheep here, have a wool coarſe and harſh; the land produces very little flax or hemp; one of its beſt qualities being its propriety, in ſeveral parts, for fuel, ſo that the inhabitants, for want of other, are reduced to the neceſſity of burning the earth that bears them; but its fat paſtures nouriſh great herds of cattle, producing the prodigious quantity of milk, that ſuffices for the daily want of a people peculiarly fond of a lacteal diet, and for making abundance of butter and cheeſe, of which they eat more than any nation in the world. Their manufactures are many, and very conſiderable, though almoſt all the materials for them are brought from other countries. I have already mentioned the particulars of their trade with us, with *France*, *Spain*, *Portugal*, and *Italy*, and blended it with that of the other *Europeans* on the coaſt of *Barbary*, *Africk*, and *Aſia*: I ſhall therefore only add here the ſtate of it with their ſeptentrional neighbours. The trade carried on neareſt home and the moſt convenient for the ſafety of the concerned, is that which they maintain with a part of *Germany*, by means of the rivers running through the country, or on the borders of it; ſuch as the *Rhine* and *Maeſe*, which bathe their ſtates; the *Weſer*, *Ems* and *Elbe*, not very diſtant from the *German* ocean. The traffick of the *Rhine*, and with it that of the *Moſelle* and *Maine*, is very conſiderable. *Cologn* is properly the centre of the commerce carried on here, where the merchandize of *Lorraine*, and the archbiſhopric of *Treves* are collected; ſuch as wood, iron bars, cannons, and bullets of the ſame metal. It is likewiſe by the *Rhine* that the products of *Mentz* and *Franconia*, waſhed by the river *Maine*, are conveyed to, and ſold in the celebrated fairs held twice a year at *Francfort* or *Nuremberg*: The *Rhine* alſo ſerves the *Dutch* in bringing them the flax, threads, and linens from the duchies of *Juliers* and *Berges*.

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The *Maeſe* facilitates the retreat of *Holland* with *Leige* on that river, as it does that of *Aix-la-Chapelle*, not very diſtant; and of which almoſt all the trade is tranſacted in the firſt of theſe two cities. The extracts from *Leige* are ſerges, ſlate, coal, lead, iron, bullets, and braziery made at *Aix-la-Chapelle*, &c. The *Weſer*, which has its ſource in the mountains of *Turing*, waters one part of the *Lower Germany*, and after having paſſed through the country of *Heſſe* and *Brunſwick*, falls into the *Germanick* ocean. *Bremen*, ſeated fifteen leagues from its mouth in the peninſula that it forms with the *Ems*, is the depoſit of all the merchandize of thoſe parts; and it is in this city that the *Dutch* buy up the carpentry wood, cheeſe, wools, ſeveral metals, and beer, that are brought here from *Lower Saxony*, *Heſſe*, *Brunſwick*, &c. *Embden*, capital of *Eaſt Frieſland*, at the mouth of the *Ems*, is the ſtaple of all the commerce of that part of *Germany* which traverſes this river. The city is governed by its magiſtrates; and the *Dutch* their allies, or one may ſay their maſters, by the great credit they have there, draw hence all the merchandize of *Weſtphalia*, and eſpecially of the biſhopricks of *Paderborn* and *Munſter*, which conſiſts principally in timber, cloths, wools, and linens; it is alſo from thence that thoſe hams come, ſo generally eſteemed in *Europe*; *Eaſt Frieſland* alſo furniſhes *Holland* with cattle and horns. In fine, the trade of the *Elbe* is one of the moſt conſiderable that the *Dutch* tranſact in the *Germanick* ſea. This famous river has its ſource in *Bohemia*, towards the frontiers of *Sileſia*; from thence traverſing many rich provinces, and amongſt them the ſtates of *Saxe*, *Brandenburgh*, and *Brunſwick*, paſſes to *Hamburgh*, the city which for its trade has merited the appellation of the *Amſterdam* of the north, from whence in about twenty leagues it falls into the ſea, ſwelled by all the rivers of *Bohemia*, *Saxe*, &c. that it has received during ſo long a courſe.

The *Dutch* commonly tranſact their buſineſs of *Lower Germany* at *Hamburgh*, though they often go up to *Harburgh* and *Magdeburgh* for wine and wood, buying in thoſe parts even entire foreſts which they ſell, and fill large magazines with this commodity, to be in readineſs when they want, or think proper to vend or utter it. The goods that the *Dutch* carry to *Germany* by the five rivers aforeſaid, are ſilk and woollen manufactures, mercery, ſpice, drugs, dying-woods, ſugar, cheeſe, herrings, copper, and ribbons.

Anvers, *Bruſſels*, and *Malines*, furniſh the *Dutch* with thread and thoſe laces, bearing this latter's name; *Ghent* and *Bruges* with linen, hemp, and baſons; *Bruſſels* and *Oudernade* with tapeſtry; and *Liſle*, capital of *French Flanders*, with cambricks, laces, and baracans; the returns are made in woollen and ſilken ſtuffs, drugs, ſpices, &c.

The traffick of the *North* and *Baltick* is one of the moſt important that the *Dutch* carry on; in other branches of trade, it ſeems as if they only worked for the other parts of *Europe*; but in this almoſt all regards themſelves; and it is from thence that they fetch the grain which ſupports them, and the things neceſſary to their navigation; without which neither the ſtate, nor particulars, could ſubſiſt.

Although *Sweden*, *Denmark*, and ſome other ſtates, ſeated an the *Baltick* ſea, are comprehended under the general word north, yet *Norway*, *Archangel*, and ſome of the moſt ſeptentrional provinces of *Ruſſia* and *Denmark*, merit more particularly this title; and it is with theſe that I ſhall commence the general northern trade.

Before the year 1553, the trade of *Muſcovy* was carried on by the way of *Narva* and *Revel*, cities of *Livonia*, at the bottom of the *Baltick* ſea; but the port of *Archangel* having been diſcovered by the *Engliſh*, all the trade of this vaſt empire was tranſferred thither, being much more convenient than any of the others, eſpecially on account of the paſſage of the *Sound*, which took away, or at leaſt reſtrained, the freedom of the trade of thoſe two places; and there now ſail annually from the ports of *Holland*, particularly from *Amſterdam*, near forty ſhips for *Archangel*, from two to four hundred tons, always divided in two ſquadrons; the one only of five or ſix ſail, which departs in *June*, and returns in *September*; and the others of thirty or thirty-two ſhips, whoſe ſailing is fixed in *July*, and its coming back in the end of *October*. Theſe two ſquadrons have always a convoy, even in the midſt of the profoundeſt peace; and carry with them ſilk and woollen ſtuffs, linens, caſtors, from *Canada*, paper, mercery, hardware; cannons, and other arms, powder, brimſtone, copper, lead, pewter, brandy, wine, oil, vinegar, ſweetmeats, dried fruit, ſaffron, ſugar, ſpice, pepper, herrings, incenſe, copperas, white lead, indigo; woods for dying the *Ruſſia* hides; laces, gold, and ſilver wire, and of this latter metal in ſpecie.

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The trade to *Norway* employs yearly upwards of three hundred *Dutch* veſſels from four to five hundred tons, the greateſt part from the villages of *Frieſe*, or thoſe in the neighbourhood of *Amſterdam*. *Berghen*, the moſt conſiderable port in the kingdom of *Norway*, is where the *Dutch* drive their principal trade, though they carry on ſome with *Drontheim*, *Copperwich*, and a few other places, in ſpice, ſalt, *Spaniſh* wine, vinegar, brandy, cheeſe, rolled tobacco, and ſome clothes. And as timber for ſhip-building is what the *Flemings* moſtly bring back, they have made ſeveral treaties from time to time with the king of *Denmark* concerning wood, &c.

The commodities which the *Dutch* lade in the *Baltick* being bulky, oblige them to employ a large number of ſhips, a thouſand to twelve hundred, yearly, in this trade, which they ſend leſs than half laden, though they always return with an entire cargo; and as the balance of trade is in their diſfavour, by the produce of their goods ſent being inſufficient to pay for the re-ladings, they are always obliged to accompany theſe voyages with a parcel of rix-dollars, to make the deficiency good. The commodities proper for *Sweden* and *Denmark*, are ſpice, drugs, *Portugal* and *Spaniſh* ſalt, thoſe from *France* not being in ſo much eſteem here, ſugar, wine, brandy, linen, with ſilk and woollen ſtuffs. For *Pomerania*, cloth, wine, cheeſe, ſalt, tobacco, ſpice, iron, lead, pewter, and old rix-dollars. For *Dantzick*, a quantity of ſilks of all ſorts and faſhions; a great many clothes; dying woods, ſcraped or ground; madder, large parcels of ſpice, drugs; *Italian* cremor tartari, ſugar, oil, paper; divers ſorts of wine, brandy, and *French* ſalt, fit only for *Pruſſia*. In fine, they ſend to *Riga*, *Revel*, *Narva*, and *Pernau*, cities of *Livonia*, ſalt, ſpice, ſugar, tobacco, *French* glaſs, and above all, a quantity of old rix-dollars, with which they pay for goods not only of this province belonging to *Sweden*, but alſo thoſe that are tranſported here, from *Muſcovy*, *Poland*, and *Lithuania*.

Their whale fiſhery, is very advantageous, occaſioning a yearly employ of near two hundred and fifty ſhips, with between four and five thouſand men, but that of the herrings ſo infinitely exceeds it, as almoſt to ſurpaſs the degree of compariſon; above twenty thouſand men, and three thouſand buſſes, find an annual occupation in it; and it is aſſerted, that they take and ſell more than 300,000 tons, one year with another, which at two hundred guilders *per* ton, as a *Dutch* author computes them, amount to ſixty millions, from which muſt be deducted near twenty three millions, for the charges of outſet, &c. and there remains nett profit 370,000,000 of guilders, or about 340,000*l.* ſterling.

Although the *Dutch* have no great ſettlements in the *Weſt-Indies*, ſince they were obliged to quit the conqueſts they had made on the *Portugueſe*, they notwithſtanding carry on a very conſiderable trade here: which is not a little augmented by the contraband commerce for which their colony at *Curaſoa* adminiſters them frequent opportunities. *Surinam*, *Aprowacq*, *Berbice*, and *Boron*, ſeated in *South America*; *Bonnaire*, *Aruba*, and *Curaſoa*, among the *Soto-vento*, or *Leeward Iſlands*, and *Saba* and St. *Euſtatia*, two of the ſmalleſt *Antilles*, are the only colonies the *Dutch* poſſeſs at preſent in the *Weſt-Indies*.

The four colonies of *terra firma* take their name from four rivers of the province of *Guiana*, along which they are eſtabliſhed. Sugar, which grows here in abundance, is the principal object of their trade, though they alſo cultivate indigo, tobacco, ginger and cotton. The merchants of *Amſterdam* carry on the greateſt part of this trade, and have their warehouſes here always well filled with all ſorts of goods that the *Europeans* uſually ſend to *America*.

Of the *Antilles*, where the *Dutch* are eſtabliſhed, neither of them is very conſiderable. St. *Euſtatia* is the biggeſt, and *Saba* the ſmalleſt; theſe two are little better than rocks, though the few inhabitants reſiding here have found ſufficient earth diſtributed to raiſe a ſupport, and ſome tobacco for exportation; this is a commodity common to them all.

The *Dutch* have ſeveral trading companies eſtabliſhed in *Holland*, ſuch as the *East* and *Weſt-Indian*, that of *Surinam*, the *North*, the *Levant*, the *Baltick*, and the *Nova Zembla* and *Greenland* fiſhing companies, all of conſiderable advantage both to the ſtate and particulars.

Though however rich the trade of theſe are, or whatever elſe is tranſacted by private merchants with the other three parts of the world, it is certain, that *that* which the

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East-India company has carried on in all the kingdoms of *Asia*, for little more than a century past, is of a much greater consequence, and infinitely surpasses it, both in profit and reputation. But as I have already given an account of it, in my description of *Asia*, I shall here close my narrative of this nation's commercial transactions.

Concerning the Trade of the NORTH, *and the* BALTICK SEA.

THERE is comprehended under this name, not only what is enclosed within the compass of this sea, but also some cities seated on the rivers which fall into the *Germanick* ocean that are near: And all that are more northwardly, as *Norway*, *Danish*, *Swedish*, or *Muscovitish Lapland*; *Archangel*, *Boronday*, *Siberia*, *Greenland*, and *Nova-Zembla*.

Hamburgh, an imperial and hanseatick city, is the most considerable of all of them situated on the *German* ocean. Here is carried on, not only the whole trade of the *Elbe*, but it is also by means of its merchants, that the greatest parts of the remisses are made, and bills negociated, with all the cities of the north; an advantage that it only shares with *Amsterdam*.

This famous hanseatick city is more than twenty leagues from the *Elbe*'s mouth; though ships go up this river within two or three leagues of it, and are there obliged to lighten, being barred a nearer approach by a bank of sand, with a whole cargo. The goods proper for this place, are some *French* salt, white wine, to the amount of six or seven thousand barrels yearly, and of brandy about four thousand, a little vinegar, cloths, wrought silks, spice, drugs, mercery, prunes, and other dry fruits, with a large quantity of paper. And the goods exported from thence are, grain, wood for ship-building, pipe staves, lattin, and white iron wire made in *Saxony*, and all sorts of copper pots and kettles. Here are also found the many various species of goods that the *North* and *Baltick* produce, though not so cheap, being at second hand. It carries on a great trade with *France* and *Spain* in its own shipping, though much more in foreign bottoms, and its engagements with *Holland*, &c. are already spoken to. I have also described its bank, and should now say something about its coin, that has occasioned such embroils between this state and the crown of *Denmark*; but a nice deduction of the motives to, and particulars of these disputes, would be too prolix for the space I have left, and a curtailed account must be unsatisfactory; I shall therefore excuse adding any thing on this subject.

Bremen on the *Weser* is in good repute for its trade, though much inferior to *Hamburgh*. Large laden vessels can only go within four leagues of the city, and smaller ones to the distance of a league and a half. The imports are much the same here as the last mentioned place, except *French* salt, of which none is consumed. The wood extracted from hence is the best in the *North*, but it is likewise the dearest; and here is also exported wheat, wool, some metals, and *Brunswick* mum, of which that of *Bremen* is nothing inferior.

Denmark, *Sweden*, *Muscovy*, *Poland*, *Courland*, and some provinces of *Lower Germany*, environ on all sides this part of the ocean that forms a sort of great gulf, named the *Baltick* sea, which can only be entered by two passages, the one called the *Belt*, difficult and dangerous, and the other the *Sound*, of which the king of *Denmark* is master, by possessing the fortress of *Kronemburgh*, near *Elsineur*.

This sea has a large number of excellent ports or cities at but a little distance, where a great commerce is carried on; the principal of which are *Lubeck*, *Copenhagen*, *Elsineur*, *Stockholm*, *Rostock*, *Stralsund*, *Stetin*, *Colberg*, *Dantzick*, *Elbing*, *Konigsberg*, *Riga*, *Revel*, *Pernau*, *Narva*, and *Visbourg*, from which places and sea more goods are in general exported and imported, excepting at *Dantzick*, where the consumption is very great, this famous city being as a magazine of all necessaries to *Poland*.

Lubeck, an imperial city, and at the head of the *Hans* towns, seated in *Lower Saxony*, on the river *Traves*, which at ten leagues from thence falls into the *Baltick* sea, has a better trade than *Bremen*, but a great deal worse than *Hamburgh*. Here may sell yearly

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two thouſand laſts of *French* ſalt, which the natives refine, four thouſand barrels, or a thouſand ton of wine, as many hundred barrels of brandy, and one hundred and fifty of vinegar; paper alſo finds a good ſale here; and the *French* beſides ſugar, mercery, and ſome ſilks, the *Engliſh* and *Dutch*, bring their cloths, dying drugs, and pepper, to which theſe latter add nutmegs, mace, and cinnamon. The goods exported are hemp, flax, *Ruſſia* hides, from *Muſcovy*, iron wrought and unwrought, particularly ſhips anchors, wood, grain, and wools. Laden merchant-ſhips can only go to *Travemunde*, a ſmall village, three leagues diſtant from the city, where they are obliged to lighten to the draft of eight feet water, in which condition they may ſwim up quite to *Lubeck*.

Of the Trade of DENMARK.

THE port of *Copenhagen*, capital of the kingdom, is not only the fineſt in the *Baltick*, but one of the moſt convenient and ſafe in all *Europe*; it is alſo here that the chief trade of *Denmark* is tranſacted, though ſome buſineſs is likewiſe done at *Elſineur*; but neither at the one nor the other any thing in compariſon with the negociations of the reſt of this ſea. The goods that ſell beſt in *Denmark*, are *Spaniſh* and *Portugal* ſalt, except their conſumption has been affected by the mine diſcovered at *Oldefloe* in 1730, *French* wines and brandies, paper, gold and ſilver ſtuffs, *Engliſh* and *Dutch* woollens, ſpice, medicinal drugs, and pepper, tallow, hemp, cod, ſtockfiſh, wheat, from the little iſle of *Zealand*, and rye from *Zealand*, are almoſt all the merchandizes ſhipped from hence, the extraction of carpenters wood being excepted. The *Dutch* alſo tranſport from the country of *Jutland*, a quantity of lean horned cattle yearly, which they fatten in their paſtures, and reap therefrom a conſiderable advantage.

After *Copenhagen*, the moſt trading cities of *Denmark* are, *Uſted*, *Chriſtianſtadt*, *Carlſcroon*, *Salſbourgh*, *Carelſhaven*, and particularly *Elſinore*, or *Elſineur*, from which the extracts are, ſome ſmall maſts, deal boards, tar, tallow, beeves and goat-ſkins. The major part of which trade, and indeed that tranſacted with all the places in this kingdom, except the capital, is by way of barter, or the intervention of rix-dollars, brought here by the dealers for that purpoſe.

The other iſles next to *Zeeland*, or *Siæland*, in which *Copenhagen* ſtands, are *Fubnan*, *Laland*, *Langeland*, *Falſter*, *Mune*, *Samſoe*, *Arroe*, *Bornholm*, and *Amack*; of which the firſt is nothing inferior to the principal iſland, either in extent or goodneſs: it abounds in wheat, hogs, lakes, and wood; though it produces nothing for exportation but horſes, the fruits being all conſumed at home.

Laland yields abundance of all ſorts of corn, eſpecially wheat, from whence the metropolis and other parts of the kingdom are ſupplied, beſides which the *Dutch* export a good deal yearly.

Falſter, *Langeland*, and *Mune*, are numbered among the fertile iſlands, and the two firſt yield ſome grain, for annual tranſportation. *Arroe* and *Alſen* abound in anniſeeds, which the natives ordinarily uſe to ſeaſon their victuals, and even mix it with their bread. *Bornholm*, *Samſoe*, and the other iſles, breed cattle, and produce a ſufficiency of corn for the inhabitants, but that of *Amack* deſerves to be examined apart. This little iſland is very near to *Copenhagen*, from whence it is ſeparated only by a ſmall arm of the ſea, which is paſſed by a drawbridge, and this ſpot is the moſt fruitful of any other territory in *Denmark*: It was many years ago given to ſome *Hollanders*, tranſported here to manage the dairy, in making butter and cheeſe for the court; they had great privileges granted them, of which they enjoy ſome to this day, but others have been curtailed, and it is to be feared, that by little and little they will come to be placed on the footing of other ſubjects; the induſtry and diligence of the inhabitants of this iſle have made it, as one may ſay, the kitchen garden of *Copenhagen*, and nothing in the whole kingdom is to be found of the ſort that exceeds what this produces, and has growing here.

Jutland makes the greateſt part of *Denmark*; it is a fertile country, abounding more eſpecially in cattle, but defective in good ports on the ſide of the ocean; nevertheleſs this does not hinder the *Dutch* from making an annual extraction of a large quantity of meagre

meagre cattle, as has been before mentioned. The horſes and hogs are excellent, and very numerous, and the corn ſufficient for the inhabitants. The land is moſt fruitful near the ſea coaſts; and in a word, is the beſt the king of *Denmark* has.

The duchy of *Sleeſwick*, or ſouth *Jutland*, is in general a very good country, the conveniency of its ſituation between two ſeas, the Ocean and the *Baltick*, gives it great advantages for trade, although the conveniencies for tranſportation are not many. It furniſhes its neighbours with wheat, cattle, horſes and fuel wood, beſides what it retains for the natives' uſe.

Holſtein is very abundant and very agreeable; it is perfectly well ſeated for trade, like the preceding, between two ſeas, and has beſides the advantage to be near the *Elbe* and *Hamburgh*, which being a free city, and conſequently rich, is of no ſmall advantage to the territories which the king and duke of *Holſtein* have in its neighbourhood.

Stormar and *Dithmar*, or *Ditmarſh*, are two diſtricts neareſt the *Elbe*; this country is for the moſt part low and rich, of a fat ſoil like many places in *Holland*, and ſimilar to thoſe alſo in its fertility and embelliſhments; theſe countries likewiſe are benefitted by the neighbourhood of *Hamburg*, and the river they lie near.

The country of *Oldenburgh* abounds in cattle, and raiſes a great number of coach horſes, very much ſought after for their colour, which is yellowiſh, though otherwiſe their qualities are not extraordinary.

In general, though *Denmark* be of great extent, it notwithſtanding yields but in ſmall quantities the neceſſaries of life, few products for the merchants, and till lately no manufactures at all; but, to remedy this long continued neglect, and ſtir up the people to an imitation of their induſtrious neighbours, by an ordinance of the king's, of the 28th *November*, 1727, all merchants were prohibited to ſend to *Iceland* any other cloths than thoſe made at *Copenhagen*. There are alſo eſtabliſhed ſome fabricks of linens at *Zwelck*, *Blank*, and *Lubſch*, which are ſufficient to ſupply all the provinces of the kingdom, inſomuch that the chamber of finances and trade forbid, by the king's order in *September* 1728, the entrance of foreign linens. In a council held *February* 1725, it was reſolved to raiſe a tax or impoſt on all the cities, both of *Denmark* and *Norway*, and to employ the produce in eſtabliſhing a fiſhery in *Greenland*.

The thirteenth of *January* 1727, his majeſty interdicted the entry of any foreign goods into the kingdom by the way of *Bremen* and *Lubeck*; and, for a ſtill greater encouragement to trade, the king, in *February* 1730, publiſhed an ordinance to lower the duties on the entry of goods, that the merchants his ſubjects ſhould introduce directly from foreign countries, which however ſhould not take place on thoſe brought into the kingdom by ſtrangers.

In *Auguſt* the ſame year, an edict was proclaimed, by which that monarch enjoined all his trading ſubjects, not to ſend any ſhips to *Portugal* or *Spain*, with a leſs force than eighteen guns, and a proportionable crew, to defend themſelves againſt the *Barbary* corſairs, in caſe of need. And in *January* 1631, *Chriſtian* VI. ſuppreſſed the farm on the cuſtoms on wine, brandy, ſalt, and tobacco, permitting both the *Danes* and *Norwegians* to trade in them.

Concerning the SOUND.

THE paſſage, or ſtraits called the *Sundt*, or *Sound*, ſo famous in all the northern countries, is between the iſle of *Siæland*, and the *terra firma* of *Scania*. On the *Swede*'s ſide is the city of *Helſinburgh*, with a ruined caſtle, between which and *Elſinore* all the ſhips which trade to the *Baltick* paſs and repaſs, ſo that it may juſtly be ſaid, that, after the ſtraits of *Gibraltar*, this is the moſt important and frequented one in *Europe*. The loſs of the province of *Schonen*, which, with the three adjoining, were given to the *Swedes* by treaty in 1658, was very conſiderable to the *Danes*, in regard to this celebrated paſſage, as they were maſters of the one, whilſt they continued poſſeſſors of the other; it is true, that by treaties, the right they had is expreſsly reſerved to them, and, in virtue thereof, they make all ſhips pay the impoſt at paſſing, excepting the *Swedes*, who were excuſed till 1720, when the treaty of *Stockholm*, ſigned

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the 14th of *July*, between the kings of *Denmark* and *Sweden*, re-united and confirmed the ſovereignty of the toll to the firſt of theſe crowns for ever; to which the *Swede* ſhips have always ſince ſubmitted like thoſe of other nations, yet they cannot judge their right to be as firm and ſecure, as if they were maſters of both coaſts, as formerly; for they may have the title as formerly, but not the power to ſupport their claim, in caſe of any diſagreement with the *Swede*, which, whilſt they poſſeſſed the other ſhore, was uncontrollable. The cuſtoms have been various, according as times, and the intereſts of princes, have ſuited, and the levying them has given birth to many diſputes, too long to be recited here; however, I ſhall juſt mention the ſuppoſed origin of this toll, which, it is aſſerted, took riſe from a general conſent of merchants trading to the *Baltick*, readily to contribute a ſmall ſum for the raiſing and ſupport of ſome lights on the coaſt, to ſerve, in dark and tempeſtuous nights, as guides to the diſconſolate ſailors: By this means the paſſage of the *Sound* ſoon became frequented, to the entire neglect and diſuſe of the *Great Belt*. But as many diſputed the payment of the aforeſaid trifling contribution, and nothing had been regulated to decide the difference that ought to be made in the various ſizes and burthens of the ſhips ſubject to its payments, the *Danes* began in ſucceſſion of time to conſtitute themſelves maſters of the affair, and to exact more or leſs, according to the force or weakneſs of thoſe with whom they had to deal, or proportionably to their ſituation with the princes or ſtates to which the ſhips belonged; which induced the emperor *Charles* V. to fix the toll for his ſubjects of the ſeventeen provinces, by a treaty concluded with the king of *Denmark*, and ſigned at *Spire* on the *Rhine*, at two nobles, a gold coin valued at ſix ſhillings and eight pence *Engliſh*, for each ſhip of two hundred tons, or under, on entering or coming out of the *Sound*, and for all ſhips above two hundred tons, three. This treaty remained in force, till the *Dutch* ſhook off the *Spaniſh* yoke; but as their contentions with that crown expoſed them to the impoſitions of the *Danes*, theſe laſt taking advantage of the conjuncture, raiſed this tax to an exceſſive height, which abuſe the *Dutch* had not leiſure to think of redreſſing, at a juncture when their wars and troubles engaged their whole attention; however, in the year 1600, they combined with the *Lubeckers*, jointly to oppoſe ſo exorbitant a duty, as was equally laid on the ſubjects; from which time the *Dutch* paid more or leſs, according to their good or bad fortune; but in general they paid but little. *Denmark* and the *United Provinces*, as ſovereigns, made the firſt treaty about this toll, as Mr. *Savary* ſays, in 1647, by which they ſubmitted to pay a certain ſum for each veſſel paſſing the *Sound*; and as this treaty was only for forty years, it conſequently expired in 1687, when a proviſional one was concluded, according to the ſaid author, for four years longer; in the expectation of adjuſting at leiſure, a more durable and ſolemn agreement of the many diſputes ſubſiſting between the contracting powers about this and ſeveral other affairs. Mr. *Jean Pierre Ricard*, in his book intitled, *Le Negoce d'Amſterdam*, printed in 1772, ſays, p. 435, that the above mentioned firſt treaty was concluded on the thirteenth of *Auguſt* 1645, and renewed for twenty years, the fifteenth of *June* 1701, with a regulation what ſhips and ſorts of goods belonging to that nation, are to pay *Sound* duty. *La Martiniere* is alſo agreed in the year, and adds, that it was likewiſe adjuſted by this treaty, that the ſubjects of the *United Provinces* ſhould pay toll at the rate of four *per cent.* on all merchandizes, which with the complaiſance of our king *James* I. in favour of the *Danes*, to the produce of his own ſubjects, out of regard to the princeſs of *Denmark*, whom he had married, confirmed that king's uſurped title, to what was otherwiſe precarious; and as time and treaties have now rendered it a ſort of due, I ſhall conſider it in this light, and give an account of it on the footing it is at preſent

The *Engliſh* treaties with the crown of *Denmark* are founded on thoſe the *Dutch* have made with it; the firſt in 1667, but this ſpeaks nothing of the *Sound*, ſo the ſubſequent one in 1670, is that wherein the conceſſion of the paſſage duty is made; it contains forty-two articles, expreſſing, that a perfect peace and friendſhip ſhall commence and be eſtabliſhed between the two crowns; of which neither ſhall conſent to any thing prejudicial to the other. That they ſhall not aſſiſt each other's enemies, if aggreſſors, but *England* to aſſiſt *Denmark* if invaded. Each party to be comprehended in any treaty made with others, and a freedom of trade to be carried on between the two kingdoms; *Engliſh* not to come to prohibited ports without licence, or ſtreſs of weather, nor the *Danes* to any of the *Britiſh* colonies. *Danes* may import all things of their own growth

or

or manufacture, and ſuch as come from any part of the river *Elbe*, into *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*; and the *Engliſh* have the ſame liberty for introducing all the products of his *Britannick* majeſty's dominions into any part of *Denmark* or *Norway*, except ports prohibited; though in caſe any ſtrangers have hereafter liberty to bring all ſorts of goods into prohibited ports, both parties reſpectively ſhall have the ſame privilege. Neither to pay any greater duties than other ſtrangers, excepting the *Swedes* in *Denmark*. Both nations have leave to bring all goods into any port, where he is not bound, nor, being forced in, obliged to unlade or ſell any part of his goods. Though prohibited timber be laden on an *Engliſh* ſhip, ſhe ſhall not be ſearched after it is aboard, nor ſhall the ſhip, or any *Britiſh* ſubject, be arreſted or moleſted for it, &c. *Engliſh* ſhips paſſing the *Sound*, to have the benefit of deferring payment of the cuſtom till their return, on bringing with them certificates under the ſeal of their proper officers, teſtifying that the ſhips belong to *Britiſh* ſubjects, and likewiſe that before their paſſage they give ſecurity to pay it at their return, and if they ſhall not return, in three months at fartheſt. Goods landed at *Elſinore*, with an intention to tranſport them elſewhere, ſhall pay no duties but what the *Dutch*, or any other ſtrangers, pay. *Britiſh* ſhips and ſubjects to be diſpatched immediately on their arrival at *Elſinore*, without a preference to any other nation, except the inhabitants of certain places, who have anciently held a privilege to that purpoſe, and ſtill do. The ſubject of either prince dying in the other's dominions, ſhall have his eſtate preſerved for the uſe of the right heir, &c. The ſubjects of either of the confederates may trade with enemies of the other, unleſs in beſieged places, or with contraband goods. A merchant may freely reſide where he trades, and duties only to be paid according to printed tariffes. *Engliſh* ſhips trading to *Norway* ſhall be re-meaſured, that thus commerce may be better regulated than hitherto. That the freedom of navigation during the war, which either party may have with any other, may be obſerved, paſſports and certificates ſhall be given to the allies' ſhips, and the ſhip bearing ſuch certificate ſhall not be ſearched, on producing it. *Engliſh* ſhips paſſing by *Gluckſtadt*, and other places ſubject to the king of *Denmark* on the *Elbe*, ſhall be free from all cuſtoms and ſearch. Any injury done to either party's ſubjects in the other's territories, ſhall be puniſhed according to the laws of the country. No ſhips, or goods laden on ſhips, belonging to either party, ſhall be adjudged prize, but by due form of law. Juſtice to be adminiſtered according to the laws of each country reſpectively. In caſe of ſhipwreck, the goods, &c. ſhall be preſerved for the owners of ſhips. Commanders of ſhips, goods, &c. not to be arreſted or ſeiſed, but for the defence of the kingdom, and in caſes of debt. Merchants, mariners, &c. to have the liberty of wearing, or carrying arms. Ships ſteering the ſame courſe, ſhall have the benefit of each other's convoys. Pirates ſhall not be protected by either party. The ſubjects of either party ſhall have free acceſs at all times to each other's ports; but men of war not to exceed ſix in number, except forced in, and then to give notice to the magiſtrate. Neither ſubjects ſhall take letters of mart from any prince or ſtate in war with the other. Ships taken in port by a third party ſhall be reſtored, and ſeamen taken on board any prize, that are the ſubjects of either crown, ſhall be ſet free. If a ſhip laden with prohibited goods is taken, no bulk ſhall be broken till an inventory be made in the admiralty. No men of war to injure the ſubjects of the other prince; and in caſe they do, they ſhall be liable to make ſatisfaction, as it ſhall be adjudged on trial in the courts of admiralty, or by commiſſioners appointed by the contracting kings reſpectively. Sentence concerning prizes, ſhall be given according to juſtice, and upon complaint of any ſentence, the cauſe ſhall be re-heard. No goods ſhall be ſold before ſentence but by mutual conſent, and to prevent periſhing. Conſuls to be appointed. No private injury to break this treaty, nor repriſals to be granted, but upon denial or delay of juſtice. The *Engliſh* to enjoy all privileges enjoyed by any ſtrangers in *Denmark*, the *Swedes* only excepted. Former treaties, not contrary to this, confirmed, and the ratifications to be exchanged within three months.

The afore-mentioned treaty, made between the *Danes* and the *Dutch*, under the 15th of *June*, 1701, for twenty years, and another between *Denmark* and *France*, dated at *Copenhagen*, the 23d of *Auguſt*, 1742, for fifteen years, being much the ſame in ſubſtance as the preceding with us, I omit giving the particulars of them, for fear of incurring the cenſure of prolixity; but ſhall proceed to communicate the rules for ſtriking to the caſtle at *Cronenburg*, near *Elſinore*:

I.

Ships from the north, as ſoon as they get the higheſt church ſpire, (*N. B.* It is blown down, and the ſteeple covered with boards) and the northernmoſt ſteeple in *Cronenburg* to bear in one S. W. and by W. muſt lower their top-gallant or topſails, and continue ſo until they are paſt the caſtle, and have the two northernmoſt ſteeples of *Cronenburg* to bear in one W. and by N. and then may again hoiſt them.

II.

Ships from the ſouth muſt have lowered before they get the two north ſteeples of *Cronenburg* W. and by N. and continue ſo until the church ſpire and north ſteeple of the caſtle bear in one S. W. and by W. They who neglect in theſe two articles, may be fired at from the caſtle.

III.

Such ſhips as carry ſtanding and flying top-gallant ſails ſhall lower them down to the cap, and if they have but one top-gallant ſail, muſt at the ſame time lower their fore-top ſail half maſt down; if no top-gallant ſails, then both topſails half maſt down. All veſſels who have no caps, muſt lower their top-ſails entirely down. Ships who have only low ſails are exempted from lowering.

IV.

Ships turning to windward, with a ſcant or little wind, and the current ſo ſtrong againſt them that it would force them aſtern in caſe they lower, then it is not required, but on a flag being hoiſted from the caſtle, are excuſed, and may do their beſt.

V.

In caſe a ſhip is fired at from the caſtle, and the maſter and people will make oath that he lowered, as in the firſt and ſecond article, or could not do it to prevent driving aſtern by wind or current, he is free from paying the ſhot; but if his people refuſe to take ſuch oath, he muſt pay. If the maſter ſails without paying the perſon who clears him at the cuſtom-houſe, he muſt pay the money, when it is proved who the maſter was. Charge one guinea; to the boat one ſhilling.

The 9th of *April*, 1687, the king iſſued a placard, ordering the following fees to be paid at the *Sound*.

	Rix-dollars.
To the director of the cuſtoms	½
To the four chamberlains	1
To the ſeal preſſer, for ſtamped paper, and his trouble	½
To the toll inſpector, for himſelf and three boatmen	1

By another placard of *June* 15, 1701

	Rix-dollars.
To the director of the cuſtoms	½
To the four chamberlains	1
To the ſeal preſſer, for ſtamped paper, and his trouble	½

The tranſlator extorts eight ſtivers for each cocket.

Such of the above fees as are now taken, ſome of the commiſſioners charge in crown money, which is apprehended to be an abuſe, as they ought only to be charged in current money.

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The following are the *Sound* duties on ſuch goods as are commonly carried from, or brought to, *England*, which I thought would be ſufficiently ſatisfactory to my reader, without ſwelling the account, by an amplification of what all other nations pay on the commodities that compoſe their trade.

	Rix.	Sti.
Ale or beer, the 8 hogſheads, at 4½	0	36
Alegar	0	36
Allum, the ſchippont	0	12
Almonds, the 100lb.	0	9
Apples, the laſt of 12 barrels	0	12
Apothecaries' drugs, the lieſpond, valued at 36 rix-dollars	0	18
Anniſeeds, the 100lb.	0	9
Antimony, the ſchippont	0	12
Anchor and locks the ſchocks of 60	1	0
Argol, the ſchippont	0	6
Arſenick, ditto	0	12
Aſhes, weed, the laſt of 12 barrels, or 12 ſchippont	0	12
Pot, ditto, ditto,	1	0
Auri pigmentum, the 100lb.	0	9
Bacon, the ſchippont	0	6
Balks, great, of oak, the piece	0	3
Fir, 4 ditto	0	6
Small ditto, 20 ditto	0	15
Bays, the ſingle piece	0	3
Double	0	6
Beef, ſalted, the laſt of 12 barrels	0	36
Books, printed, the 100lb. valued at 36 rix-dollars	0	18
Braſs, or braſs wire, the ſchippont	0	24
Wrought, the 100lb. valued at 36 rix-dollars	0	18
Brimſtone, the laſt of 12 ſchippont	1	0
Brandy, *French* or *Spaniſh*, the hogſhead	0	24
Corn, the barrel	0	6
Rheniſh, the auln	0	24
Bay berries, the 200lb.	0	9
Biſcuit, or bread of wheat, the 4 barrels	0	6
Rye	0	4
Butter, the barrel	0	5
Brazil wood, the 500lb.	0	15
Briſtles, the ſchippont, valued at 36 rix-dollars	0	18
Cables, cordage, or cable yarn, the ſchippont	0	6
Calicoes, the 8 pieces	0	15
Capers, the pipe, or two hogſheads	0	18
Cards, for playing, or for wool, the 10 dozen	0	6
Copper, the ſchippont	0	24
Wrought, the 100lb. valued at 32 rix-dollars	0	6
Cheeſe, the ſchippont	0	4
Cork, the 30 bundles	0	36
Copperas, calamin, or cremor tartari, the ſchippont	0	6
Cotton wool, the 100lb.	0	18
Cardamoms, cinnamon, cloves, or cochineal, the 100lb.	0	36
Corn, barley the laſt of 20 barrels	0	24
Beans, peaſe, oats, or buck-wheat, the laſt of 12 barrels	0	12
Malt, the laſt of 20 ditto	0	18
Rye, ditto 20	0	12
Wheat, ditto 20	1	0
Coriander and currants, the 200	0	9
Caſques, the 50 pieces	0	6
Cloth, of ſilk, the piece	0	2

Fine

	Rix.	Sti.
Fine, or ſhort cloths, or double dozens, the two pieces	0	9
Coarſe or long cloths, or dozens, the 4 pieces	0	9
Canvas, or cambricks, the 4 pieces	0	15
Camlet, the 4 pieces	0	10
Camels' hair, the 25lb.	0	15
Calamancoes, the 8 pieces	0	10
Campeachy wood, the 500lb.	0	18
Carraway ſeeds, the 100lb.	0	9
Canary ſeed, the caſk	0	6
Cheſnuts, the 36 ſacks	0	36
Cyder, the hogſhead	0	12
Cavear, the ſchippont, valued at 18 rix-dollars	0	9
Coffee, the 100lb.	0	24
Clockwork, the 100lb. valued at 36 rix-dollars	0	18
Crooked wood, or timber, 25 pieces		
Deals, of oak or fir, above 20 feet the ſchock	1	0
Carlſhamn deals, under 20 feet	0	24
Pruſſia	0	36
Common, 10 to 14 feet the 1000	0	36
Diaper, or drilling, the 20 pieces	0	30
Dates, the 100lb.	0	9
Damaſk, of ſilk, the piece	0	12
Linen, 4 pieces	0	10
Woollen, 8 pieces	0	10
Druggets, 2 pieces	0	9
Down, the ſchippont	0	36
Eels, the laſt, of 12 barrels	0	30
Elephants' teeth, the piece	0	36
Fiſh, cod, the laſt, of 12 barrels	0	12
Stock, the laſt, 12 ſchippont, or 1000 fiſh	0	30
Salmon, the barrel	0	5
Salted herrings, ditto	0	2
Red ditto, the laſts of 20 ſtraes, or 20,000	0	12
Feathers, coarſe, the ſchippont	0	6
Flannels, eight pieces of 25 ells each	0	10
Flax dreſſed, the ſchippont	0	30
undreſſed, as fine clean *Narva*, *Maulenburgh*, *Heilin*, *Eſtmiſch*, *Podolick*, *Rakitzker*, and *Pater-noſter*, the 4 ſchippont	1	0
coarſe, half clean, *Farken*, *Raſſen*, *Courland*, *Pruſſia*, *Raſſets*, *Memels*, *Marienburgh*, the 6 ſchippont	1	0
Tow, the 5 ſchippont	0	18
Figs, the 18 baſkets, 800lb.	0	18
Fernambuck wood, 1000lb.	0	30
Flounders, dry, 20,000	0	12
Frieze, the piece	0	6
Flour of wheat, 200lb.	0	9
Barley, or rye, the laſt of 12 barrels	0	12
Gauls, or gum, the 200lb.	0	9
Gadza, 12	0	30
Glaſs for windows, *Engliſh*, *French*, *Lubeck*, and *Dantzick*, the 8 cheſts	0	30
Venice, drinking ditto, the cheſt	0	9
Bottles, the ton, 4 hhds. and 30 ſchocks	0	30
2 Pipes	0	12
Quart bottles, 100 doz. 50 rix-dollars	0	24
Grains of Guinea, 50lb.	0	15
Ginger 100lb.	0	12
Green 50lb.	0	12
Gun-powder, 100lb.	0	
Gloves, *Pruſſia*, or *Courland*, 250 pair	0	
	Leather	

	Rix.	Sti.
Leather, 1 doz. value 2 rix-dollars	1	0
Hats, felt, the caſk	0	12
Beaver, the doz. value 48 rix-dollars	0	24
Caſtor 24	0	12
Honey, the hogſhead	0	7½
Hops, the ſchippont	0	6
Horſes, the pair	0	36
Hair, camels' or coneys', the 50lb.	0	30
Hemp, the ſchippont	0	8
Tow, 10 ditto	0	36
Haberdaſhery ware, 100lb. valued at 36 rix-dollars	0	18
Hides, elks, harts, bucks, or *Ruſſia*, the decker	0	9
Salted ditto	0	6
Dry, the 5 ditto	0	18
Ruſſia, the ſchippont	0	36
Handſpokes, the 500	0	8
Iron, wire, or pans, the 100lb.	0	4
Stoves, plates, or pots, the ſchippont	0	6
Bars, bats, bolts, hoops, anchors, and guns, the ſchippont	0	4
Wrought, 100lb. valued at 24 rix-dollars	0	12
Old, the ſchippont	0	3
Oſtermunds, the ſchippont	0	2
Indigo, the 100lb.	0	36
Iſinglaſs, the 100lb.	0	6
Juniper berries, 200lb.	0	9
Kerſies, the 8 pieces	0	10
Lace, ſilk, or ferret, the 4lb.	0	10
Thread, wool, cotton, hair, the 10lb.	0	6
Gold and ſilver, the pound	0	5
Lemons, the 12 cheſts, or 36000	0	24
Pickled, the pipe, or 2 hogſheads	0	18
Linſeed, the laſt, of 24 barrels	0	36
Lignum vitæ, the 100lb.	0	9
Leather, *Ruſſia*, or *Scotch*, the decker	0	9
Spaniſh, *Cordovan*, *Turkey*, and buff ditto	0	6
Sems, the 10 decker	0	36
Baſanes, ditto	0	18
Tanned, or ſole, 100lb.	0	9
Alumed, or white, 500 pieces	0	18
Linen, calicoes, the 16 pieces	0	30
Flax, 20 ditto	0	30
Holland, *Sileſia*, and *Weſtphalia*, the 4 pieces	0	10
Tow, linen, *Crocus*, *Dantzick* tow, ditto the 40 pieces	0	30
Hemp, black tow 80 pieces	0	30
Canvas, 8 ditto	0	30
Damaſks, 12 ditto	0	30
Drilling, 20 pieces, or 500 arſhins	0	30
From *Peterſburgh*, all ſorts, 40 pieces or 2000 arſhins	0	30
Lead, the fodder, ton, or 6 ſchippont	0	24
Shot, the 100lb.	0	4
Red or white, the 100lb.	0	2
Logwood, the 800lb.	0	30
Maſt, 15 palms, and upwards, the pieces	0	24
Small	0	8
For boats, the ſchock	1	24
Muſtard ſeed, the laſt of 12 barrels	0	30
Mace, 50lb.	0	18
Mats, from *Peterſburgh*, the 1000	0	15
Mohair, 50lb.	0	30

Nutmegs,

	Rix.	Sti.
Nutmegs, 50lb.	0	18
Nuts, the laſt of 12 barrels, or ſacks	0	12
Nails, *Hollands* and *Lubecks*, the centner	0	4
Tree nails, for ſhips, the 40,000	0	36
Oars, great, the ſchock	0	12
Small ditto	0	8
Oil, olive of *Seville*, or *Portugal*, the pipe	0	36
Rape, lin, hemp, the laſt of 8 aulns	0	36
Train, the laſt of 8 hogſheads or 12 barrels	0	36
Olibanum, the 100lb.	0	9
Oranges, 12 cheſts, or 3600	0	24
Olives, the pipe or 2 hogſheads	0	18
Paper, 8 bales, or 80 reams	0	30
Pins, 50 dozens	0	30
Pitch, great band, the laſt of 12 barrels	0	18
Small	0	9
Plates of tin, the 4 caſks, or ſchippont	0	12
Prunes, the 400lb.	0	9
Prunellos, the 100lb.	0	9
Pepper, the 100lb.	0	12
Pewter, the ſchippont	0	24
Pladding, the 1000 ells, or 40 pieces	0	30
Quickſilver, the 50lb.	0	36
Rape ſeed, the laſt of 24 barrels	0	36
Raſhes, the 12 pieces	0	15
Ribbons of ſilk, or ferrets the 4lb.	0	10
Gold and ſilver, 2lb.	0	10
Rice, the 200lb.	0	9
Roſin, the ſchippont	0	6
Raiſins, the 400lb. or 36 baſkets	0	36
Rhubarb, the 25lb.	0	9
Rickers, the ſchippont	0	12
Saffron, the 2lb.	0	9
Salt, *Spaniſh*, *French*, and *Scotch*, the laſt of 18 barrels, or 8 buſhels	0	24
Lyneburg, the laſt, or 12 barrels	0	36
Saltpetre, the ſchippont	0	6
Shumack, 400lb.	0	9
Spars, great, the 25 pieces	0	36
Small, the 1000	0	16
Says, double, the 2 pieces	0	9
Single, or *Engliſh*, 4 pieces	0	6
Sail cloth, 8 ditto	0	30
Sattin, 2 ditto	0	9
Serge, 12 ditto	0	15
Soap, white, the 100lb.	0	9
Green, the laſt of 12 barrels	0	36
Shag, with thread, 2 pieces	0	9
Starch, the 300lb.	0	8
Steel, the 100lb.	0	4
Silk, ſewing, ferret, wrought lace, 4lb.	0	10
Raw, the 100lb.	0	30
Stuffs, 4 pieces	0	15
with gold and ſilver, 1 ditto	0	18
Skins, beaver, the 5 decker	0	24
Otter, 1 ditto	0	6
Ruſſia, dry, wolf and fox, 5 deckers	0	18
Goat, 20 ditto	0	36
Skins, calf, 10 ditto	0	12
Cat and ſheep, 500 pieces	0	18
Black rabbits or lamb, 1000 ditto	0	18

	Rix.	Sti.
Grey rabbits' or kid, 2000	0	18
Martens, 40	0	30
Hare, a bale, valued at 72 rixd.	0	36
Staves, pipe, hogſhead, and barrel, the great hund. of 48 ſchocks	0	30
Stones, Poland, 1000 feet, or 500 ells	0	30
Sturgeon, the laſt of 12 barrels	1	12
Stockings of ſilk, 1 doz. or 12lb.	0	30
Kerſey, woollen or worſted, for children, 100 pair	0	30
Worſted, floret, ſayette, 50 pair	0	30
Woollen for children, 200 pair	0	30
Succad, 50lb.	0	12
Sarſaparilla, 50lb.	0	18
Sugar, candy, or confectionary, the 100lb.	0	18
Loaves, powder, Muſcavado, 200	0	18
Stuffs, woollen, 8 pieces	0	12
Sword blades, 50	0	12
Hilts, 50	0	18
Sweet wood, 100lb.	0	9
Tallow, the ſchippont	0	6
Terras, the laſt, 6 ſchipp. or 12 barrels	0	36
Tar, great band, the laſt of 12 barrels	0	18
Small	0	9
Thread, white and coloured, 50lb.	0	30
Gold and ſilver, 1lb.	0	5
Tin, the ſchippont	0	24
Tobacco, 100lb.	0	9
Treacle, a pipe, or 2 hogſheads	0	36
Turpentine, the ſchippont	0	6
Verdigris, the 100lb.	0	9
Vermillion, the 100lb.	0	36
Velvet, fine, the piece	0	9
with thread, the 2 pieces	0	9
Vinegar, of wine, the hogſhead	0	12
Beer, ale, or cyder, 2 hogſheads	0	9
Wax, the ſchippont	0	36
Wire, iron or braſs, the ſchippont	0	24
Steel, the 100lb.	0	24
Gold and ſilver the lb.	0	5
Wool, beaver, the 50lb.	1	0
Spaniſh, or fine, the 4 ſchipp.	0	36
Coarſe, or *Scotch*, 6	0	30
Flock, or cutting wool, 2 ſchipp.	0	9
Scotch, ſhirts, 50 pieces	0	15
Shifts, 8 pieces	0	10
Wood, ſhovels, the 10 ſchocks	0	9
Diſhes or trays, 5 ſchocks	0	9
Plates, ditto	9	2
Nails, the 20,000	0	18
Wine, *Bourdeaux*, the ton, or 4 hogſheads, at 52 rixd.	1	36
Picardin, Hoogland, Muſcat, and Frontinac, the 2 hogſheads	1	0
Spaniſh, or *Portugueſe*, the pipe	1	24
Italian and *Levant*, ditto	2	0
Rheniſh, the auln	0	40
Wainſcot, boards, the ſchock	0	24
Yarn, cotton, 50lb.	0	36
Linen, the ſchipp. or 40 ſch.	0	36
Tow, the 4 ſchipponts	0	36
Sail, 1 ſchipp.	0	36
All ſorts of woollen, the 50lb.	0	36

I ſhould

I ſhould here have added to the preceding an account of the cuſtoms on goods in *Denmark*, but I omit inſerting them as I have thoſe payable in all other kingdoms, to avoid ſwelling the work to too great a bulk; however, I ſhall give my reader a liſt of the commodities prohibited by his *Daniſh* majeſty, and note ſome other particulars, neceſſary to the information of ſuch perſons as are concerned in that trade.

Brimſtone is forbid importation by a placart of 29 *December*, 1727; and buckram to be brought into *Copenhagen* and the iſland of *Siæland*, by order from the chamber of finances, dated 10 *Sept.* 1728. Cloth, corn, and earthen ware of all ſorts, are prohibited by a placart of 25 *Feb.* 1717; dried fiſh, or ſalt cod, from foreign parts, prohibited by a placart of 23 *March*, 1729; flannel, and iron in bars, prohibited by a placart of 8 *Sept.* 1730, but allowed on Oplag, which is a privilege granted to *Copenhagen* and *Elſinore*, where all foreign goods may be landed and exported duty free within a year, for exportation; kerſies forbid to be imported; oil of linſeed, hemp, and rape ſeed, prohibited by a placart of 22 *Nov.* 1704; mohair twiſted, forbid by a placart of 18 *July*, 1708; woollen ſtuffs of all kinds, and ſtockings, prohibited; brandy, ſalt, tobacco, and wine, may not be brought into any port in *Denmark* but *Copenhagen:* wool cards, not importable into *Siæland* by a placart of 15 *Sept.* 1727, but admitted any where elſe.

To the port charges before-mentioned, payable in the *Sound*, ſhould be added:

		Laden	in Bal.
Light money for ſhip and cargo, in crowns	rixd.	5 3	2 25½
Paſs, ſeal, writing money, and fees		2 12	2 12
Guard ſhip both ways, 4 ſti. each time			
Britiſh poor upwards of 24 ſti.			
Commiſſion		0 24	0 24

Add 3 ſti. on each rixd. crowns, to make it current money, and obſerve that in this and all the preceding duties, 48 ſtivers make the rix-dollar.

N. B. All maſters are allowed 4 *per cent.* out of the duties paid on their cargoes both upwards and downwards.

At *Copenhagen* a bank was eſtabliſhed a few years ago, whoſe notes are current through all *Denmark*; and the king's orders, the 21ſt of *March*, 1705, concerning ſtranded ſhips and goods, are very excellent, though they have not been ſo well obſerved lately as they ſhould be in *Jutland*, where ⅓ ſalvage has been recovered, in direct contradiction to the aforeſaid ordinance; but in *Norway* a better regard is paid to it.

Beſides the *Sound*, the *Baltick* has an entrance by the great and ſmall *Belt*; the former being a ſafe paſſage, when well known, for large ſhips, which pay the duties thereof at *Nybourg* in the iſle of *Fuhnen*, where the *Danes* have a fortification, oppoſite to *Korſoer* the ferry place in *Siæland*, and where all paſſengers for *Jutland*, *Holſtein*, &c. from *Copenhagen* land.

The *Little Belt* is at *Frederica* in *Jutland*, where ſmall ſhips can only paſs, and muſt pay *Sound* duties, and *Sophia Odde* in *Fuhnen*, both places being fortified. And as *Norway* is ſubject to his *Daniſh* majeſty, I ſhall now treat of it, though it makes a break in my propoſed method of deſcribing the trade of the nations bordering on the *Baltick* all together.

Of the Trade of NORWAY.

THIS kingdom is ancient, and was governed by its own princes till 1397, when it became a province of *Denmark*. Its northern borders at *Wardhuus*, lie in the lat. of 70 deg. 50 min. and its ſouth-eaſt at *Frederichſhald* in 59 deg. 20 min. its ſouth-weſt limits being the *Naze*, in 57 deg. 50 min. and the inland frontiers are in many places ſeparated from *Sweden* by a range of mountains, which continue to the north-ſea. The country is very barren, not producing a ſufficiency either of corn or cattle for the inhabitants

habitants ſupport, although it is in general very thinly peopled, proportionate to its vaſt extent, containing only two hundred ninety-one pariſhes, with nine hundred thirty-nine churches and chapels of eaſe; it differs from all other of his *Daniſh* majeſty's dominions, in producing many more commodities for exportation than they all put together; its natives being active, laborious, induſtrious, and honeſt.

Copper is one of its principal products, and of this the chief works are at *Rouaas*, *Silboc*, *Quikne*, *Meldahl*, or *Lyckens*, *Faadahl*, and *Aardahl*. The firſt of theſe mines yields about three hundred and fifty tons yearly, on which the king hath two rix-dollars *per* ton exciſe, a tenth in kind, and a duty on exportation of 8*l.* 15*s.* *per* ton, which brings near one-fifth of its value into the revenue.

It is moſtly ſhipped for *Holland*, and the proprietors of this mine have it divided into one hundred and ſeventy-two ſhares, each worth about 500*l.* ſterling, as in a medium of twenty years paſt, it hath yielded twenty *per cent.* annually, after having been worked about one hundred and ten years. It lies about one hundred and eight *Engliſh* miles E. S. E. from *Drontheim*.

Quickne mine is more ancient than this now mentioned, lying three hundred and ſixty miles to the S. W. of it, and produces about fifty tons yearly.

Meldahl is the third, and has been wrought with various ſucceſs, having ſometimes rendered the proprietor fifty *per cent.* and at others nothing: The medium quantity is computed to be near fifty tons yearly.

Silboc had been given over for fifty years, but wrought again for fifteen paſt by the boors; is two hundred and forty miles from *Drontheim*.

Faadahl hath been wrought about three years, though it had been given over for ſeveral before; it now affords great hopes of being the ſecond mine in *Norway*, and is about ſix hundred miles W. from *Drontheim*.

Aardahl, eighty miles S. S. E. from *Bergens* was rented by the *Engliſh* Charitable Corporation about the year 1731; but whether through the ſtubbornneſs of the ore, ignorance of the people ſent over, ſome iniquity of the managers, or all together, ſeveral thouſand pounds were ſunk, and after one or two cargoes had been ſhipped for *Newcaſtle*, the company ſtopped payment, and the working the mine has been ever ſince diſcontinued. About three millions *Wincheſter* buſhels of charcoal, and many thouſand fathoms of billet wood, are yearly conſumed at the ſeveral different melting-houſes, which latter beginning to grow ſcarce, makes it probable that the drain of a few years more, will oblige the artificers to have recourſe to *Britain* for a ſupply of her mineral coal.

The five laſt mines are exempted from any payment to the revenue on account of their property, and in that of *Quickne* is a well, whoſe water turns iron into copper in three years ſoaking. At *Koningsburgh*, four miles above *Stromſoe*, are alſo mines of ſilver, which, in *May*, 1731, were let out to farm, after a prohibition to all ſtrangers had been iſſued in the preceding *February*, not to take any intereſt therein. And at *Drontheim* is a pearl fiſhery, whoſe revenue the king granted to the queen in the ſaid year. Its other productions are iron, pitch, tar, fiſh, ſkins, tallow, butter, aſhes, and above all, maſts, boards, and timber.

About the year 1738, an allum work was erected near *Chriſtiana*, where is an inexhauſtible rock of ſlate, which is burnt into aſhes, and theſe being ſteeped in water, and afterwards boiled, produce allum, though my author is uncertain whether any urine or kelp is uſed in the operation. Carraways alſo grow very plentifully in this country, and large parcels of them are annually exported. Of cryſtal a good deal may be got a few miles above *Chriſtiana*, but a ſample of it having been ſent here to *London*, its quality was diſeſteemed. In *Iceland* is the famous volcano *Hecla*, from whoſe mountain great quantities of brimſtone are procured, which occaſions this commodity to be prohibited importation here, and the wool of this iſland is very fine and long; it was peopled from *Norway* in about 950, is governed by a grand bailiff, hath two biſhops, and thirty-ſeven pariſhes.

The imports are ſpice, wine, brandy, vinegar, cheeſe, tobacco, woollens of all ſorts, ſalt, beer, bottles, ſalt beef, black lead, braſs, buckrams, butter, callicoes white and painted, candles, caps, ſilk, and worſted, canvas, coals, copperas, cork, coriander ſeed, cotton, coverlets, currants, cyder, dimity, dry fiſh, corn, and flour, glaſs, glue, gunpowder, hats, herrings, indigo, lead, leather, linen, mead, muſtard ſeed, mercery, nuts,

pewter, quickſilver, raiſins, rice, ſaffron, ſalmon, ſteel, ſtockings, ſugar, ſweetmeats, tea, tin, ſilks, verdigris, vitriol, wax, wire, and many other ſmall commodities too numerous to be inſerted.

About twelve years ago, *Joachim Friederic Baron Beurt*, a *Bohemian*, erected as director general, at the king's expence, a ſalt work at *Areſund*, near the *Færder* iſland, with a great pile of buildings; and the water there being much freſher than in the north ſea, is pumped up to the top of the grader houſe, from whence it is conveyed by a great number of ſpouts, and falls upon many hurdles, with the bark taken off, in order to diſſipate the freſh particles of the water, and prepare the remainder for the pan, to which the houſe being left open on all ſides, that the air may have a free paſſage, is intended to contribute, and by this method they endeavour to imitate the ſalt of *France* and *Portugal*, though the quality is much inferior, and will not keep in damp places.

This kingdom has many good ports, but the following ones only are appointed for the landing or lading merchandize, from or to foreign parts, or thoſe of the king's other dominions, whoſe trade I ſhall briefly particularize, having already ſpoke of it in general.

Ahrendal. The uſual exports of this place are ſhort timber, and a few coarſe ſawn deals.

Bergen was once a firſt rate hans-town, and the ſeat of a biſhop and grand baily, though its trade has for ſome time gone very much to decay; at preſent its principal exports are tar, ordinary nine or ten feet deals, ſalt cod, ſtockfiſh, herrings, and ſalmon; here all ſorts of corn may be imported, on paying a cuſtom of twelve ſtivers ſpecie *per* barrel.

Chriſtiana is a city about a hundred and thirty-ſeven years old, the reſidence of a viceroy, biſhop, grand bailiff, and is the high court of *Norway*; from hence are ſhipped the greateſt quantity of the beſt deals in this country; and beſides it has an allum, and a ſtuff manufacture.

Chriſtianſand, built about an hundred and twenty years ago, is the ſeat of a biſhop, and grand bailiff; its chief exportation timber, and a few deals moſtly ill ſawn.

Chriſtianſund was called *Faarſund* until 1732, when the late king gave it its preſent name; its yearly exports are about two thouſand barrels of tar, ſome bad pitch, of which they have little in *Norway*, ſtockfiſh, 10,000 barrels of cod and ling, 48,000 barrels of herrings, ſome few deals, train oil, and ſalmon.

Drammen is a general name for *Bragnees*, *Copperwyk*, and *Stromſoe*; it exports great quantities of deals and timber. It lies about four miles diſtant from *Koningsberg*, where the ſilver mines are, and by a placart, dated *May* the 4th, 1706, all ſhips going to *Drammen* in ballaſt, are directed to caſt it out near the cuſtom houſe, for preſervation of the ground whereon it is built.

Drontheim, called alſo *Trundheim*, is an ancient city, and was formerly the ſeat of the *Norway* kings; though now become the reſidence of a grand bailiff, and biſhop, whoſe cathedral is the moſt magnificent of any in the country, being built with a coarſe black marble, which a neighbouring quarry produces. Its exports are fourteen feet three inch fir deals; great quantities of nine to ten feet one and half inch ditto; red and white deals, in all ten to eleven hundred thouſand; tar, and near five hundred tons of iron, moſtly for *Amſterdam*.

Molla, a ſmall port, which only affords ſome tar and fiſh.

In 1748 the above three ports were farmed by ſeveral of the inhabitants for ten years at the annual rent of 32,000 rix-dollars, which has produced them very great profits by the yearly income of 40,000 rix-dollars from *Drontheim*, 20,000 from *Chriſtianſund*, and 6000 from *Molla*.

Flekkefiara, whoſe chief exports are ſalt fiſh, herrings, and ſtockfiſh.

Frederichſhald is the eaſternmoſt town in *Norway*, and was built about a hundred and twenty-eight years ago; it is ſeparated from *Sweden* by a ford two *Engliſh* miles broad, and its exports are confined principally to deals, with a few balks and ſpars: Its oplag occaſions the importation of all goods in their own ſhips, beſides iron from *Sweden*, under any colours.

Friderichſtad roſe on the decline of *Sarpſburg*, lying a mile and a quarter up the river *Glommen*, about a hundred and ſeventy years ago; from hence many maſts, load balks, deals

deals, ſpars, ſmall balks, &c. are annually exported: It is the beſt fortified town in *Norway*; but as ſeveral of the fortifications are built on a clay ground, with a boggy bottom, the foundations frequently give way, and ſink.

Holmſtrand, a ſmall town, that exports a few deals, balks, and ſparwood. It lies in the earldom of *Jarlſburg*; and on the iſland called *Long Oe*, near to it is a very great quarry of grey marble.

Krageroe is another ſmall town, yielding ſome deals balks, ſpears, and ſpars; and ſome years ago it produced the beſt fourteen feet deals in *Norway*.

Langeſund, a ſmall place; ſubject to the cuſtom-houſe of *Porſgrund*, affords ſome ſmall balks; but moſtly ſparwood.

Laurvi, a ſmall town in the earldom of the ſame name, within *Stavern*, where the earl has a fine iron work, produceth chiefly that ſort of deals called *Schirven*, which are commonly eſteemed the beſt.

Mandhall, a little place lying two miles on the eaſt ſide of the *Naze*, yields ſome ſhort timber, and a few low priced deals.

Moſs, a ſmall ancient town, whoſe chief exports are ſparwood, and a few deals; though it has a fine iron work, and ſeveral ſaw mills.

Porſgrund has the cuſtom-houſe for itſelf, *Brevig*, *Lonſound*, and *Scheen*; the two firſt exporting very good large timber, eſpecially the ſort called *Bratſburgh* ſpears, ſparwood, and ſome deals; at the laſt place are ſawn the cloiſter deals from twelve to eighteen feet long; the beſt in thoſe parts.

Romſdahal, a ſmall town, whoſe exports uſually are ſome fiſh, and a little tar.

Rus-oer, commonly called *Eaſt-Ries*, produceth chiefly ſhort balks, ſpars, and ſome few coarſe ill ſawn deals.

Sand lies on the weſt of *Chriſtiana* river, though the ſhips chiefly lade on the eaſt ſide, at *Drobark* and *Wenebeck*; its exports are great quantities of white wood balks, and ſpars, principally for the *Hollanders*.

Stavanger, a very poor place, moſtly inhabited by ſhipmaſters, who are chiefly employed in carrying fiſh from *Bergen*, and the adjacent ports, coaſtwiſe, and ſome ſmall matter to the *Belt*.

Sandefiord, a ſmall place between *Laurvig* and *Tonſberg*, whoſe chief produce is ſpars for *Denmark*, as there are few inſtances of foreigners lading here.

Sundhard, a ſmall town N. W. of the *Naze*, ſhips a little fiſh and ſome tar.

Tonſberg is deemed the oldeſt trading town in *Norway*, and has the ruins of an ancient ſtone building, ſuppoſed to be the relicts of a palace, where one of their king's reſided; it is now a poor place, and the exports reduced to a few white deals, balks, and ſparwood.

Two or three ſhips are yearly ſent from *Copenhagen* to *Finmark*, which lade with fiſh and oil, moſtly for *Holland*; and one or two likewiſe go from the ſame place, chiefly with proviſions for the garriſon at *Greenland*, and to carry miſſionaries, as the inhabitants want but few neceſſaries, or ſeem to have no care for more than the preſent.

Wardhuus, or Wardhuys, is the northernmoſt fort in Norway, where the king of Denmark keeps a ſmall garriſon: It lies in 70 deg. 45 min. latitude, and its longitude from the meridian of London is 27 deg. 50 min. Near it the river Tanne takes its riſe, and runs through Lapland; from the different ports of which, and Finland, ten or twelve ſhips, of about two hundred ton, lade yearly with fiſh for *Copenhagen*, and from the latter many to *Bergen* and *Drontheim*.

The havens of this country are very numerous, and moſt of them very ſafe, but many of them abound with the worm ſo prejudicial to ſhips' bottoms; no one is permitted to go into or out of them without a pilot, as *per* placart *March* 5, 1725; where the

1ſt Article is, That all ſhips going into harbour, either to lade there, or deſtined to other countries, ſhall pay pilotage conformable to this regulation, and not be allowed, whilſt a pilot is to be got, by themſelves, people, or any ſave ſworn pilots, to carry their ſhip in or out of harbour, or to follow other ſhips, for if they do, they are liable to pay pilotage at the cuſtom-houſe.

2dly. One tenth is to be deducted out of the pilotage for the captain, who is chief over all the pilots, and the remaining nine tenth to the pilot.

3dly.

3dly. The ſummer pilotage, *viz.* from the 16th of *March* to the 16th of *October*, from ſea, is to be for a ſhip drawing

	Rd.	Ro.	s.
4, 5, and 6 feet water	1	0	0
7	1	1	8
8	1	2	16
9	2	0	0
10	2	1	8
11	2	2	16
12	3	0	0
13	3	1	8
14	3	2	6
15	4	0	0
16	4	1	8
17	4	2	16
18	5	0	0

Winter hire $\frac{1}{4}$ part more to be paid from the 16th of *October* to the 16th of *March*, and when the outer rocks do not exceed one mile from the port, only ſingle pilotage is due. For every foot above 18, 1 rixdollar *per* foot more than the 5 rixdollars, the feet to be reckoned as are marked, and the pilotage to ſea to be $\frac{1}{3}$ leſs than this bringing in, and nothing reckoned for $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, or $\frac{3}{4}$ feet.

Fly-boats, hays, and other flat-built veſſels from ſea	Rd.	Ro.	s.
4, 5, and 6 feet water	1	2	0
7	2	0	0
8	2	2	0
9	3	0	0
10	3	2	0
11	4	0	0
12	4	2	0
13	5	0	0
14	5	2	0

Or half as much more as ſharp-built veſſels.

Pilotage by the mile, when do not exceed four,

Ships of 4 to 6 feet, each foot	0	1	8
6 to 8	0	1	12
9 & 10	1	0	16
11 & 12	1	0	20
13 & 14	0	2	0
15 & 16	0	2	8
17 & 18	0	2	16

Flat-built ſhips pay $\frac{1}{3}$ more; above this depth a rixdollar more for each mile; if the pilot carry a ſhip above four miles, he is to receive $\frac{1}{4}$ part leſs, but if nine or twelve miles inclusive, $\frac{1}{3}$ leſs for each mile. Winter here to receive $\frac{1}{4}$ part more alſo, for pilotage in and out.

Whilſt the pilot is aboard, the ſhip maſter muſt provide him free meat and drink, but if obliged by contrary winds to keep the ſea, one, two, or more days, the maſter, excluſive of the pilotage, muſt pay the pilot two rixoorts daily.

N. B. Nothing to be paid the pilot for attendance whilſt the ſhip is in harbour, nor can he demand proviſions.

4. The pilots muſt not, on forfeiture of their place, take more pilotage than what this placart allows, except in ſtormy weather, where hazards are run, or more perſons employed for the ſaving people, ſhip, and cargo, or when ſhe hath loſt maſts, ſails, or rudder; the pilot may in ſuch caſe agree above the common rate. If the maſter refuſe to agree, the pilot notwithſtanding muſt do his duty, and the pay be ſettled by the *oldermand* and two diſintereſted perſons; but if either party be diſſatisfied, the magiſtrates may attempt it; if their determination be alſo diſliked, it may be appealed to the court of admiralty in *Copenhagen*.

5. As

5. As ſoon as the pilot ſees a ſhip in the offing, with her colours out as a waſt, he ſhall go with his boat without the outer rock, and continue on board her until ſafely moored. If in clear weather a ſhip put out a ſhow for a pilot, being in ſome danger, and no pilot appears, they ought to attend in that neighbourhood; and having no reaſonable excuſe, ſhall forfeit two rixdollars each to the poor. And the oldermand, for not keeping better order among the pilots, ſhall forfeit four rixdollars for the firſt neglect, five for the ſecond, and loſe his office for the third.

6. A ſhip having brought to for a pilot with its colours out, and none near at hand, the fiſhermen who have been uſed to officiate as pilots, may then take charge of the ſhip and carry her in, recovering full pilotage for their trouble, without any deduction, though none but pilots may carry a ſhip to ſea, except fiſhermen appointed by the oldermand.

7. That the pilot-boats may be known, they ſhall carry a red cloth in the middle of their main-ſail, but when they cannot uſe it, ſhall ſhew a white cloth at the end of their ſprit; and on neglect to ſhew theſe marks, they ſhall each time forfeit two rixdollars to the oldermand, and two ditto to the poor. Fiſhermen uſing ſuch ſigns ſhall forfeit four rixdollars each time.

8. When a maſter hath got a pilot on board, he ſhall not be obliged to take another on his coming into another pilot's diſtrict, if the pilot he has is acquainted and willing to proceed farther; though if the oldermand order another pilot, the former muſt quit, to prevent the harbour's being left deſtitute; but if the pilot engages to go farther than he is acquainted, and a damage happens, he ſhall pay it, as the law directs. *Code* IV. B. I. Cap. v. A.

9. When a maſter has any reaſonable cauſe to complain that his pilot has not done proper duty, and the weather permitting, colours were put on to ſhew the want of a pilot, the maſter ſhall in this caſe take the pilot and oldermand, and in the preſence of two ſea-faring ſhipmaſters, whom the magiſtracy ſhall appoint, make an atteſtation thereof, and the maſter ſhall have credit for law charges until a deciſion, each party obliging themſelves to be ſatisfied therewith; and a pilot, having reaſon of complaint, is entitled to the ſame liberty.

10. The pilots are to have blanks in the maſter's language, for him to ſign, notifying what he has paid him, as ſhall the pilot for what he has received.

11. Wind and weather permitting a pilot to conduct a ſhip into a convenient harbour, he muſt not on any account carry her into one where the anchoring ground is too deep, eſpecially late in the year, or in winter, except in caſes of neceſſity; and then the pilot ſhall before-hand acquaint the maſter with the circumſtances, and muſt however anchor in the moſt convenient place, on penalty of four rixdollars; and the ſame ſum on neglecting to take an atteſtation that it was not his neglect. A pilot conducting a ſhip through dangerous places, or altering the land marks, ſhall be impriſoned for life in *Bremerholm*, or ſuffer death if he deſerves it.

12. As the captain is allowed one tenth of the pilotage, the oldermand of the pilots ſhall have three ſtivers on each rixdollar, both of them to be deducted out of the ſtipulated rates; and if pilots carry in and out of harbour, which do not lade or deliver in that country, the captain's ſalary ſhall be only one twentieth part.

13. Forfeitures to be diſtributed among poor ſailors.

14. The collectors of the cuſtoms are to aſſiſt the pilots in getting their pilotage, and not clear the ſhips until they are ſatisfied, or have the oldermand's atteſt what draught of water ſhe drew in and out, but muſt deduct the ſalaries, if the maſter has paid them to the oldermand.

15. A maſter ſailing before he hath paid his pilot, ſhall, when met with in *Norway*, pay the debt, and the like ſum to the poor, beſides the law charges: And a maſter uſing a pilot ill ſhall forfeit as the law directs.

16. As pilots are always obliged to keep a look out, they ſhall have reſerves of others.

17. If the magiſtrates' or admiralty's deciſions in law ſuits between maſters and pilots are diſliked, either party may appeal to the king.

18. Ships bound to any port within the *Fœder*, and ſtop, with a fair wind, in any out harbour to ſmuggle, the pilot ſhall immediately inform the neareſt officer of juſtice; and

and the maſter, on due proof made againſt him, muſt pay the two hundred rixdollars, as directed in the book of rates; the ſame to be alſo obſerved north of the *Naze*: And a pilot neglecting to give ſuch information ſhall loſe his place.

19. The king commands all his military officers to be aſſiſting herein, and to keep theſe orders as a law.

Maſters of ſhips muſt make a true report at the cuſtom-houſe, within twenty-four hours after their arrival; and, if required by the collector, muſt produce authentick bills of lading. The not reporting within this time limited, incurs a penalty of twenty rix-dollars daily; if they neglect to report all their cargoes, they muſt pay twenty *per cent.* on the value of that part omitted, except he will make an oath it was an error, without any ſiniſter intent to ſmuggle them. If they belong to maſter or mate, they are confiſcable, and liable to double duty.

Maſters muſt be careful not to ſail without their *told-zedel*, which is a paſſport given them from the cuſtom-houſe, containing a liſt of the cargo, and that the laſtage, teinde, or tenths, a cuſtom, and lights are paid; otherwiſe being found without it, and the cargo is diſcovered not to be duly entered, treble duty muſt be paid, and the maſter condemned to chains for life in *Bremerholm*; if the ſhip be only in ballaſt, the puniſhment is to pay ten rix-dollars, and the producing falſe paſſports, with an intent to defraud the revenue, incurs a forfeiture both of ſhips and goods.

The lights in this province are the *Fæder*, built on a high rock at the entrance of *Chriſtiana* fiord, and two on the *Naze* point; in *Denmark*, they have the *Schaw*, and *Anholt* in the *Cattegat*; that on the ſand bank called *Scagen*, at the point of *Jutland*, was ſome time ago waſhed away, and I believe not yet reſtored.

The ſea marks here, are the cow and calf near *Mandahl*. Off *Merdoe* iſland, the *Trom* hills, and *Trom* church, with a new built whitened ſteeple, and the abovementioned light-houſes.

The *Daniſh* trading companies, are that of the *North*, the *Iceland* Company, and the *Eaſt-India* Company. The firſt was eſtabliſhed at *Copenhagen*, in 1647, by *Frederick* III. which has not only very conſiderable ſettlements in *Norway*, but they ſend their ſhips alſo to the port of *Varanger*, at the bottom of the gulf of the ſame name; from whence their commiſſaries penetrate by land, both into the *Daniſh* and *Muſcovite Lapland*, on ſledges drawn by rein-deer.

They alſo extend their trade to *Borandia* and *Siberia*, where their factors advance even to *Panigorod*, the capital of this part of the Czar's dominions; and the goods they carry are rixdollars, tobacco, brandy, and linen, which they truck againſt a variety of furs, the only products of theſe parts.

The *Iceland* Company alſo owe their charter to the ſaid monarch, *Frederick* III. who granted them his letters patent in the ſame year the northern aſſociation obtained their's. It is the ſhips of this company only that are permitted to trade with this iſland, which lies in ſixty-five degrees forty-four minutes of latitude, and thirteen degrees and thirty minutes of longitude. The inhabitants, although at preſent Chriſtians, are notwithſtanding almoſt as much barbarians, as before this religion was profeſſed among them. They neither buy or ſell, or know the uſe of money; ſo that all their trade conſiſts in barter, either with ſtrangers, or between one another; this iſle became ſubject to *Denmark* at the ſame time with *Norway*; and their chief traffick conſiſts in beeves, ſheep, and horſes, and the ſkins of theſe animals, dry or ſalted, dry fiſh, butter, tallow, brimſtone, and the furs of foxes, bears, wolves, &c. Among the ſheep they have a very extraordinary ſort, being large, with eight horns, which the natives are obliged to ſaw off, for fear of their wounding the other cattle, as they are difficult to tame; their wool is thick and fine, which recommends it to a good ſale.

The *Danes* carry to theſe iſlanders, in exchange for commodities, tobacco, linens, flour, beer, wines, brandy, iron, cloth, ſome hard-ware, &c. all conveyed to *Kirkebar*, a large town, or ſmall city in the iſland, where the merchants and factors reſide; and though the trade to *Groenland* has nothing to do with the company's charter, yet as it ſtill lies farther north than *Iceland*, I ſhall ſpeak of it here, as in its proper place.

This country, in a manner unknown, and its limits yet undiſcovered, has hitherto hindered the learned from determining whether it is a continent joining to that of *America*, or *Tartary*, or whether it is ſeparated from both, and is an iſland. The ſmallneſs of its products are ſuited to the paucity of its inhabitants, as it affords nothing but whale-fat and oil, ſeal ſkins, and the teeth of a fiſh called *Towak*, more valuable than ivory for its whiteneſs; which they truck with the whale-fiſhers, who land here to boil their blubber, againſt knives, ſciſſars, needles, looking-glaſſes, &c. And as I have no where taken notice of the value and importance of this fiſhery, which now begins to be regarded here, as it is encouraged by the government, and the ſucceſs of our late attempts in it; I preſume it may not be diſagreeable to my readers, to be adviſed of what may annually be taken in that ſea. I ſhall therefore give a liſt of the ſhips which fiſhed there in the year 1737, with the fortune they each had in their enterprize.

The *Dutch* then ſent into the *Groenland* ſea an hundred and ſix ſhips, which caught three hundred and fifty-five whales. The *Hamburghers* ſeventeen ſhips, that took thirteen whales and a half. *Altena* ſent five ſhips, and got ſeven whales; and *Bremen*'s ten ſhips caught eleven whales; theſe were all *extra* of the adventurers to *Davis*'s Straits, whoſe engagements were yet more conſiderable.

The *Danes* began late to engage in long voyages, at leaſt to the *Eaſt-Indies*, and it was not before the middle of the ſeventeenth century, that their colours were ſeen in the gulf of *Bengal*, and on the coaſt of *Pegu*. At preſent they carry on a pretty good trade to thoſe parts, by a company eſtabliſhed in 1612, and whoſe privileges were enlarged, and its commerce extended by a grant from his *Daniſh* majeſty in *January* 1728, which made them in a manner a new aſſociation; and for a fund they opened books to take in ſubſcriptions, at *Altena*; but this new company being ſtrongly oppoſed by the maritime powers, which undoubtedly had an influence on the intended ſubſcribers, the thing dropped, and the company remained on its primitive footing; but the late king, in order to aſſiſt and encourage their undertakings, advanced them a hundred thouſand crowns in 1740, that they might puſh their trade with more vigour.

The iſle of St. *Thomas*, ſeated in the north ſea, at fifteen leagues diſtance from *Porto-Rico*, is the only colony that the *Danes* have in the *Weſt-Indies*. The *Hamburghers* have alſo a factory here, from whence they carry on ſome trade with the *Antilles*.

The products of this iſle are but little, for though ſome ſugar and indigo are gathered here, they would not be capable alone to ſupport the inhabitants, if they found not in their ſituation, a reſource elſewhere, from whence to procure, not only a ſupport, but to ſet forward an advantageous commerce, conſiſting principally in the negro and contraband trade carried on with the *Spaniards*: their having made their iſle a free port likewiſe greatly contributes to their benefit, as it attracts the buſineſs of all the illicit traders in thoſe parts. But now to return to the *Baltick*.

Of the Trade of COURLAND, PRUSSIA, *and* POMERANIA.

THE ſmall ſtate of *Courland* has properly but one port in the *Baltick* ſea, which is *Libaw*. *Memel*, at the entrance of the gulf of *Courland*, although it belongs to Ducal *Pruſſia*, I inſert it here, as it is between theſe two cities that all the trade of this country is tranſacted, of which wood and grain make the moſt conſiderable part. Linſeed ſhipped from hence in great quantities is the moſt eſteemed of any in the north, whereof large parcels are uſed in *Holland* for extracting its oil, and in *France* and *Flanders* for ſowing; and this trade is ſufficient to employ twenty-five ſhips yearly in it from *Holland* only.

Koningſberg is the capital of Ducal *Pruſſia*, ſeated on the *Pregel*, that falls into the *Triſchef*, called by ſome the *Hac*, a ſort of lake that communicates with the ſea; but it is at *Pilau*, a conſiderable fortreſs at the entrance of this lake, that the veſſels at firſt arrive in their way to *Koningsberg*, which is more than eight leagues diſtant, and cannot be gone up by ſhips drawing more than ten feet water. This inconveniency, which occaſions

great

great expences, is followed by two others, *viz.* ſtrangers may not houſe their goods in order to wait a favourable opportunity for their ſales; neither is the diſperſing them within land by the canals permitted, nor their ſales ſuffered to be made to any other than the inhabitants of the city.

Beſides the products of the province, the *Pregel*, which has its riſe in *Lithuania*, ſerves for tranſportation to *Koningsberg* of that country's and *Poland*'s products; ſuch as pipe-ſtaves, deal boards, wheat, rice, barley, millet, hides, furs, hemp, inferior to what is got from other parts of the north, flax, wax, honey, tallow, pot-aſh and wood aſh; the imports there are woollens, ſalt, moſtly from *France*, of which near eight thouſand laſts are ſold here annually for the conſumption of *Pruſſia* and *Lithuania*. The other goods proper for this commerce are iron, lead, pewter, about one hundred barrels of wine, one hundred ditto of brandy, and the ſame quantity of vinegar; butter, cheeſe, ſugar, tobacco, chiefly *Clerac* and *Martinico*, of which a hundred thouſand pounds may be uſed here yearly, ſpice, and, as in all the reſt of the *Baltick*, rixdollars.

Dantzick is, of all the cities ſeated on the *Baltick* ſea, that where the greateſt buſineſs is tranſacted. The *Viſtula*, on whoſe borders it is built, near a league from its mouth, conveys to it all the merchandizes of *Poland*, whoſe richeſt palatinates this river waſhes for more than one hundred leagues in its courſe, and ſerves to tranſport in return thoſe foreign ones with which its warehouſes are always well ſtocked. Ships drawing more than eight feet water cannot get up to the canal, running from the *Viſtula* to the city, ſo that if they draw more, they muſt be lightened in the road, which is an excellent one, and carry the part of the cargo ſo taken out in boats.

The magazines for grain eſtabliſhed at *Dantzick* in an iſland, partly formed by the *Viſtula*'s channel, are very famous in all *Europe*, and they certainly deſerve it, if there is no exaggeration in the aſſerting, that they annually ſupply foreigners with eight hundred thouſand ton of wheat. It is a privilege of the burghers, that they only are permitted to purchaſe the *Polander*'s wheat, when once brought into their city; but on the other hand they are obliged to take all that comes in, at a price fixed by the magiſtrates. Strangers here are ſubject to the inconvenience, as at *Koningsberg*, of being debarred the liberty to ſend their goods within land, or ſelling them to any others than the citizens, but the hardſhip is ſomething alleviated here, by the permiſſion to houſe them till a favourable opportunity offers for their diſpoſal.

The ladings of the *Engliſh*, *French*, and *Dutch* ſhips for this city conſiſt of a quantity of cloths and ſilks, ſpice, dying woods, drugs for that uſe, and medicines, *Italian* cremor tartari, ſugar, oil, paper, all ſorts of hides, ſalt, wine, and *French* brandy.

Wheat and other grain, I have already obſerved, are the principal exports from *Dantzick*; here are however many other goods, that this place furniſhes trade with, of which the moſt conſiderable are ſhips' maſts, oak and deal for carpentry, flax, pot-aſhes, weed-aſhes, honey, wax, tallow, ſteel, iron, copper, lead, ſaltpetre, pitch, yellow amber, beeves hides, ſkins, wool, and *Poland* ſalt, when the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* cannot have this commodity from *France*.

Stettin, which is the capital of Lower *Germany*, has the greateſt ſhare of the trade of it, although it has other ports, as *Stralſund*, *Wolgaſt*, and *Colberg*, this laſt in the territories of his *Pruſſian* majeſty, where ſome is tranſacted, yet but little in compariſon with that of the firſt mentioned city, which is ſeated in the four branches of the river *Oder* that preſerve its name, and which falls into the *Baltick* about eight or ten miles from it. Ships cannot go up to the city, but are generally unladen at *Stenwert* or *Wolgaſt*, from whence the goods are carried in boats.

At *Stettin* are to be met with, not only the products of *Pomerania*, but alſo thoſe of *Sileſia*, and the marquiſate of *Brandenburgh*, brought there by the *Oder*, which partly croſſes them, and conſiſts chiefly in grain, ſhips' maſts, woods, hides, coarſe wool, honey, flax, and *Sileſia* linens: Their imports are ſpice, ſilks, woollens, a large quantity of ſugar, many herrings, twelve to fifteen hundred laſts of *French* ſalt, a few wines, brandies, and elſewhere, a good ſund of rixdollars.

Of the Trade of LIVONIA, *and its principal Cities.*

THE poſſeſſion of this vaſt province was a long time diſputed between the *Muſcovites*, *Polanders*, and *Swedes*; but by the treaty of *Oliva*, in 1660, it was divided between the two laſt powers, to which a third may be added, *viz.* the dukes of *Courland*, who enjoyed a ſhare of it, under the protection of *Poland*. But the laſt war in the north, begun in 1699, deſpoiled the *Swedes* of it, after divers events equally glorious to *Charles* XII. king of *Sweden*, and to *Peter* I. commonly called *Peter the Great*, emperor of *Ruſſia*; though more fortunate in the end to this laſt, who remained in the poſſeſſion of all *Swediſh Livonia*, and it is now part of the *Ruſſian* dominions.

The peace concluded after the death of *Charles* XII. killed at the ſiege of *Chriſtianſtadt*, having adjudged *Livonia* to the emperor, thereby in a manner rendered him maſter of the trade of the *Baltick*, in opening to him the ports of *Riga*, *Revel*, *Narva*, and *Pernaw*, whoſe commerce is of ſo much the more importance, as not only the goods of the country, but a large quantity beſides, are brought here from *Ruſſia* and *Poland* in the ſummer, by the rivers on which three of theſe cities ſtand; and in the winter by ſledges.

Riga, capital of the province, is built on the *Dwina*, which, after traverſing a part of *Lithuania* and *Livonia*, falls into the *Baltick* ſea, two leagues below the city, where their ſhips may get up to, if their draught of water does not exceed twelve feet, otherwiſe they muſt be diſburthened.

The fitteſt time for this trade is that of the two fairs, held yearly in *May* and *September*, where moſt purchaſes are made in rix-dollars, though ſome in exchange for goods brought there; but this buſineſs is ſomething troubleſome to ſtrangers, as they are not ſuffered to unlade their ſhips, till after having ſold their cargoes to the burghers; and would be much more ſo, were it not that this law is often evaded by the goods being cloaked under borrowed names, lent for the lucre of a commiſſion.

The few goods laded for *Riga* conſiſt of *Rheniſh* and *French* wines, hardly four hundred barrels of the latter, ſpice, ſalt, of which from five to ſix thouſand laſts ſell here yearly, ſugar, tobacco, vinegar, paper, ſome fruit, and mercery ware, though all theſe in ſmall quantities. The returns which the *Engliſh*, *French*, and *Dutch* get from hence are very conſiderable, the principal being furs, of which there is annually brought down the *Dwina* more than a thouſand boat loads, beſides what comes in the winter on ſledges.

The maſts from *Livonia*, which are very valuable, alſo oak plank for ſhipping, ton and pipe ſtaves, in great abundance, deal boards, wheat, hemp, flax, and their ſeeds, eſpecially the laſt for ſowing, and oil, pitch, tar, wax, tallow, and excellent aſhes for glaſs or ſoap.

Revel is almoſt equi-diſtant from *Riga* and *Narva*: It was for ſome time among the number of the *Hanſeatick* towns, but renounced their alliance in 1550. Its trade is always very great, but not like what it was before the *Engliſh* had diſcovered the port of *Archangel* in the *White Sea*, and when it was the magazine of the greateſt part of the *Ruſſian* products. Its preſent exports and imports are near the ſame with thoſe of *Riga*; to which I beg my reader will be referred.

Narva, upon a river of the ſame name, not leſs than the *Elbe*, has enjoyed for a long time the privilege of the *Hanſeatick* cities; having been almoſt ruined, and its trade ceaſed for near a century, it did not begin to recover its credit till after the middle of the ſeventeenth. *Olearius* remarks, that in 1654, they imported here at leaſt ſixty *Dutch* veſſels, which laded more than the value of five hundred thouſand crowns in goods; ſince which time it has conteſted a ſuperiority in trade with *Riga* itſelf, and carried it againſt *Revel*.

The neighbourhood of *Novogorod* and *Pieſkow*, trading cities of *Ruſſia*, from which laſt *Narva* is hardly forty leagues diſtant, makes that of all this vaſt empire eaſy to it; and it is the paſſage by which almoſt all the merchandizes which go even to *Moſcow* are exported.

The commodities proper for *Narva*, or thoſe in which foreigners inveſt their returns, are the ſame as at *Riga* and *Revel*, and therefore need no repetitions.

Pernaw, a ſmall city on a river of the ſame name, was formerly occupied in no other commerce than that of wheat, which drew here ſome foreign veſſels to lade it; but ſince the means have been found of bringing down the river a quantity of maſts, not leſs valuable than thoſe of *Norway*, and a good deal of other wood, its trade is greatly increaſed; and ſince 1680, the *Dutch* have annually ſent here more than ſixty ſhips inſtead of five or ſix, that they conſigned here before. Few goods are wanted here, and almoſt all the trade is carried on by the intervention of old rix-dollars.

Of the Commerce carried on at ARCHANGEL, *and other Parts of* RUSSIA.

THE trade of *Archangel* alſo comprehends that which may be tranſacted as far as *Moſcow*, by means of the *Dwina* on which this city is built, or other rivers with which this vaſt empire abounds. Beſides the *Engliſh* and *Dutch*, who alone carry on more trade here than all other nations put together, the *French*, *Danes*, *Swedes*, *Hamburghers*, and thoſe of *Bremen*, have their magazines and correſpondents at *Archangel*. The commodities fit for this place may be ſeen in the deſcription of the trade of *Holland*, to which may be added *Bourdeaux* and *Anjou* wines, three quarters red, and one quarter white, ſyrops, whitened linen, fuſtians, coarſe cloth, and other light woollen ſtuffs, ribbons, hats, jewels, houſehold ſtuff, and artificers' tools.

But of all the merchandize there is none whoſe ſale is ſo ſure, or that turns to better account than the caſtor from *Canada*, which often ſells for ready money, though this is ſeldom the caſe with any others.

Furs are, as one may ſay, the foundation of the trade carried on with *Ruſſia*, and the chief of its exports; and although they do not differ in quality from thoſe of *Lapland*, *Borandai*, and *Siberia*, of which I have already treated, yet they are to be found here in greater quantities, on better terms, and with leſs riſque. The *Ruſſia* leather, dry or ſalted hides, goat, bear, or wolf ſkins; hemp, flax, hogs' briſtles, fiſh oil, caviar, tallow, tar, wax, ſalted ſalmon, &c. are commodities that *Muſcovy* yields, and of which the general ſtaple is eſtabliſhed at *Archangel*, which, ſince its being frequented by the *Engliſh*, and afterwards by other nations, has carried away a great part of this trade from the *Baltick*, and particularly from *Revel*.

Of all theſe products and goods, the moſt eſteemed are the hides of *Jeroſlaw*, the honey and wax of *Pleſkow*, the tallow of *Fologda*, the oil in the neighbourhood of *Volga*, the flax and hemp of the great *Novogorod*, the pitch of *Dwina*, and the ſables and other furs of *Siberia*.

Aſtracan, a city under the dominion of the *Ruſſian* emperor, is ſeated at the mouth of the *Volga* in the *Caſpian* ſea; the principal merchants trading here are *Muſcovites*, *Tartarians*, *Armenians*, and *Indians*. All ſorts of merchandizes may be ſold in the morning at the bazar or market of the *Tartars*, where other nations have the liberty of carrying their's. After noon the *Ruſſian* bazar is held where the *Armenians* are equally admitted, and the *Indians* tranſact all their buſineſs in their own caravanſera.

Bratoſſiena is a village near to *Moſcow*, on the ſide neareſt to *Archangel*, where commiſſioners are eſtabliſhed to examine all goods deſtined for *Moſcow*, which after being ſearched, and the lead here put on them, are no more diſtributed till their arrival at that city.

Burates, a nation of *Muſcovite Tartary*, which inhabit along the river *Angara*, and the lake of *Bekal*. They are rich in cattle, particularly in beeves and camels, with which the *Muſcovite* caravans that go to and from *China* are commonly provided here, paying their hire in goods, and not in money, of which theſe people make no account.

The merchandize proper for this place are black ſables, pewter, or copper baſons, *Hamburghers'* red cloths, otter ſkins, *Perſian* ſilks of all ſorts of colours, and gold and ſilver

ſilver ingots. The largeſt ox hardly comes to four or five roubles, and the ſtrongeſt camel to ten or twelve, the rouble on the footing of five-guilders as in *Ruſſia*.

Jeroſlaw, a *Muſcovite* city on the river *Vologda*, where one of the greateſt trades of all *Ruſſia* is negociated, principally conſiſting in hides, tallow, linens, and bruſhes.

Mokaira, a great monaſtery, with a village of the ſame name, ſeated on the *Kerſimie* that falls into the *Volga*, a great river of *Muſcovy*.

This place is famous for its annual fair held here in the month of *July*, and which laſts for fifteen days. The majority of the *Ruſſia* merchants uſually attend it either to buy or ſell; and, for the conveniency of trade, here is a wooden caravenſera built, where they lodge and retire their goods.

Solowitzjoda is a *Muſcovite* city, celebrated for its trade, where are many good ſubſtantial merchants, and excellent artificers, particularly in works of ſilver, copper, and ivory: It has alſo in its neighbourhood many ſalt ponds, producing a great deal of that commodity for tranſportation to *Vologda*, and ſeveral other places, even as far as *Archangel*.

Tomſkoi, ſubject to the czar's dominion, is a city on the river *Tom*, in *Muſcovite Tartary*; a great trade is carried on from hence to *China*, by the *Cham* of *Buſuchtu*, and the *Buchares*, among which ſome *Ruſſian* merchants mix. This journey is made in three months, and the ſame time expended in their return, but with an inexpreſſible trouble, as every thing muſt be tranſported on camels, even wood and water in ſome places; and it would be impoſſible for the *Ruſſians*, or any other foreign nation, to perform this peregrination alone, the country being full of robbers, who pillage all paſſengers, except they are well accompanied or guarded.

I ſhall ſay nothing here of the trade which the *Ruſſians* do, or might carry on by the *Volga* and *Caſpian* ſea to *Perſia*; by *Tartary* to *China*; and by the *Black Sea* to the dominions of the *Grand Signor*, as the other nations of *Europe* are but little concerned therein, except to account for the riſe of *Peterſburgh*, a modern, and now very flouriſhing city.

Peter the Great, having formed an idea of the vaſt advantage his empire might reap from ſecuring to it the ſilk trade of *Perſia*, in the year 1722 appeared more confirmed than ever in his determined endeavours to make himſelf maſter of this branch of commerce, and in order thereto, he took poſſeſſion, as one may ſay, of the *Caſpian* ſea, and ordered a nice chart to be made of it, where the ports and roads were very regularly deſcribed, particularly the coaſts of thoſe countries where ſilk grew in the greateſt plenty, ſuch as *Quilan*, *Schirvan*, and the neighbourhood of *Schamachi*: In effect, he accompanied an expedition on that ſea, ſeized the city of *Andreof*, in the province of *Dagheſtan*, and laid the foundation of another large harbour near *Derbent*, at the bottom of the *Baltick*, in the gulf of *Finland*, to which he gave the name of *Peter's-Haven*, better known by that of *Peterſburgh*, reducing the inhabitants of *Derbent*, to have recourſe to him for protection, and ſubmit to his laws; and though his project has partly ſailed, yet this ſettlement, having been frequently benefited by the court's preſence and encouragement, is in a few years grown to be a conſiderable city, though not correſponding to the apparent exaggeration of an anonymous author, who ſaid, ſome years ago, that it was likely to become as magnificent as *Verſailles*, as ſtrong as *Dunkirk*, and more flouriſhing in its trade than *Amſterdam*.

However, through the great encouragement given by the reigning empreſs *Catharine* II. to arts, manufactures, and commerce, the ſplendour, popularity, and affluence of this city is daily increaſing; and, by her attention to maritime affairs, all parts of her dominions are in a ſtate of improvement, that muſt render the *Ruſſians* a formidable and flouriſhing people.

Shipmaſters, on their arrival at *Cronſtadt*, have a printed book of directions given them, for their regulation; and they are allowed the duty of ten rix-dollars, or what they will amount to, under that ſum, on ſuch goods as are their own property.

The ton here in freight, is 46 poods on leather, and on other goods 36 poods, 120 pieces of drillings, 60 pieces of ſail or raven duck, linens, 6, 8, to 10,000 arſchins, per ton, as in fineneſs.

Of the Commerce of SWEDEN.

ALTHOUGH this kingdom has always furniſhed *Europe* with its ſuperfluous products, it was nevertheleſs regardleſs of its trade, till queen *Chriſtina* both protected and encouraged it, by the advantages ſhe granted to, and procured for this nation; which till her reign, ſeemed entirely to neglect commerce, either by having its attention drawn off, through its natural propenſity to war, or the effects of ſloth and ignorance, which it would not be at the pains of removing; but the cruelty of the duke of *Alva* made many to eſcape from the *Low Countries*, and take ſanctuary here, to which fugitives *Sweden* owes the major part of the knowledge it has acquired in trade; and their eſtabliſhment was ſo ſucceſsful, as to encourage a great number of *Walloons* to tranſport themſelves here, whoſe language and religion ſtill ſubſiſts in thoſe places where they firſt ſettled.

They erected forges and other conveniences for caſting of cannon, as alſo for the manufacturing of iron wire, and other works of this metal, copper and braſs, which their deſcendants continue to this day; but, notwithſtanding all this, the navigation of the *Swedes* was but trifling, till their aforeſaid princeſs, on concluding a peace with *Denmark* in 1644, obtained from that crown a conceſſion, that all the ſhips, and other effects of her ſubjects, ſhall pay nothing on paſſing the *Sound*; ſince which the *Swedes* have greatly increaſed in ſhipping, and in the late war were the principal carriers of *Europe*. The chief articles of *Sweden*'s exports conſiſts of copper, iron, pitch, reſin, maſts, boards, &c. In exchange of which, it takes from foreign parts, ſalt, wine, brandy, draperies and other ſtuffs: tobacco, ſugars, ſpice, paper of which they hardly conſume yearly two thouſand reams in all the country, linen, vinegar, fruits from *Provence*, ſome mercery, and divers other commodities.

The trade, which the *Swedes* have with *Portugal*, is that which they can leaſt be without, as the kingdom chiefly ſupplies them with the great quantities of ſalt they uſe; though their commerce with *England* yields them much more profit in taking off near half their products, and bringing them almoſt two-thirds more of their value, in ſilver than in goods. The leaſt is that tranſacted with *France*, as this rather ſerves to feed their vanity, than ſupply their needs, and conſumes but very little of the country's manufacture or growth.

It is at *Stockholm*, that almoſt all the traffick of *Sweden* is negociated; foreigners not having the liberty to trade in the *Bothnic* bay, nor the ſubjects of his *Swediſh* majeſty, to bring their goods only to this the capital, whoſe port is deep and ſecure, though the coming in, and going out, long and dangerous.

The *Swedes* themſelves tranſport the beſt part of their commodities, in their own ſhips, to *Holland*, *Spain*, and *Portugal*, and ſome few proceed to *France*, to lade wine, brandy, and ſalt. But the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* are the people who carry on the greateſt trade with this country; the firſt by their woollens, and the latter with their ſpices; though that of the *Dutch* is however the moſt conſiderable, eſpecially ſince they have in ſome meaſure rendered themſelves maſters of the copper mines, and of the pitch and tar made there, by the great loans they advance to the farmers of the former, and to the merchants of the other materials ſo neceſſary to navigation, inſomuch that theſe commodities are to be met with almoſt as cheap at *Amſterdam* as *Stockholm*.

Strangers are permitted to deliver their goods at *Stockholm* without paying any cuſtoms but in proportion as they go ſelling, and may, if they find no vent here, relade them for another market, on the payment only of half *per cent.* duty. I have already mentioned, in the ſection of this country's trade with us, the merchandizes we import from thence, and ſhall only add a remark here concerning copper, whoſe purchaſe is always made with ready money; that it is better effected in winter than ſummer, as in this laſt ſeaſon it is only to be had at ſecond hand, ſo that conſequently in the former it may be procured beſt and cheapeſt.

The

The cultivated lands of this kingdom are fertile enough, though the major part have but little depth; barren ſoils manured with the burnt aſhes of the trees that grow here often produce a very abundant crop, without any other tilling or improvement than the bare covering of the ſeed. If the inhabitants were induſtrious beyond what mere neceſſity forces them to, it would not be difficult for them to raiſe a ſufficiency of grain, at leaſt to ſupply their wants; but by their miſmanagement they cannot ſubſiſt without ſupplies from *Livonia*, and other parts of *Germany* bordering on the *Baltick*, which however are of no ſervice to the poor people, who live diſtant from theſe commercial reliefs, and are obliged, in a dearth, to grind the grain of beech tree's bark, and make it into bread.

The wool which their ſheep produce is extremely coarſe, and can only ſerve to make clothing for the peaſants; their horſes are ſmall, eſpecially in the duchy of *Finland*, but they are hardy, ſtrong, and vigorous; here are a quantity of ſavage animals, of which the natives hunt and eat the bears, elks, deer, &c. and take the wolves, foxes, wild cats, and ſome others, for their furs.

The principal lakes of *Sweden*, are the *Weter*, *Wener*, and the *Meler*, which, with many others, are not ill provided with fiſh, ſuch as ſalmons, pikes, perch, tench, trout, eels, and ſeveral other ſorts unknown elſewhere; here is, above all, an infinitude of *ſtreamlings*, a fiſh ſmaller than a herring, which are ſalted in barrels, and diſtributed all over the country: And beſides theſe the *North Bottom*, or the bay that ſeparates *Sweden* from the duchy of *Finland*, is ſo abundant in ſeals, that a large quantity of oil is extracted from them, and tranſported to divers places. In the lakes of *Finland*, vaſt numbers of jack are taken, of which, ſome are ſalted, and others dried, and afterwards ſold to very good advantage.

Among the mines of this kingdom there is one of ſilver, which is about one hundred and forty-five braces deep, and yields, after great labour and trouble, near the value of twenty thouſand crowns of fine ſilver yearly; though this is not above four *per cent.* profit. The profundity of the copper mine does not exceed eighteen braces; it is of a very great extent, but ſubject to damage from time to time, by the falling in of the vault, which however is not all loſs, as the minerial procured from this rubbiſh makes ſome amends, though the detriment of this occurrence is always conſiderable. The copper that is annually extracted from this mine produces about two hundred thouſand *French* livres, of which the king has one-fourth part, beſides twenty-five *per cent.* on all the ore carried away uncleanſed; and he has the preference of all the ſilver to take it at one-fourth part leſs than its worth.

The mines and forges of iron are here alſo very numerous, eſpecially in the mountainous parts, where there are commodious water-falls to turn the mills, ſo that, beſides the iron uſed in the country, there is yearly exported for near the value of three hundred thouſand livres. At *Stockholm*, and the caſtle of *Jencopingh*, near the frontiers of *Denmark*, are large magazines filled with this metal, brought from *Oerbro* in *Nerva*, as opportunities offer, and of which they are continually making all ſorts of fire-arms. For what regards theſe mines, there is beſides the inferior courts, and officers eſtabliſhed in many places, a general one, called the *College of the Mines*, which has its ſeſſions, or aſſemblies, at *Stockholm*, of which the preſident of the treaſury is generally the chief, aſſiſted by a vice-preſident, and other aſſeſſors; the laws are in this more exact and circumſtantial, than thoſe for any other affairs, and juſtice is commonly adminiſtered here with a great deal of care.

This nation has no ſettlements in *America*, though the great *Guſtavus Adolphus* had projected a company for the other *Indies*; and his letters patent given on this occaſion, the 14th of *June*, 1626, are yet extant, by which he invited his ſubjects to an engagement in it; but the wars which rendered him ſo famous, and wherein he ſacrificed his life in the arms of victory, hindered the execution of his ſcheme, which died with him, as it is not known that any of his ſucceſſors followed it; at leaſt it was never till lately put into execution; it is true, that in the reign of *Chriſtina* his daughter, ſo known and celebrated for her love of the *belles lettres* and her abdication of the *Swediſh* crown, her ſubjects attempted ſome ſettlements in the *Weſt-Indies*, where they ſent a colony, and called their eſtabliſhment *New Sweden*, and the city they built there *Chriſtina*; but this laſted not long, as they were driven out by the *Dutch*; and no other eſtabliſhments have been made, or charters granted, either in *Aſia* or *America*, till the 4th of *June*, 1731, when

when his *Swediſh* majeſty founded a company, by letters patent in favour of *Henry Koning*, and his aſſociates, whoſe chief end was to commence and regulate a navigation and trade to certain parts and places in the *Eaſt-Indies*, where the other powers of *Europe* had not acquired any juriſdiction or particular right of trade. This patent gives the ſaid company a liberty to ſail to, and trade in all places beyond the cape of *Good Hope*, where other nations have a free commerce, for the ſpace of fifteen years, but they are not to extend their trade to any port belonging to other *European* princes or ſtates without their leave. The ſhips employed in this trade ſhall always ſail from *Gottenburgh*, and return there to unlade; and the company ſhall pay the king and crown, during the ſaid fifteen years, *a hundred dalers ſilbermunt per laſt*, for every veſſel they employ and lade for the ſaid traffick, according to the ſize; for which purpoſe they ſhall be meaſured before their departure from *Gottenburgh*, and this impoſt to be laid in *Carolins* in ſpecie, ſix months after their return; and the company ſhall alſo pay for the goods they ſhall bring from the *Eaſt-Indies*, *two dalers ſilbermunt per laſt*, in lieu of the city duties. The company may fit out what number of ſhips they think proper, on condition that they be bought or built in *Sweden*, and furniſhed there with all the neceſſary materials, provided ſuch ſhips and materials are to be had there; but, if not, the company has liberty to procure them where moſt convenient; only to regard benefiting the fabricks, products, and manufactures of *Sweden* all poſſible. The ſaid ſhips ſhall carry the *Swediſh* merchant colours, and be provided with commiſſions ſigned by his majeſty, and paſſports from *Algiers*. The company may employ in their trade what ſums they judge convenient, and raiſe them either by ſubſcription, or otherwiſe, as they think proper; they may alſo put aboard their veſſels what guns and ammunition they ſhall want; all ſorts of merchandize, and products, ſilver coined, or otherwiſe, excepting the ſpecie of the country, bearing the arms of his majeſty of *Sweden*; and in like manner may bring back, unlade, and ſell, whatever goods they will. The ſhips not to be ſtopped from ſailing, or hindered coming into port on their return on any pretext whatſoever. The wood and materials, which the ſaid company ſhall tranſport from one part of *Sweden* to another, or from any foreign place, for the conſtruction or refitting of their ſhips, ſhall be exempt from all duties, as their neceſſary proviſions and ſtores ſhall be, provided that after their declaration at the cuſtom-houſe, and put under lock and key at the company's warehouſes, till the time of their embarking, they pay the cuſtom-houſe one-eighth *per cent.* recognition. But for the products and fruits of *Sweden*, wherewith the ſhips may be laden from *India*, they ſhall pay the cuſtomary duties, according to the tariff, as alſo thoſe of the city. The ſtopping of the goods brought home, on carrying from the ſhips to the magazines, or from one city to another, is prohibited after payment of thoſe before ſtipulated to the king. The captains ſhall, for the diſcipline of the ſailors and ſoldiers, have the ſame authority as commanders of the king's ſhips, though they ſhall conform to the company's inſtructions in every particular relative to their navigation and trade, provided they are in nothing contradictory to this preſent grant. None of the equipage of the ſaid ſhip ſhall be forced into the king's ſervice, nor that of any other whatſoever: But it is not permitted to employ other ſoldiers or ſailors who have deſerted his majeſty's ſervice, they have a faculty to arreſt, by the magiſtracy of the place, all ſoldiers or ſailors who ſhall have run away, before the time elapſed that they had engaged for. The ſhips having delivered and ſold their homeward-bound cargoes, the purchaſers ſhall pay no exports, or any other duties, whether they ſend the goods to ſome other port in *Sweden*, or directly to a foreign one, except one-eighteenth *per cent.* called recognition. The direction of the company ſhall always conſiſt of at leaſt three perſons of experience and probity, who are to be either born or naturalized in *Sweden*, and reſidents there; and the ſaid company may make ſuch regulations as they ſhall judge convenient, provided they are not contradictory to the articles of this preſent privilege. The company may appoint what number of ſupercargoes, officers, ſailors, ſoldiers, &c. they ſhall deem neceſſary, whether natives or foreigners, which latter ſhall enjoy the ſame privileges as *Swediſh* ſubjects. To the ſtock of ſtrangers, or others intereſted and engaged in the ſaid company, ſhall not be arreſted on any pretence whatſoever; and his majeſty will naturalize all ſuch as ſhall apply for it, according to their quality and

and condition. If it happens that the company, or thoſe employed by them, be moleſted, ill uſed, or hindered in their trade by any one, or in any part of the world whatſoever, his majeſty grants them full power to obtain ſatisfaction, and do themſelves juſtice by every convenient means, and to repulſe all violence; regarding thoſe as pirates and publick enemies who offer it, his majeſty willing that the ſaid power be expreſsly inſerted in all the commiſſions he ſhall ſign; and if, contrary to all expectation, the ſaid ſhips ſhould be attacked or taken, his majeſty, after having examined the injury done them, and found that they had in nothing acted contrary to the firſt article of this charter, will grant them his protection, and ſufficient power to obtain juſtice, and an entire indemnity, either by way of repriſals, or in the ſpeedieſt manner poſſible. All other ſubjects are prohibited, during the ſaid term, to carry on any trade to the *Eaſt-Indies*, on penalty of his majeſty's diſpleaſure, and confiſcation of their ſhips, effects, &c. His majeſty promiſes to change or augment the privileges contained in the preſent, if it ſhall be found neceſſary, for the promotion of the ſaid commerce. Given at *Stockholm* at the Senate, &c.

Of the Commerce of SWITZERLAND *and* GENEVA.

THE *Swiſs*, ſo famous for their candour, fidelity, and bravery, are alſo equally celebrated for the trade which the principal cities of their cantons tranſact with ſtrangers. The ſituation of their country with *France*, *Germany*, and *Italy*, joined to the profound peace they have always enjoyed, and to the facility of tranſportation, by means of the rivers *Rhine* and *Rhône* that flow from their territories, occaſions their traffick with thoſe ſtates and the *Low Countries* to be very conſiderable, eſpecially in time of war, between the powers who poſſeſs them. By the *Rhine*, *Switzerland* has a communication with the ocean; by the *Rhône* with the *Mediterranean*; and it may be ſaid, that it even makes the communication of the two ſeas; ſince that of the *Rhine* may be gone up as far as *Seyſſel*, ſeven leagues from *Geneva*, where the goods embarked for *Morges* are tranſported to *Yverdun*, and from thence go by water even to *Holland*; there being a canal of communication between *Morges* and *Yverdun* begun, and which may be finiſhed at a ſmall expence.

Within land, the tranſportation of goods from one place to another is eaſily performed by means of the rivers with which it abounds, notwithſtanding the mountains croſs the country in many places.

Switzerland is in no lack of any commodity neceſſary to the ſupport of life; wood, corn, wine, cattle, ſheep, whoſe wool may be employed in making clothing, and flax, are here in great abundance; ſo that ſalt in part is their only want; but the *Tirol*, *Franche-Compté*, and *Bavaria*, are forward to furniſh it, ſo that this article is not an object of commerce, being one of the revenues of the ſtate, who alone manage this buſineſs, and ſell this commodity at a very moderate price: Some time ſince a mine of rock ſalt was diſcovered near *Aigle*, in the canton of *Berne*, on the frontiers of *Valay*; but this, at moſt, can only furniſh one-third of what is neceſſary for the country of *Vaud*.

France furniſhes towards the general imports of this country, ſalt from *Franche-Compté*; wine from *Burgundy*; gold, ſilk, and ſilk manufactures from *Lyons*; and many light woollen ſtuffs made in the provinces bordering on the cantons.

It has from *Germany* all ſorts of mercery, and particularly from *Nuremberg*, a great quantity of hardware; and hides from *Francfort*.

Italy, eſpecially *Piedmont*, ſends it ordinary ſilks, organzines, and fleurets, ſpun, unſpun, or raw. And *Holland* ſupplies it with cloth, ſerges, flannels, calimancoes, painted linens, muſlins, cambricks, cotton, ivory, dying and medicinal drugs, ſpice, tea, chocolate, whalebone, *Ruſſia* hides, and *India* ſilks.

If we examine what *Switzerland* imports from foreign parts, eſpecially from *France*, it will be found that it is luxury more than neceſſity obliges it to have recourſe there; ſo that ſome cantons, convinced of this truth, and perſuaded that good magiſtrates ought to endeavour as much as is dependant on them to eradicate this vice, have

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enacted ſumptuary laws, prohibiting jewels, and the uſe of all gold and ſilver in their furniture, or in their clothes; ſilks of an exceſſive price, and even the entry of foreign wine, is very ſeverely forbidden in the canton of *Berne*, which laws are regarded as a means to hinder the coin from going out of the country.

The commodities which either the growth or manufactures of *Switzerland* produce, are various, according to the different genius of the natives in their reſpective ſituations, which I ſhall deſcribe, and begin firſt with *Zurick*, capital of the chief canton, which is ſeated on a fine lake very abundant in fiſh, from whence the *Limmat* flows, that divides the city into two parts, whoſe communication is by two fine wooden bridges. Although *Zurick* has but few bailliages, it is one of the richeſt cantons, by the trade and fabricks which its inhabitants have attracted and ſet up among them, and which have flouriſhed beyond their moſt ſanguine expectation. It is certain, that the *Zurickers* have a genius that qualifies them for imitation, and the peaſants a patience and attachment to labour, which aſſiſts them marvellouſly in it; and as they work cheap, it is a conſiderable advantage to them, and recommends their goods to a ready ſale: Thus, though the merchant and artificer gain but little, *Zurick* poſſeſſes great riches, a plain indication of the good effects that manufactures, and diligence in them, produce.

Commerce is, properly ſpeaking, the buſineſs of *Zurick*, the particular object of its induſtry, and the determined ruling taſte; the moſt conſiderable men of the city do not diſdain to intereſt themſelves in trade, but apply to it with the ſame diligence as the inferior citizens; and their great riches never render their aſſiduity, patience, and neceſſary labour, to augment their manufactures, and perfect their works, irkſome; this is what makes their republick flouriſh, and that has raiſed it to the degree of power it at preſent poſſeſſes.

The ſilks and organzines which the *Zurickers* buy yearly in the *Trentin*, *Italy*, and *Piedmont*, to twiſt or throw, employ a great many people, and the ſale which they afterwards have for them in *England*, *France*, *Holland*, and elſewhere, is very conſiderable; they alſo employ great quantities of ſilk in their own manufactures, wrought ſeparately in ſeveral ſtuffs, handkerchiefs, crapes, &c. mixed with worſted, cotton, thread, or ferret; large parcels of cotton are alſo ſpun here, for the aforeſaid fabricks; cotton linen is made for printing, as are ſtockings and handkerchiefs of the ſame material, the fineſt being wrought into muſlins; and towards the end of the laſt century, the art of drawing gold and ſilver wire was introduced here.

Winterthour is a privileged city of the aforeſaid canton, whoſe various manufactures have brought it into great reputation and trade; here are made muſlins, cravats, handkerchiefs, cotton, cloth, woollen crapes, callimancoes, ſattins, damaſks, and camlets, in imitation of the *Engliſh*. The cotton is ſpun here, where they alſo dye well.

Zurzach is rendered noted for its two fairs held here at *Pentecoſt* and St. *Verena*, at the end of *Auguſt*, which attract a great number of merchants from divers countries: And

Schaff-houſe is the twelfth canton, and the ſtaple for ſteel, copper, lattin wire in rolls and bands, which the *Swiſs* get from *Stiria*, *Salzbourg*, *Hungary*, &c. many things are caſt here, and a variety of works eſtabliſhed, of buttons, trimmings for bridles, coach harneſſes, and cottons printed; though its trade is very different from that of *Zurich*, except in the aforeſaid articles, as it furniſhes but little to the other cantons. It is not large, but the ſoil very good and fertile in wheat and fruits, abundant in paſturage, and produces excellent wines.

Berne; for to give ſome idea of the trade of this city and canton, which is the biggeſt of all, it will not be improper to repreſent to my reader its fertility in grain wine, paſturage, rock ſalt, and iron mines.

The commerce of horſes and other cattle, brings in here large ſums of money: That of grain is a principal article: The white wines of the coaſt and the *Vaud* are very much eſteemed; of which the cantons of *Fribourg*, and *Soleure*, conſume a great deal. Its manufactures conſiſt in the ſpinning of ſilk ferret, which employs more than four thouſand perſons; in linens and hempen cloths of all ſorts, dimities, cotton cloth for printing, ſilk ſtuffs, and others with ſilk and cotton, flannels, cotton and wool, cotton and thread, ſilk, worſted, cotton, and thread ſtockings, ferrets, tapes, and fine paper. The greateſt part of theſe manufactures owe their eſtabliſhment to the

French

French, who in the capital found an aſylum from their perſecution, and ſuccours beyond their hopes. The ferret and thread find a vent in *France*, *Germany*, and other parts of *Switzerland*; the linens and table-cloths, of which here is made a prodigious quantity, ſell in *England*, *France*, *Spain*, and *America*; theſe being the fineſt and beſt of any wrought in all the cantons. The dimities are very like thoſe of *Holland* and *Flanders*; many of the cotton cloths are printed in ſeveral fabricks, as well in the city, as other places of the canton, and the reſt are ſold for the ſame uſe to *Geneva*, *Neufchatel*, *Morat*, and *Bale*.

The ſtocking weavers get their wools from *Leipzig*, which they have ſpun in the manner as to make ſtockings of two, three, and four threads, ſold chiefly in *Italy*, where beauty and goodneſs has brought this fabrick into great eſteem. The ſilks manufactured here ſerve principally for the conſumption of the cantons, among whom it ſtands the ſecond in rank, though in bigneſs it is one-third of the whole. It has many conſiderable towns and places ſubject to it, where divers manufactures are eſtabliſhed, or ſome trade carried on; the chief of which I ſhall juſt mention.

Bourgdorff is a town engaged in a pretty conſiderable traffick with linen, thread, and hemp. Its markets are frequent, and it abounds in whitſters, having beſides ſeveral good fabricks of cutlery ware.

Langtall, is a large village, famous for its ſales of linens, thread, hemp, and flax. The *Swiſs* merchants make very conſiderable purchaſes here of linen, as they come out of the looms, tape and laces.

Araci, a fine town ſeated on the *Aar*, has ſome manufactures of worſted ſattins, and camlets, knit ſtockings, cotton handkerchiefs, cutlery ware, and horn combs. Hides and ſkins are alſo prepared here for various uſes; and its neighbourhood furniſhes a quantity of hempen and cotton cloth.

Lintzbourg, a town in the neighbourhood of *Arau*, is ſituated on a little river, and has a manufactory for printing linens; cotton is ſpun here, and a large quantity of cloth made of that commodity in this bailiwick, which is one of the richeſt, and the moſt conſiderable in the canton; where is alſo a fabrick of hats, and woollen knit ſtockings.

Zoffingue is a tolerable large town, with many privileges, and furniſhes trade with ſeveral articles from its fabricks, ſuch as flannels, ſilk ribbons, and ferrets, various ſorts of cloth made with cotton and wool, ſeparate and mixed; cutlery ware; and here are alſo very good linen printers and dyers.

Bruck, a town on the *Aar*, is one of the great paſſes for goods both by land and water; the river here is very deep, and ſhut in above the town among rocks, that render its courſe extremely rapid, forming an elbow called the *Fall of Bruck*, which was formerly eſteemed very dangerous, but now the boatmen do not regard it as ſuch: In the town and neighbourhood ſome woollen ſtockings are knit, and here are alſo ſeveral looms for weaving them.

Beſides the towns dependant on *Berne* afore-mentioned, ſeated in the country of *Allemand*, there are others in the country of *Vaud*; the moſt noted of which I ſhall now add.

Lauſanne, the capital place of the *Vaudois*, near the lake *Leman*, is more celebrated for the nobility who reſide here, and for the learned, who have adorned and ſtill adorn its academy, than for the extent of its trade. There are but few parts, that in equal limits encloſe ſo much gentry: And commerce would flouriſh here, as it is one of the fineſt and moſt fertile countries in *Europe*, if the nobility had not imbibed the falſe notion of its being derogatory to their honour.

At this place, however, are made ſome ratines, wove ſtockings, fine earthen and delft ware; but above all the bookſeller's trade, and printer's art, flouriſhes here in a great degree, and is daily improved.

Ouchy, on the borders of the lake, half a league from *Lauſanne*, and which ſerves for its port, is the landing place for goods coming from *Milan* and *Vilais*, by *Vevay*. Here are halls built purely for the reception of merchandize, which may alſo be brought here from *Geneva*, if deſtined for *Switzerland*.

Vevay, a pleaſant town, ſeated on the lake *Leman*, half a league from the *Alps*, maintains an extenſive commerce with *Valois*, *Savoy*, *Piedmont*, and the *Milaneſe*, from whence it gets a good deal of rice. This is the ſtaple of the merchandizes that come from thoſe countries, or that *Switzerland* ſends thither; here is a fabrick of hats, woollen ſtockings, and ſome works of horology. Its fairs are very frequent by the reſort of *Savoyers*, *Valaiſans*, and *Montagnards*, and are above all conſiderable for the ſale of cheeſe, from whence *Geneva* and *Lyons* are partly ſupplied. *Vevay* is at preſent rich and populous, and its inhabitants enjoy the franchiſe in *France* granted to the *Swiſs* nation: In its neighbourhood are quarries of fine marble, and they have eſtabliſhed there water ſaws, which greatly facilitate the works, ſo that ſix may operate at the ſame time on one block, which has put the undertakers in a condition to furniſh very cheap marble, for inlaying porticoes and halls, according to the modern taſte, and alſo to compoſe chimney pieces, *&c.* which they do in a very great manner.

Morges, a town alſo ſituated on the borders of the ſaid lake, two leagues from *Lauſanne*, is well built, and has a good incloſed port. This is the receptacle of goods from divers countries, that arrive here by water and land; the *Genevan* barks tranſport here weekly the merchandize that the *Swiſs* get from *Italy*, *Piedmont*, *Savoy*, *Dauphiny*, *Lyons*, *Languedoc*, *Provence*, and *Bourdeaux* by the capital of *Languedoc*, and relade thoſe which are arrived from *England*, *Holland*, the *North*, *Germany*, and *Switzerland*, deſtined for *Geneva*, *Piedmont*, *Italy*, *Spain*, and the *Southern* provinces of *France*.

Nyon, built in the ſame manner as the two preceding places on the banks of the lake *Leman*, is a great paſs for goods that this town, *Valais*, and the *Milaneſe*, export from ſeveral provinces of *France*. Its ſoil is as proper for vines, as that part of the country of *Vaud*, bordering on the ſaid lake, which produces thoſe good wines on the coaſt and *Vaud*, that are ſo much eſteemed; of which the trade of theſe latter in *Switzerland*, and thoſe of the coaſt in foreign countries is very conſiderable.

Copet, a ſmall town two leagues from *Geneva*, is noted for clockwork, and its large fiſhery.

Yverdon, a very agreeable town, on the weſtern extremity of the lake of *Neufchatel*, is a conſiderable ſtaple, or depoſit for wine, ſalt from *Rochs* and *Savoy*, and other merchandize, for whoſe reception here are large halls built, which ſerve for no other purpoſe. Its chief trade however is that of wine, and delft ware made here.

Avenches, on a hill near the lake *Morat*, was the capital of the country of the *Helvetians*; it has a moſt delightful ſituation, and here are found ſome good remains of antiquity. It is a great paſs, and ſome years ſince, the natives have made ſome plantations of tobacco, which, with thoſe of *Payerne*, and its neighbourhood, very nearly furniſh a ſufficiency for the canton's conſumption, and produce a conſiderable revenue to the inhabitants, whoſe ſoil being very fertile, is likewiſe abundant in grain and fruits.

Payerne, a town of the country of *Vaud*, ſeated on the *Broie*, between *Avenches* and *Moudon*, is a very large paſs. Its territory is very fertile in grain and fruits, and here are fine plantations of tobacco, out of which the inhabitants prepare the rappee, after the ſecret of *Clerac*, which is in eſteem both at home and abroad.

Moudon is an ancient town built on the aforeſaid river *Broie*, fruitful in corn, and a very conſiderable paſs for merchandize by land.

Morat, ſituated on the lake of the ſame name, is the ſtaple for all the wine of the country of *Vaud*, ſent to *Berne*, and a great paſs for goods both by land and water. Linens are printed here, and the town is dependent on *Berne* and *Fribourg*.

Granſon, ſeated on the borders of the lake of *Neufchatel*, at a league from *Yverdon*, is alſo under the dominion of *Berne* and *Fribourg*, and is the ſtaple of ſalt from *Franche Comptê* for *Switzerland*, in whoſe neighbourhood is a good paper fabrick at a place called *La Mothe*.

Lucerne is a town built to the north of the lake, at the port where the *Ruſs* iſſues which enters the *Aar*, below Bruck, in its way to the *Rhine*: here are divers manufactori

factories of hempen, flaxen, and cotton cloths, fuſtians, cotelines, woollen knit ſtockings, and ſpinning of cotton throughout all the canton, which abounds in grain and paſturage. It alſo breeds large herds of cattle, with which the natives drive a great trade, as they do in cheeſe for the *Milaneſe*, from whence the *Swiſs* receive in return large parcels of rice.

This town has an advantageous and convenient ſituation, as being on the grand route to *Italy*, by way of *Monte St. Godard*. And the goods which have croſſed the *Alps* are tranſported from thence, by the lake and river *Ruſs*, to the *Rhine*, which conveys them to the ocean. The ſmall cantons that want corn, provide themſelves here with great facility, the lake waſhing thoſe of *Uri*, *Schwitz*, and *Underwald*.

Uri is a canton in the vallies of the high *Alps*, and abounds in excellent paſtures; its principal revenue conſiſts in cattle, and its cheeſe finds a ready ſale in *Lombardy*. At *Altorf*, a chief borough of the canton, is eſtabliſhed a fabrick for cutting and poliſhing cryſtal, of which here are very fine mines, and the canton produces ſeveral ſorts of linen for various uſes.

Schwitz; in this canton are made linens of hemp and flax, but cattle and cheeſe are the two great branches of their trade.

Underwald has a revenue and trade ſimilar to the laſt-mentioned, with the addition, that here the natives ſpin the thread they uſe in manufacturing their linen.

Zug is one of the moſt agreeable of the ſmall cantons, and its principal city with the ſame name is well built, ſtanding on the lake called alſo *Zug*. The country produces corn, wine, a great many cheſnuts, and has excellent paſtures; beſides which here are manufactures of linen and woollen ſtuffs.

Glaris, the capital town of the canton, furniſhes green cheeſes, renowned for their goodneſs and medicinal virtues given them by a certain inſerted herb, which alſo produces their colour, and they are called by the inhabitants *ſchabziguer*. Its ſlate quarries are reputed the fineſt in *Europe*, and furniſh the tops of tables of a ſurpriſing bigneſs. This canton is rich in cattle, and the inhabitants very laborious; here is a great deal of cotton ſpun; part ſold, and the remainder employed in the manufactures of *Switzerland*; and ſome linens and ſtuffs are made here according to the cuſtom of the country.

Baſil is a city built on the *Rhine*, which divides it into two unequal parts; it is one of the moſt conſiderable of *Switzerland*, although properly out of it, and drives a trade unequalled by any in that country. Its ſituation procures it the paſſage of the goods that come from *England*, *Holland*, the *North*, and *Germany* for the cantons and *Geneva*, and for thoſe which the *Swiſs* and *Genevans* ſend to thoſe countries; the trade of the wools of *Germany* and *Poland*; that of cloth and other ſtuffs, drugs and ſpiceries, metals and furs, is very conſiderable here, as are the engagements in exchanges: The activity and penetration of its inhabitants have long ſince rendered it noted for trade, particularly for linens, whoſe fabricks are in a flouriſhing condition. It has alſo ſeveral manufactures of flowered ribbons, which employ a great number of workmen, and are ſpread through *Germany*, *Sileſia*, *Hungary*, and *Bohemia*. The fabricks of wove ſtockings, ſilk ditto, and worſted, ſet a great number of looms to work, whoſe products are ſent very diſtant to be diſpoſed of. The manufacture in imitation of chintz is brought to great perfection, and does not only ſupply the neighbouring merchants, but many others much farther off. The paper of this city has been long noted for its goodneſs; and here are letter-founders, not only of the characters of the living languages, but alſo of *Greek* and the *Oriental* tongues, which are uſed all over *Switzerland*, in *France*, *Germany*, and elſewhere; printing is likewiſe a conſiderable part of the buſineſs of the inhabitants, among whom are alſo found gold-beaters, very expert in their art, fabricators of tobacco, excellent dyers, both of ſilk and wool, whitſters, &c.

St. *Gall* is a fine large city ſeated two leagues from the lake *Conſtance*, in a narrow barren valley, whoſe ſoil produces nothing but graſs, notwithſtanding which, moſt of the inhabitants are rich, at leaſt very few of them, ſtraitened in their circumſtances; their wealth flowing in with their great trade, which chiefly conſiſts in linen, whoſe conſumption is very extraordinary all over *Switzerland*, and abroad. This buſineſs is ſo conſiderable as to place the weavers, in ſome reſpects, on a level with the nobility; as they

they with the gentry make the firſt of the twelve tribes, of which this city is compoſed. The manufactures of woollen ſtuffs are here alſo in a flouriſhing condition; beſides which, this city being ſo near the afore-mentioned lake, and on the road from *Germany* to *Italy*, it ſerves as a channel of communication between them; and its halls are the warehouſes for goods that go and come.

Fribourg is a pretty large city, and capital of the canton bearing the ſame name, ſeated on the river *Sane*. Its factories are extenſive, and the country very fine, being, next to *Lucerne*, the moſt powerful of the Roman-Catholick cantons; the goodneſs of its paſtures, and the fertility of its ſoil, yield a very conſiderable income to the inhabitants, whereby they are placed at eaſe, and are not ſo laborious as their neighbours; ſo that, with the exception of the cheeſe trade, they bring little to it, beſides a few hempen linens, and ſome hats made here. There is a fabrick of paper in the neighbourhood, and a printing-office in the city.

Gruiere, is a ſmall town in the canton of *Fribourg*, noted for its excellent cheeſes in all *Europe*; and of which the trade is ſo very conſiderable, as to induce ſeveral merchants of this canton to ſettle houſes at *Lyons*, for negociating their ſales.

Soleurre, the capital city of the canton with the ſame name, has very fine fortifications, and is ſeated in a country extremely pleaſant; the *Aar* dividing the city into two unequal parts. It ſerves as a depoſit for the goods imported to *Switzerland*, by way of *Schaffhouſe* and *Baſil*, and which are laden for *Yverdon* by the lake of *Bienne*. At *Olten*, a ſmall town on the *Aar*, and dependent on *Soleurre*, beſides other parts of the canton, are made a quantity of woollen knit ſtockings, and ſome hats, and cutlery ware.

Apenzel is the principal town of the canton named therefrom, which is very rich in meadows and paſturage, fitly adapted to the breeding of many cattle, in which this territory abounds; they alſo grow here a great deal of hemp and flax, which ſerves the inhabitants for a winter's employ in making linens, ſold afterwards at St. *Gall*, but little diſtant therefrom.

Bienne, a town ſituated at ſome diſtance above the lake of this name, between *Soleurre* and *Neufchatel*, dependent on the biſhop of *Baſil*, carries on a great trade in deal boards, commonly twenty-two or twenty-four feet long, as alſo in other wood for building; here are alſo made variety of ribbons and ferrets, and it has good tanneries, and a fine earth for delft ware.

Porentree, a city and caſtle ſerving for the reſidence of the biſhop of *Baſil*, where is made fine earthen ware, gloves, and woollen ſtockings knit and milled.

Mulhauſin is built on the river *Ill*, five leagues from *Baſil*, and allied with the *Swiſs*. It is ſeated in a very fertile plain; abundant in grain and wine, having more than ſixty manufactures of cloth and druggets; here is alſo made a quantity of woollen knit and coarſe ſilk wove ſtockings, and blankets; beſides which, the place affords very good dyers and tanners, who have ſufficient occupation in their different employs.

Neufchatel is a *Swiſs* city, capital of the principality of this name; it is ſeated on the borders of a lake, which communicates with thoſe of *Morat* and *Bienne*, and diſcharges itſelf that way into the *Aar* and the *Rhine*; which extremely facilitates its trade, not only with the reſt of *Switzerland*, but alſo with *Germany* and *Holland*, for which places veſſels depart twice a year with goods and paſſengers; it is a very pleaſant voyage, and is generally performed in fifteen days. All the ſubjects of this ſovereignty are exempt from tolls, impoſts, and other duties, as well for the goods they bring in, as thoſe they export on their own accounts; neither are they obliged to declare the contents of their bales, or caſes, at entering or going out when the merchandizes belongs to them. Here are three fairs in the year, at which the merchants pay no cuſtoms on imports, and but a trifle on extracts. Their trade is pretty extenſive, and here are magazines, where traders of the neighbouring places may purchaſe the various commodities from *India*, *England*, *Holland*, *France*, and *Germany*, at reaſonable prices.

The chief fabricks of the country are printed cotton, in imitation of chintz, puſhed to a great degree of perfection, the beauty and vivacity of the colours, equalling thoſe of

of the beſt *Aſiatick* performances; here are alſo manufactured thread and cotton ſtockings, of which a great conſumption is made in *Italy*, *France*, *Spain*, *Portugal*, the *American* iſles, and even in *Holland*, notwithſtanding the fine fabricks of *Harlem*; the *Dutch* merchants have diſtinguiſhed the goodneſs of the thread and work, beſides a conſiderable difference in price. The glovers' trade has been long in repute, and the thread is ſpun finer here than in *Holland*, to above the value of forty-five ſhillings ſterling *per* pound difference. The manufacture of lace is ſpread through the whole canton; the common ſort are wrought in great quantities in the mountains, and a prodigious ſale is made of them abroad; in the city, the perfection of this commodity is puſhed to a degree of equality with thoſe of *Flanders* for beauty, and to ſurpaſs them a great deal in quality; here are alſo made linens and tapes, and the chamois of *Neufchatel* is in great eſteem, it being ſent to *Italy*, *France*, and *Germany*.

The village of *Serrierres*, dependent on this city, and which on account of its proximity might be regarded as one of its ſuburbs, is conſiderable for the many wheels which the little river bearing its name turns, without ever having the leaſt interruption from the rougheſt winters or drieſt ſummers; among which are grinding mills, ſaws, poliſhers, forges, founderies, and battery works, for copper, iron, and paper; here are alſo made variety of hard-ware, but the iron wire and cards of this place, are, above all, in great eſteem.

The medicinal and vulnerary herbs found here in great abundance, its vaſt herds of cattle and plenty of corn and wine, with every other neceſſary of life, proclaim the fertility of the country; in which a reſidence is rendered ſtill more agreeable by the wholeſomeneſs of the laws, which ſecures the property and liberty of the ſubject.

Of GENEVA.

THIS city is celebrated for its antiquity, for its advantageous ſituation, for the number of its inhabitants, and particularly for its great trade, which however was yet much more conſiderable before the removal of its fairs to *Lyons*. It is ſeated in one of the moſt delightful countries of *Europe*, at the extremity of the lake bearing its name; and which facilitates a commerce, that the induſtry of its inhabitants has rendered very extenſive. In reſpect to whoſe interior part, this city may, with proper limitations, be regarded as one of the ſtorehouſes of *France*, a part of *Germany*, *Switzerland*, *Piedmont*, and *Italy*, which countries it ſupplies with all ſorts of linens, muſlins, chintz, drugs, ſpice, *Engliſh*, *French*, and *Dutch* cloths, porcelaines, tea, hard-ware from *Germany* and *Foreſt*, ſcythes, ſickles, iron and lattin wire, gold and ſilver galloons and laces, ſtockings, hats, jewels true and falſe, all ſorts of clockwork, variety of files, ſteel of its own growth and from *Germany*, tin, wrought copper, and books on all ſubjects.

Independent of which traffick, the diligent inhabitants have carried it to the moſt remote countries, by intereſting themſelves in voyages to *America*, and the iſles; but I ſhall add a ſhort detail of what I have ſaid above of their products and manufactures, as due to a city numbered among the moſt celebrated ones of *Europe*.

Its territories, though they are not the moſt fertile, do nevertheleſs yield excellent corn, and wine both white and red of good quality; it has alſo paſtures ſufficient for the breeding and ſupport of its cattle; and the *Rhoſne* furniſhes it with trout, of which ſome of above thirty pounds weight are exported, and carried even as far as *Paris*.

Horology is however the moſt conſiderable manufacture, which alone eaſily ſubſiſts near a quarter part of the men, women, and children dwelling here, who are all profitably employed in the different branches of this art, and have brought it to ſuch perfection, as to yield, I believe, only to *England* in it.

Gilding

Gilding is alſo in a flouriſhing condition here, where ſilver wire is drawn gilt, as alſo with the deceitful appearance of its being ſo made only by ſmoaking; gold and ſilver galloons, and laces, are made of all ſorts and qualities, embroideries of ſilk in variety of ſhades and colours, all of which are ſent into *Germany*, *Italy*, *Portugal*, *Spain*, and from thence to the *Indies*.

Another very conſiderable fabrick is that of painted linens, in imitation of thoſe performed by the *Engliſh* and *Dutch*; which for beauty of deſign, and vivacity of colours, are only inferior to thoſe of the ſaid two nations.

The bibliothecal and printing buſineſs is alſo very great here, and a material object of trade, as the liberty of the preſs extends to all ſorts of works, provided they contain nothing againſt religion in general, princes, and good morals; ſo that no objection is made againſt printing the writings of the *Romaniſts* againſt *Proteſtantiſm*, but it is performed with the greateſt exactneſs and fidelity; and beſides the books printed here, the libraries are aſſorted with all thoſe that daily appear in *France*, *Italy*, *Holland*, and *Germany*.

There is no place of its ſize, where more jewels are compoſed, both true and falſe, than here; and in general there reigns in this ſort of work ſo good a taſte, that trade which it attracts, cannot but engage the ingenious artiſt, to maintain the reputation he has already acquired.

The fabrick of ſilk ſtockings goes on improving, and is got into ſome reputation, as is that of velvets; and I ſhould do injuſtice to the arts, and thoſe who exerciſe them, ſhould I paſs them over in ſilence, as here are machiniſts, engravers, deſigners, and mathematical inſtrument makers, who practice all theſe employs with ſucceſs and credit; not forgetting thoſe celebrated medaliſts, Meſſrs. *Daſſiers*, who will tranſmit to lateſt poſterity the delicacy and grandeur of their excellent *Burin*.

I ſhall finiſh this article with the deſcription of two manufactures lately eſtabliſhed in the country of *Dardagny*, dependent on the ſovereignty of *Geneva*. Of which the firſt is a fabrick of ſteel in bars of any ſize, that equals in quality moſt others made elſewhere, and which has for offſpring a manufacture of files and raſps of all ſorts and ſizes.

The other is a fabrick of copper, producing all aſſortments that can be deſired in this commodity, ſuch as bands, cups of all ſizes, plates, chaldrons, and an alloy of metals for all uſes, and this on cheaper terms than elſewhere.

The correſpondence between the merchants of this city and thoſe of *Marſeilles* and *Amſterdam*, and the little way there is by land for the tranſportation of their goods to the *Rhine* and *Rhoſne*, facilitates that of the two ſeas, ſo that there is hardly a place, howſoever diſtant, where the other nations of *Europe* ſend their ſhips, that ſome of the *Genevans* are not ſeen as partners, or principals in the voyage.

While the independency of this republick was maintained, its trade continued in a flouriſhing condition, but ſince its connection with the court of *Verſailles*, the *French*, under the title of guardians of the peace of the republic, interfere in their civil government, and occaſion parties in it, which threaten diſſolution. In the moment of writing this article, conſiderable emigrations of their moſt ſkilful artiſts are taking place, and *Ireland* is the kingdom likely to be benefited by this revolution.

An Account of the WEIGHTS, MEASURES, *and* COINS *in all Parts of* EUROPE.

THE weights in common uſe throughout *Great-Britain*, are troy and avoirdupois; the former conſiſting of grains, pennyweights, ounces, and pounds, whereof 24 grains make a pennyweight, 20 pennyweights, an ounce, and 12 ounces a pound, by which bread

bread, in corporation towns only, gold, ſilver, and apothecaries medicines are weighed; and to this weight corn meaſures are reduceable, as 8lb. Troy makes a gallon, 16lb. a peck, and conſequently 64lb. a buſhel; liquid meaſures are alſo dependent on it, as their convavities correſpond in their different ſizes thereto, from a pint conſiſting of 12 ounces, or a pound, up to a ton, containing 252 gallons, and weighed 2016lb. or 1890lb. avoirdupois; 2 pints make a quart, 4 quarts a gallon, containing 231 cubical inches, 63 gallons a hogſhead, 42 a tierce, 126 a pipe, and 252 a ton of brandy, cider, wine, &c.

Refiners and jewellers alſo make uſe of this weight in part; the former calling their ſmalleſt fractions blanks, of which 24 make a perit, 20 perits a droite, 20 droites a mite, 20 mites a grain, and then as above. The jewellers divide the ounce into 152 parts or carats, and theſe into grains, whereof four make a carat.

By avoirdupois weight, all groſs goods and baſe metal are weighed, ſuch as grocery, reſin, pitch, tallow, ſoap, butter, cheeſe, iron, lead, copper, allum, &c. its component parts are drams, ounces, &c. of which 16 drams make an ounce, 16 ounces a pound, 28 pounds a quarter of a hundred weight, or 112 pounds, and 20 hundred weight or 2240 pounds a ton; but beſides this hundred weight there is another called the ſtannary hundred by which tin, &c. is weighed to the king. The avoirdupois ounce is lighter than the troy ounce, by near a twelfth part, 51 ounces troy being equally to 56 avoirdupois; but the avoirdupois pound is heavier than the troy, 17 pounds of this latter being equal to 14 pounds of the other.

Wool is generally ſold by the tod, or clove, allowing 7 pounds to the clove, 14 pounds to the ſtone, 28 pounds to the tod, 128 pounds to the wey, 364 pounds to the ſack, and 4368 pounds to the laſt.

Lead is bought by the fodder, which at *London*, *Newcaſtle*, &c. weighs 19½ hundred weight of 112 pounds; but at *Hull* 19½ ſtannary hundred of 120 pounds; and at *Cheſter*, &c. it is ſtill different.

In *Eſſex*, butter and cheeſe are weighed by the clove, or half ſtone, being 8 pounds, of which 32 or 256 pounds is a weigh; but in *Suffolk* 42 cloves or 336 pounds are allowed to the wey. Of butter a firkin muſt weigh 56 pounds, and that of ſoap 60 pounds, and 4 firkins of either make a barrel.

A ſtone of beef at *London* is 8 pounds, but in the country it is commonly 14 pounds; horſe-racers alſo reckon 14 pounds to the ſtone; and it is the ſame with iron, ſhot, or wool, double the quantity of iron and ſhot being called a quarter, though a ſtone of ſugar, cinnamon, nutmegs, pepper, or allum, is but 13½ pounds.

A faggot of ſteel is 120 pounds, and a burden of gad ſteel 180 pounds.

A barrel of gunpowder is 100 pounds, and 24 barrels make a laſt.

A ſeam of glaſs is 24 ſtone, of 5 pounds each, or 120 pounds.

A truſs of hay 56 pounds, and a load or ton of it 36 truſſes.

Raw ſilk is ſold here by the pound of 24 ounces, or more properly one pound and a half avoirdupois; but organzines, trames, &c. by the common pound of 16 ounces.

In *France*, *Holland*, and moſt other places in *Europe*, the pound is termed mark weight, by reaſon that 2 marks of 8 ounces compoſe it, ſo that in all places where this pound is uſed, it conſiſts of 16 ounces, as with us; and as moſt authors who have calculated the correſpondency of theſe different weights have taken thoſe of *Paris* for a ſtandard, I ſhall follow their example, as it is eaſy to reduce any not mentioned in the following table by the rule of three, and I ſhall only take notice of ſuch as are not inſerted therein; or that make uſe of more weights than one.

Coningsberg reckon their weights by ſchipponds, conſiſting of 400lb. divided into 10 ſteens of 40lb. each, 100lb. of *Paris* makes 125lb. of *Coningsberg*, and 100lb. of *Coningsberg* makes 80lb. of *Paris*, ſo that the *French* hundred of ſalt yields near 40 laſts, which is little more than 40,000lb. at this place.

Dantzick's ſchippond conſiſts of 320lb. containing 20 lieſpond of 16lb. each, of which 100lb. makes 18⅜lb. at *Paris*; and on the contrary, 100lb. of this laſt city makes 112lb.

at

at *Dantzick*. The hundred of *French* ſalt produces 11½ to 12 *Dantzick* laſts, the laſt of that ſalt being 18 ton, though the laſt of this commodity from *Lunenbourg* and *Haran* is only 12 tons.

Elbing's weights are the ſame with thoſe of *Dantzick*.

Stetin's ſchippond contains 180, and its pierre 21lb. the 110lb. making 100lb. of *Paris*. The hundred of ſalt from *France* yields here 10 laſts.

Lubeck, the ſchippond here is 300lb. divided into 20 lieſponds of 15lb. each; and 100lb. of this place makes 95¾lb. of *Paris*, and 100lb. of *Paris* 105lb. of *Lubeck*.

Breſlaw, 100lb. of this place makes 80lb. at *Paris*, and 100lb. *Pariſian* makes 125lb. here.

Bremen's 100lb. is reckoned equal to 97lb. of *Paris*, and 100lb. of *Paris* is eſteemed 103lb. of *Bremen*.

Naumburgh make uſe of the ſame weights as *Leipſick*, calculated in the table.

Erfort computes 100lb. to equal 92lb. of *Paris*, and that 100lb. of *Paris* makes 108lb. here.

Bergne, the 100lb. here is computed to make 90lb. of *Paris*, and the 100lb. of *Paris* to make 111lb. of theſe.

Cologne's 100lb. makes 96lb. at *Paris*, and 100lb. of *Paris* is equal to 104lb. here.

Ghent, *Bruſſels*, *Malines*, *Bruges*, } correſpond exactly in weights with *Antwerp*.

Liſle, 100lb. of this place makes 88¾lb. of *Paris*, and 100lb. of *Paris* makes 114lb. here.

St. Malo is commonly ſuppoſed to have its weights equal with thoſe of *Paris*, though by ſome reckoned to be 2 *per cent.* leſs.

Bayonne had its weights equal to thoſe of *Paris*; and at *Lyons* two ſorts of weights are in uſe; thoſe of the city, by which all ſpecies of groſs goods are ſold, and whoſe pound, conſiſting of ſixteen ounces, only makes 14 ounces mark weight; the other ſilk only containing 15 ounces the mark, ſo that 100lb. of ſilk makes 108lb. city weight.

Genoa; this city has five ſorts of weights, the firſt called the *Great Weight*, uſed in the cuſtom-houſe; the ſecond *Caſh Weight*, for plate and coin; the third *Cantaro*, or the common quintal, by which are weighed groſs goods that are ſold; the fourth called the *Great Balance*, by which raw ſilks are weighed; and the fifth is called the *Small Balance*, that ſerves for weighing fine goods.

90⅘ Rotoli or pounds,	*Great Weight*	
100 Rotoli	*Caſh Weight*	
100 Rotoli	*Common Weight*	} make 100lb. of *Paris*.
145 lb.	*Great Balance*	
153 lb.	*Small Balance*	

Rome, 100lb. of this city makes within a trifle 71½lb. at *Paris*, and 100lb. of *Paris* make 140lb. of *Rome*.

At *Leghorn* they make uſe of two ſorts of weights, *viz.* great and ſmall.

93lb. great weight } of *Leghorn*, makes 100lb. of *Paris*.
140lb. ſmall weight }

The quintal is reckoned variouſly, according to the ſpecies of goods ſold here by it, *viz.* the quintal of *Roman* allum, or poorjack, dried or pickled herrings, and ſalted ſalmon, is ſold here by that of 150lb. The quintal for ſugar 151lb. and for wool and fiſh 160lb.

Florence has the ſame weight as at *Leghorn*.

Lucca has likewiſe two ſorts of weights, *viz.*

Great weight, of which 94⅓ rotoli, or pounds } make 100lb. of *Paris*.
Small weight, of which 14⅓ rotoli, or pounds }

Palermo in *Sicily* two ſorts of weights, of which,

100 Rotoli, great weight } make a trifle leſs than { 141⅔lb. } of *Paris*.
100lb. Small weight } { 65 lb. }

At *Venice* the weights are likewiſe different, the pound of the ſmall weight conſiſting only of 12 ounces, and the pound of the great weight 18$\frac{2}{3}$ of the ſame ounces; or it otherwiſe reckoned that

100lb. Great weight makes 158 lb. ſmall weight, and
100lb. Small weight 63$\frac{1}{2}$lb. great weight;
100lb. Great weight, 100lb. Small weight } making { 95$\frac{1}{2}$lb. 90 lb. } of *Paris*.
And 100lb. of *Paris* makes at *Venice* { 104lb. great weight, 166lb. ſmall weight.

Bologne, 100lb. of this place makes 66lb. at *Paris*, and 100lb. of *Paris* makes 151$\frac{1}{2}$lb. of *Bologne*.

Bergame, like *Venice*, has two ſorts of weights, *viz.* great and ſmall; this latter has only 12 ounces to the pound, and the great has 30 ounces or 2$\frac{1}{2}$ ſmall pounds. The ſmall ſerves for weighing ſilk, cochineal, indigo, wax and other drugs; and the great for wool and other groſs goods.

100lb. Small weight, 100lb. Great weight } of *Bergame*, makes { 59 lb. 147$\frac{1}{2}$lb. } of *Paris*, and
100lb. of *Paris*, makes { 169 lb. ſmall weight, 68 lb. great weight } of *Bergame*.

The weights of *Naples* are the ſame as thoſe of *Bergame*.

Smyrna uſes the canta, or quintal, with its fractions, for the weight of goods.

The quintal weighs 45 oques, or okkes, or 100 routels.
The batmen makes 6 oques
The ſechie 2 ditto
The routel makes 180 dragmes
The oque 400 ditto

The quintal of 100 routels or 45 oques as above, is equal to 114lb. of *Paris*; on which footing 100lb. of *Paris* makes about 87$\frac{5}{7}$ routels of *Smyrna*.

It is reckoned that the oque weighs a trifle more than 2$\frac{1}{2}$lb. of *Paris*, but this is according to the goods weighed by it.

Conſtantinople has the heavieſt weights in all the *Levant*, though they are diſtinguiſhed as at *Smyrna*. The quintal conſiſts of 45 oques, and the oque of 400 dragmes, correſponding to 2$\frac{9}{16}$lb. of *Paris*.

It is reckoned that the quintal of *Conſtantinople* weighs { 112$\frac{3}{4}$lb. of *Paris*, 181 lb. of *Venice*, 160 lb. of *Leghorn*.

Being divided into rottels, oques, batmens, &c. as at *Smyrna*.

At *Aleppo* they make uſe of divers ſorts of weights, *viz.*

The quintal, or cantar, of 100 rottels, each conſiſting of 720 dragmes.
The ſurlo, which is 27$\frac{1}{4}$ rottels.
The rottel with which moſt goods are weighed containing, as above, 720 dragmes, which make 4$\frac{1}{15}$lb. of *Paris*.
The rottel for weighing the ſilks growing in the neighbourhood, is of 700 dragmes, and weighs 4$\frac{8}{13}$lb. of *Paris*.
The rottel for weighing *Perſian* ſilks, legi de burma, ardaſſe, and ardaſſete, contains 680 dragmes, and weighs 4$\frac{14}{19}$lb. of *Paris*.
The damaſſin rottel, with which braſs, lattin wire, amber, camphire, benzoin, ſpikenard, balm of *Mecca*, and aloes wood are weighed, contains 600 dragmes, and makes 3$\frac{12}{13}$lb. of *Paris*.
The okke, or oque, weighs 400 dragmes.
The metical, with which pearls and ambergris are weighed, is 1$\frac{1}{2}$ dragme.

1lb. of *Paris*
1lb. Small weight of *Venice* } make at *Aleppo* { 156, 98, 112 } dragmes.
1lb. Great weight of do.

The quintal of *Tripoli* makes 1$\frac{1}{4}$ quintal of *Aleppo* of 720 dragmes.

At *Seyda*, the ancient *Sidon*, two ſorts of weights are in uſe, *viz.*

The rottel damaſſin, or damaſquin, by which all ſorts of ſilks and cotton thread are ſold; it is reckoned 600 dragmes, which make 3$\frac{3}{4}$lb. of *Paris*.
And the acre by which moſt of the groſs goods are ſold, equal to 4$\frac{4}{5}$lb. of *Paris*.

Alexandria makes uſe of a cantar or quintal for the weighing of goods, which varies according to the different ſpecies weighed by it, as for ſome it conſiſts only of 100 rottels, and for other, 105, 110, 112½, 115, 120, 125, 130, and 133.

The rottel farfarin is 144 dragmes, 100 of which rottels are reckoned equal to 125lb. of *Leghorn*.

The rottel gerouin is 312 dragmes.

The okke, or oque is 400 dragmes.

The cantal, or quintal of 100 rottels, is ſuppoſed equal to 120lb. of *Paris*.

Roſetto has its weights the ſame as thoſe laſt mentioned of *Alexandria*.

Grand Cairo makes uſe of the quintal, or cantar of 100 rottels, for the weighing moſt of its goods, reckoned equal to 88lb. of *Paris*; though a quintal of coffee yields 95lb. at *Amſterdam*, which is, as has been obſerved, the ſame with thoſe of *Paris*.

Theſe are all, or at leaſt the principal places of trade, whoſe weights are not mentioned in the ſubſequent table; ſo that I have nothing more to add on this ſubject.

A TABLE of the AGREEMENT which the WEIGHTS of the PRINCIPAL PLACES in EUROPE have with each other.

N. B. As the Weights of *Amſterdam*, *Paris*, *Bourdeaux*, *Straſbourgh*. *Beſanson*, and ſeveral other places have but the minuteſt difference, they are all comprehended under that of *Amſterdam*, as thoſe of *Nuremberg* are under *Frankfort*, and others in the ſame manner.

| | Are equal to | | |

	Are equal to	Of *Hamburgh.*	Of *Frankfort*, &c.	Of *Leipſick*, &c.	Of *Genoa.*	Of *Leghorn.*	Of *Milan.*	Of *Venice.*	Of *Naples.*	Of *Seville, Cadiz*, &c.	Of *Portugal.*	Of *Leige.*	Of *Ruſſia.*	Of *Sweden.*	Of *Denmark.*
100lb. of *England*, &c.		93 5	89 7	96 1	137 4	132 11	153 11	152	154 10	97	104 13	96 5	112 2/3	107 1/24	89 1/2
100lb. of *Amſterdam, Paris*, &c.		102	93	105	150	145	168	166	169	106	114 8	105 4	123 1/12	117	97 13
100lb. of *Antwerp*		96 10	92 13	99 8	142 2	137 6	159 3	157 1/24	160 2	108	108 8	99 11	116 1/25	110 1/24	92 1/24
100lb. of *Rouen*		106	102	109 4	156	150 13	174 11	172 1/24	175 12	110 4	119	109 7	128	121 1/24	101 5/8
100lb. of *Lyons*		87 12	84 4	90 5	129	124 11	144 8	142 1/24	145 6	91 3	98 8	90 8	106 1/24	101	84 7/8
100lb. of *Rochelle*		103	99	106	151 8	146 7	169 11	167 10	107 11	107	115 10	106 5	124	117 1/12	98 13
100lb. of *Toulouſe*, &c.		86 7	83	89 8	127 2	122 14	142 6	140	143 4	89 13	97	89 3	104 9/25	99 1/24	83 1/8
100lb. of *Marſeilles*		82 10	79 6	85 8	121 8	117 7	136 1	134 8	136 14	85 13	92 12	85 4	99 1/25	94 1/24	79 3/8
100lb. of *Geneva*		114 10	110 2	118	168 9	163	188 13	186 8	189 14	119 2	128 8	118 4	138 1/24	131 7/100	109
100lb. of *Hamburgh*		100	89 11	102 15	147	142 2	164 10	162 11	165 10	103 13	112 4	103 2	120 1/25	114 1/2	95
100lb. of *Frankfort*, &c.		104	100	107 1	153	147 14	171 6	169 5	172	108 2	116 13	107 6	125	119	100 1/16
100lb. of *Leipſick*, &c.		92 2	93 5	100	142 13	138 1	160	158 2	161	101	109	100 4	117	111 1/24	93
100lb. of *Genoa*		68	65 5	70	100	96 11	112	110 11	112 11	70 11	76 5	70 6	83	79	66
100lb. of *Leghorn*		70 6	67 10	72 8	103 8	100	116	114 8	116 9	73	79	72 10	84	80	67 1/16
100lb. of *Milan*		60 1	58 5	62 8	89 4	86 4	100	98 12	100 8	93	68 2	62 10	73	69	58
100lb. of *Venice*		61 3	58 13	63	90	87	100 13	100	101 6	63 9	68 11	63 2	74	70	58 1/16
100lb. of *Naples*		60 2	57 13	62	88 8	85 8	99 2	98	100	62 8	67 9	62	72 1/25	69	57
100lb. of *Seville, Cadiz*, &c.		90 6	92 10	99 4	141 12	137	158 12	156 14	159 12	100	108 3	99 14	116	110	92 1/16
100lb. of *Portugal*		89 4	85 12	91 13	131 4	126 13	147	145 4	148	92 12	100	92	107 1/25	102	85
100lb. of *Leige*		96 14	93	99 12	142 8	137 12	159 9	157 11	160 10	100 9	108 12	100	116 1/25	111	92 1/16
100lb. of *Ruſſia*, or *Muſcovy*		82 13	79 6	85 4	121 13	117 13	136 7	134 15	137 4	86 3	93 1	85 8	100	95	79 1/16
100lb. of *Sweden*		87 3	83 9	89 12	128 3	124	143 9	142	144 7	90 9	97 15	90	105 1/25	100	83
100lb. of *Denmark*		104 4	99 14	107 5	153 5	148 4	171 11	169 13	172 12	109 1	117 1	107 10	125	119 7/16	100

By means of this TABLE may be eaſily ſeen, the agreement which the weights of one place have with thoſe of another; *as for example*; if it is wanted to be known how many pounds 100 *Engliſh* make at *Amſterdam*, look for *England*, &c. in the firſt column, and from thence along the line to the column under *Amſterdam*, and it will there be found, that 91lb. 8oz. *Dutch*, correſpond with 100 *Engliſh*; and ſo with any other weight ſought for; and *vice verſâ*; noting that the above calculations are in pounds, and ounces of 16 to the pound.

Mr. *John Peter Ricard*, having furniſhed us in his book entitled *Le Negoce d'Amſterdam*, and ſeveral other authors in their different works, with a calculation of the agreement, which the ſeveral corn meaſures of *Europe* have, with thoſe of that city, I herewith dedicate it to my readers' ſervice, in hopes it may be uſeful to many of them in their ſeminal negociations; but, previous thereto, I ſhall give ſome account of the fractions of the different meaſures mentioned therein, and of thoſe that are not there inſerted.

The dry meaſures at *Amſterdam* for corn are,

The laſt containing 27 muddes, or 36 ſacks.
The mudde, containing 4 ſchepels.
The ſack, containing 3 ſchepels; and retailers ſtill divide.
The ſchepel into 4 vierdevat, and
The vierdevat into 8 kops.

The laſt { of wheat commonly weighs from 4600 to 4800lb. / of rye - - - 4000 to 4200lb. / of barley - - - 3200 to 3400lb. } mark weight.

The laſt of *Monnikendam*, *Edam*, and *Purmerent*, is equal to that of *Amſterdam*.

The laſt { of *Hoorne* / of *Enkhuyſen* / of *Muiden* / of *Naarden* / of *Weſop* } is of 22 muddes, or 44 ſacks, and the ſack of 2 ſchepels.

The laſt of *Haarlem* is of 38 ſacks, and the ſack of 3 ſchepels; 4 ſchepels making 1 hoed of *Rotterdam*, and 44 ſacks, 1 hoed of *Delft*.

The laſt of *Alkmaar* is of 36 ſacks; the hoed 4 ſchepels; but the hoed is 5 8ths bigger than that of *Rotterdam*.

The laſt of *Leyden* is of 44 ſacks, and the ſack of 8 ſchepels.

The laſt of *Rotterdam*, *Delft*, and *Schiedam* is compoſed of 29 ſacks, and the ſack of 3 ſchepels, of which 10 2-3ds make an hoed; the laſt of theſe places being 2 *per cent.* bigger than that of *Amſterdam*, and this laſt for hemp-ſeed is alſo of 23 ſacks, and for linſeed 24 tons or barils.

The laſt of *Dort* or *Dordrecht* is of 24 ſacks, the ſack of 8 ſchedels, and 8 ſacks make 1 hoed. All grains are bought and ſold here by the hoed, which make 8 barils or 32 ſchepels, counting 4 ſchepels to the baril; and 3 hoeds make 1 laſt of *Amſterdam*.

The laſt of *Gouda*, or *Tergouw*, is of 28 ſacks, and the ſack of 3 ſchepels; 32 ſchepels making 1 hoed.

Four hoed of *Oudewater*, *Heuſden*, *Gornichem*, and *Leerdam*, make 5 hoed of *Amſterdam*: 2 hoed of *Gernichem* make 5 achtendeelen, or huitiemes, and 1 laſt, and 4 hoed, make 5 hoed of *Delft*.

Twenty-eight achtendeelen or huitiemes, of *Aſperen*, make 32 huitiemes of *Rotterdam*: 26 huitiemes of *Worcum*, alſo make 32 huitiemes of *Rotterdam*.

The laſt of *Breda*, for hard grain, ſuch as wheat, rye, barley, and the like, is of 32 1 half veertels, or quartieres: and the laſt of oats is of 29 veertels; 13 veertels of hard grain making 1 chapeau of *Delft*, and 14 veertels of *Antwerp*.

Corn meaſures of the Province of *Utrecht*:

The laſt of *Utrecht* conſiſts of 25 muddes or ſacks; 6 muddes making 5 mouwers, and 10 one-half muddes or ſacks, 1 hoed of *Rotterdam*.

The laſt of *Ammerfort*, is of 16 muddes, or of 64 ſchepels; 6 muddes making 1 ſack, or 1 hoed of *Rotterdam*.

The laſt of *Montfort* is of 21 muddes, the mudde making 2 ſacks, and the hoed containing $4\frac{1}{2}$ huitiemes more than that of *Rotterdam*.

The laſt of *Yſelſtein* contains 20 muddes, each mudde 2 ſacks, and the hoed 3 huitiemes more than that of *Rotterdam*.

The

The laſt of *Vianen* is alſo of 22 muddes, the mudde of 2 ſacks, and the hoed contains 2 huitiemes more than that of *Rotterdam*.

Corn meaſures in the Province of *Friſe*:

The laſt { of *Leeuwauden* / of *Haarlingen* / of *Groninguen* } is of 33 muddes, of 18 tons or 36 loopers, which make 3 hoed of *Rotterdam*.

Corn meaſures of the Province of *Guelder*:

The laſt of *Nimeguen* is 21¼ mouwers, and that of *Arnhem* and *Doeſtourg* of 22 mouwers; the mouwer is 4 ſchepels, and 8 mouwers make 1 hoed of *Rotterdam*.

The laſt of *Thiel* conſiſts of 21 muddes; the hoed of *Rotterdam* being an achteling or huitieme bigger.

The laſt of *Roermonde* is of 68 ſchepels, or achtelings; 100 veertel, or quartieres, making 1 hoed of *Rotterdam*.

The laſt of *Bommel* is of 6 achtendeels, or 18 muddes greater than that of *Rotterdam*.

At *Harderwyk* it is reckoned that 11 muddes make 10 of *Amſterdam*.

Corn meaſures of the Province of *Over-Yſſel*:

The laſt of *Campen* contains 24½ muddes for wheat, of which 9 make 1 hoed of *Rotterdam*.

The laſt of *Zwoll* is of 26 ſacks, or 9 muddes, which make 1 hoed of *Rotterdam*.

The laſt of *Deventer* is of 36 muddes, counting 4 ſchepels to the mudde.

Corn meaſures of the Province of *Zeeland*.

The laſt of *Middlebourg* is reckoned 41 ſacks and 1 achtendeel; reckoning 2 achtendeels to the ſack.

The laſt of *Vliſſingen* or *Fleſſingue*, and that of *Veer* or *Terveer* is of thirty ſacks.

The laſt of *Zirickzee*, *Ter-Goes*, *Bommene*, *Tertolen*, *Stavenes*, and *Duyvelant* is of 37¼ ſacks.

The laſt of *Sommelſdyk*, *Dirkſlaud*, *Middleharnes*, *Oetteiſtlaat*, *Pays de l'Utitien*, and *La Brille*, is of 38½ ſacks; but all theſe aforeſaid meaſures are reducible, and near equal to the laſt of *Middlebourg*, becauſe 2½ achtendeels make the *Zeeland* ſack, or the *Middlebourg* ſack of 2 achtendeels, as above-mentioned.

Corn meaſures for the Province of *Brabant*:

The laſt of *Antwerp* for wheat is of 37½ verteels or quartieres, and that for oats of 37. The verteel being divided into 4 mukens, and 14 verteels making the hoed of *Rotterdam*.

At *Bruſſels* 25 ſacks are reckoned for an *Amſterdam* laſt of wheat.

The laſt at *Malines* is of 34½ verteels; the 100 verteels making 108 of *Antwerp*, and 11 verteels making 29 achtendeels of *Delft*.

The laſt of *Louvain* is of 27 muddes, and the mudde of 8 halſters.

The laſt of *Breda* for wheat is of 33½ verteels, and of 29 for oats; the 13 verteels making 18 ſacks, or 1 hoed of *Rotterdam*.

The laſt of *Steenbergen* is of 35 verteels.

The laſt of *Bergen-op zoom* is of 36 ſiſters for wheat, and 28½ for oats.

The laſt of *Boiſleduc* is of 21½ mouwers, of which 8 make 1 hoed of *Rotterdam*.

Corn meaſures of *Flanders*:

The laſt of *Ghent* contains 56 halſters for wheat, and 38 for oats; 12 halſters making 1 mudde, or 6 ſacks, ſo that each ſack is 2 halſters, and corn is bought and ſold here by muddes or halſters.

The laſt of *Bruges* is of 17½ hoed for wheat, and 14½ for oats, which makes 1 laſt of *Amſterdam*, and 1 hoed of this place yield 4 2/3 achtendeels of *Delft*.

The laſt of St. *Omer* is of 22½ raziers.

The laſt of *Dixmude* for wheat is reckoned to be 30½ raziers, and 24 raziers for oats; the razier making 2 ſchepels of *Rotterdam*.

The laſt of *Liſle* conſiſts of 38 raziers for wheat, and 30 raziers for oats, the razier making 2 ſchepels of *Rotterdam*.

Eighteen raziers of *Dunkirk* make 1 hoed of *Rotterdam*; ſea meaſure is 9 raziers, which weigh 280 to 290lb. mark weight each, but the land razier only weighs 245lb. of the ſaid weight.

At

At *Gravelines* 22 raziers is reckoned to the laſt of wheat, and $18\frac{3}{4}$ for oats.

Corn meaſure of the country of *Leige*:

The laſt of *Leige* is 96 ſetiers, and the ſetier conſiſts of 8 muddes.

The laſt of *Tongres* for wheat is 15 muddes, and for oats 14.

Corn meaſures of *Great-Britain* and *Ireland*:

The laſt of theſe iſlands contains $10\frac{1}{2}$ quarters; the quarter is 8 buſhels and each buſhel 8 gallons, or 4 pecks; the laſt being equal to that of *Amſterdam*.

Corn meaſures of ſeveral places in the *North*:

The laſt of *Dantzick* is equal to that of *Amſterdam*, it being reckoned commonly to weigh 16 ſchipponds of 340lb. each, making 5440lb. *per* laſt, *Dantzick* weight, for wheat; though the laſt for rye is only counted 15 ſchipponds, or 5100lb.

The laſt of *Coningsberg* is equal to that of *Amſterdam*, and corn is brought and ſold here by the guilders and gros of *Peland*.

The laſt of *Riga* contains 46 loopens, which make a laſt of *Amſterdam*; corn ſells here for rixdollars of 3 guilders, or 90 gros.

The laſt of *Copenhagen* is of 42 tons, or 80 ſchepels, though it varies according to the different ſorts of grain, even as far as to 96 ſchepels.

In *Sweden*, the laſt is reckoned 23 tons.

The laſt of *Hamburgh* contains 90 ſchepels, 12 of which laſts make 13 of *Amſterdam*.

The laſt of *Lubeck* is 85 ſchepels, of which 95 make a laſt of *Amſterdam*.

The laſt of *Embden* conſiſts of $15\frac{1}{4}$ tons. And

24 laſts of *Bremen* make 23 of *Amſterdam*.

Corn meaſures in ſeveral parts of *France*:

The chief meaſure for grain is called at *Paris*, and in many other cities of that kingdom, a muide, which is divided into 12 ſetiers, and the ſetier into 12 boiſſeaux, or buſhels; the ſetier for wheat is again divided into 2 mines, the mine into 2 minots, and the minot into 3 boiſſeaux. The ſetier of good wheat ought to weigh from 244 to 248lb. mark.

The ſetier of oats is divided into 24 boiſſeaux into 4 picotins, the picotin into 8 demi-quarts, and the demi-quart into 2 litrons.

The muid, or 12 ſetiers of *Paris*, makes 17 muddes of *Amſterdam*, and 19 ſetiers the *Amſterdam* laſt.

The muid of *Rouen* contains 12 ſetiers, making 40 ſetiers of *Paris*, which muid ought to weigh 3360lb. mark weight of wheat, as the ſetier weighs about 280lb. which is divided into 2 mines, and the mine into 4 boiſſeaux; 4 muids are equal to 3 laſts of *Amſterdam*, 6 ſetiers making 10 muddes, or $1\frac{1}{3}$ muid an *Amſterdam* laſt.

The muid of *Orleons* ought to weigh 600lb. it is divided into 12 mines, and makes $2\frac{1}{2}$ ſetiers of *Paris*, 5 boiſſeaux of *Bourdeaux*, or $3\frac{2}{3}$ muddes of *Amſterdam*.

The meaſure for corn uſed at *Lyons* is called an aſnée, which is divided into 6 bichets or boiſſeaux, and makes near $1\frac{1}{3}$ ſetier of *Paris*, or $3\frac{2}{3}$ boiſſeaux of *Bourdeaux*; ſo that aſnées make 7 muddes of *Amſterdam*.

8 Boiſſeaux of *Roan* make one ſetier of *Paris*, or $1\frac{1}{2}$ mudde of *Amſterdam*.

3 Aſnées of *Macon* make 7 muddes of *Amſterdam*.

5 Boiſſeaux of *Avignon* make $4\frac{1}{2}$ muddes of *Amſterdam*.

The ſetier of *Montpelier* is of 2 emines, and the emine of 2 quarts; the ſetier weighs from 90 to 95lb. *Montpelier* weight, and 3 ſetiers make $1\frac{1}{2}$ muddes of *Amſterdam*.

The ſetier of *Caſtres* in *Languedoc* conſiſts of 2 emines, the emine of 4 megeres, and the megere of 4 boiſſeaux; the ſetier weighs near 200lb. of this place, which make 170lb. mark, ſo that 100 ſetiers make 4 laſt of *Amſterdam*.

38 Boiſſeaux of *Bourdeaux* make 1 laſt of *Amſterdam*, or 12 ſetiers, of *Paris*; the ſaid boiſſeaux ought to weigh from 122 to 124lb. mark, when the wheat is good.

$4\frac{2}{3}$ Setiers of *Amiens* make $1\frac{1}{2}$ mudde of *Amſterdam*; the ſetier is here divided into four piquets, and ought to weigh 50 or 52lb.

8. Setiers

8 Setiers of *Bologne*, in *Picardy*, make 13 muddes of *Amſterdam*, and ought to weigh 270lb. ſmall weight.

12 Setiers of *Calais* make 18½ muddes of *Amſterdam*: the ſetier weighs about 260lb. 12 whereof making thirteen at *Paris*.

19 Setiers of St. *Valery*, make 1 laſt
18 Mines of *Dieppe*, make 17 muddes
5¼ Boiſſeaux of *Havre de Grace*, make 1½ mudde
14 Boiſſeaux of *Amboiſe*, make 1½ mudde
19 Setiers, of *Saumur*, make 1 laſt
14 Boiſſeaux of *Tours*, make 1½ mudde
20 Boiſſeaux of *Blois*, make 1½ mudde
5 Boiſſeaux of { *Aubeterre*, *Barbeſieux*, *Perigueux* } make 1½ mudde
} of *Amſterdam*.

49 Setiers of *Arles*, make a laſt of *Amſterdam*, each ſetier weighing 93lb. mark, and the charge is reckoned 300lb. of that place.

48 Setiers of *Baucaire*, make a laſt of *Amſterdam*, and the charge here is 2 *per cent.* bigger than that of *Arles*.

The charge of *Marſeilles*, is of 4 emines, the emine of 8 ſevadiers; and the charge is alſo computed at 300lb. *Marſeilles* weight, which makes it equal to 1½ mudde of *Amſterdam*.

Forty-eight charges of St. *Gilles*, make a laſt of *Amſterdam*; the charge here is alſo of 300lb. but heavier by 18 to 20 *per cent.* than that of *Arles*.

Fifty-one charges of *Taraſcon* make a laſt of *Amſterdam*; the charge here is likewiſe of 300lb. 2 *per cent.* heavier than that of *Arles*.

Three emines of *Toulon*, make 2 muddes of *Amſterdam*; the charge is here reckoned to conſiſt of three ſetiers, and the ſetier containing 1½ emine, 3 of which make 2 ſetiers of *Paris*.

Four boiſſeaux of *Auray*, make 1½ mudde
The ton of *Audierne*, *Breſt*, *Morlaix* make 13½ muddes
} of *Amſterdam*.

83½ Boiſſeaux of the ſaid *Morlaix* have yielded at *Rotterdam* a laſt, and 15 ſacks of 29 to the laſt; on which footing the 83½ boiſſeaux make very near 1½ *Amſterdam* laſts.

The ton of *Hannebon* and *Port Louis* makes 17½ muddes of *Amſterdam*.

The ton of *Quinpercorantin*, makes 13 muddes of *Amſterdam*.

The ton of *Nantz* makes 13¼ muddes of *Amſterdam*; it is compoſed of 16 ſetiers, and the ſetier of 16 boiſſeaux: The ton ought to weigh from 2200 to 2250lb. heaped meaſure, which is 18 or 20 *per cent.* more than ſtriken meaſure.

The ton of *Rennes* and St. *Maloes* makes 14 muddes of *Amſterdam*; and ought to weigh about 2400lb.

The ton of St. *Brieux* makes 15½ muddes of *Amſterdam*, and ought to weigh about 2600lb.

The ton of *Rochelle* and *Marans* contains 42 boiſſeaux, which makes 13 muddes of *Amſterdam*.

Corn meaſures of *Spain*.

At *Cadiz*, &c. corn is ſold by fanegas, or hanegas, of which 5 make an *Engliſh* quarter, or 52 to the laſt of *Amſterdam*.

In the kingdom of *Valencia*, the corn meaſure is a cahiz, conſiſting of 12 barchillas, and three hundred cahizes make 25 laſts of *Amſterdam*.

Corn meaſures of *Portugal*.

216 Alquieres, or 4 muids of *Liſbon*, make a laſt of *Amſterdam*, the muid being 54 alquieres; though the muid is divided into 15 fanegos, and the fanego into 4 alquieres.

The alquieres of *Oporto* have always been reckoned 20 *per cent.* bigger than thoſe of *Liſbon*, at which computation 180 make an *Amſterdam* laſt; but I find that an *Engliſh* quarter commonly yields there 16 alquieres, at which rate only 164 go to the laſt of *Amſterdam*.

At

At the *Azores* iſlands, belonging to the king of *Portugal*, and in that of St. *Michael*, 60 alquieres is reckoned to the muid, and 240 make an *Amſterdam* laſt, though corn tranſported from St. *Michael* to the iſland of *Madeira*, yields 4 alquieres benefit on the 60; that is the 60 of St. *Michael* produce 64 at *Madeira*; being $6\frac{2}{3}$ *per cent.*

Italian Corn meaſures.

Corn is ſold at *Genoa* by the mine, with an exemption from duties to the ſeller, and 25 mines are reckoned a laſt of *Amſterdam*.

At *Leghorn*, 40 ſacks make a laſt of *Amſterdam*, and 2 ſacks of wheat make the *Marſeilles* charge of 300lb. leſs 4 *per cent.*

Wheat is ſold at *Venice* by the ſtaro, or ſetier, 2 ſtaro making one *Marſeilles* charge, or $1\frac{1}{2}$ mudde of *Amſterdam*.

This may ſuffice to ſhew the chief corn meaſures of the principal parts in *Europe*, to which my reader may have recourſe, for a more ample explication of their different diviſions, than could conveniently be inſerted in the following table; though this contains a greater number of places, and ſhews at one glance, the agreement between the meaſures of every city, with thoſe of *Amſterdam*, *Paris*, and *Bourdeaux*; the name of the place being ſought in the firſt column, whoſe meaſure is wanted, they being all ranged for this purpoſe in an alphabetical order, and all trifling fractions left out as their inſertion would have interrupted the regularity of the table, without adding any thing to the inſtruction of my reader.

A TABLE *of the Agreement of divers* MEASURES *with thoſe of* AMSTERDAM, PARIS, *and* BOURDEAUX.

Names of Places.	Different Meaſures.	Meaſure of Amſterdam.	Meaſure of Paris.	Meaſure of Bourdeaux.
Abbeville	6 Setiers	7 Muddes	5 Setiers	10 Boiſſeaux
Agen	$33\frac{1}{2}$ Sacks	1 Laſt	19	38
Aiguillon	41 Sacks	1 Laſt	19	38
Albi	25 Setiers	1 Laſt	19	38
Alicant	12 Cahizes	1 Laſt	19	38
Alkmaar	36 Sacks	1 Laſt	19	38
Amboiſe	14 Boiſſeaux	$1\frac{1}{2}$ Mudde	1	2
Amersfort	16 Muddes	1 Laſt	19	38
Amiens	$4\frac{2}{3}$ Setiers	$1\frac{1}{2}$ Mudde	1	2
Amſterdam	1 Laſt	27 Muddes	19	38
Antwerp	$32\frac{1}{2}$ Veertels	1 Laſt	19	38
Arles	49 Setiers	1 Laſt	19	38
Auray le Duc	$9\frac{1}{2}$ Boiſſeaux	$1\frac{1}{2}$ Mudde	1	2
Arnhem	22 Mouwers	1 Laſt	19	38
Aſperen	$25\frac{3}{8}$ Sacks	1 Laſt	19	38
Aubeterre	5 Boiſſeaux	$1\frac{1}{2}$ Mudde	1	2
Audiene	1 Tun	$13\frac{1}{2}$ Muddes	$9\frac{1}{2}$	19
Auray	100 Boiſſeaux	35 Muddes	25	50
Auxone	1 Emine	4 Muddes	$2\frac{2}{3}$	$5\frac{1}{3}$
Avignon	5 Boiſſeaux	$4\frac{1}{4}$ Muddes	3	6
Barbeſieux	5 Boiſſeaux	$1\frac{1}{2}$ Mudde	1	2
Baugenci	$3\frac{1}{2}$ Mines	$1\frac{1}{2}$ Mudde	1	2
Bayonne	36 Sacks	1 Laſt	19	38
Beaucaire	48 Setiers	1 Laſt	19	38
Beaumont	38 Sacks	1 Laſt	19	38
Beauvais	1 Tun	18 Muddes	$12\frac{2}{3}$	$25\frac{1}{3}$
Beilegarde	1 Bitchet	2 Muddes	$1\frac{1}{3}$	$2\frac{2}{3}$
Bergerac	1 Pipe	5 Muddes	$3\frac{1}{2}$	7
Bergen-op-zoom	63 Siſters	1 Laſt	19	38
Bergen-St.-Wynox	13 Raziers	17 Muddes	12	24
Blois	20 Boiſſeux	$1\frac{1}{2}$ Mudde	1	2

Nam

Names of Places.	Different Measures.	Measure of Amsterdam.	Measure of Paris.	Measure of Bourdeaux.
Bois-le-Duc	20½ Mouwers	1 Last	19 Setiers	38 Boisseaux
Bologne in Picardy	8 Setiers	13 Muddes	9⅕	18⅖
Bommel	18 Muddes	1 Last	19	38
Bourbon Lancy	13½ Boisseaux	1½ Mudde	1	2
Bourdeaux	38 Boisseaux	1 Last	19	38
Bourret	100 Sacks	3⅛ Lasts	66½	133
Breau	100 Cartieres	3½ Lasts	66½	133
Breda	13½ Veerteels	1 Last	19	38
Bremen	24 Lasts	23 Lasts	437	847
Bresse	1 Quartal	1¼ Mudde	1¼	2½
Breſt	1 Tun	13½ Muddes	9½	19
Briare	11 Carses	1½ Mudde	1	2
Bruges	17½ Hoedts	1 Last	19	38
Bruſſels	25 Sacks	1 Last	19	38
Bueren	21 Muddes	1 Last	19	38
Cadillac	33½ Sacks	1 Last	19	38
Cadiz	52 Hanegas	1 Last	19	38
Cahors	100 Cartes	1 Last	19	38
Calais	12 Setiers	18½ Muddes	13	36
Campen	24½ Muddes	1 Last	19	38
Candie	1 Charge	1½ Mudde	1	2
Canville	100 Sacks	3 Lasts	57	14
Carcaſſone	35 Setiers	1 Last	19	38
Caſtle Jaloux	100 Sacks	2 Lasts 23 mud.	54	108
Caſtle Mauron	1 Pipe	5 Muddes	3½	7
Caſtlenau de Medor	100 Quartieres	3 Lasts 10 mud.	64	128
Caſtlenaudari	41½ Setiers	1 Last	19	38
Caſtle-Sarazin	100 Sacks	3½ Lasts	66½	133
Caſtres in Languedoc	100 Setiers	4 Lasts	76	152
Caude Coſte	100 Sacks	3 Lasts	57	114
Chalais	5 Boisseaux	1½ Mudde	1	2
Chalons ſur Saone	5 Bichets	8½ Muddes	6	12
Charité	8 Boisseaux	1½ Mudde	1	2
Charlieu ſur Loire	7 Boisseaux	1½ Mudde	1	2
Charolles	6½ Boisseaux	1½ Mudde	1	2
Chateau neuf ſur Loire	7 Boisseaux	1½ Mudde	1	2
Clairac	34½ Sacks	1 Last	19	38
Cleves	16¼ Mouwers	1 Last	19	38
Concarneau	1 Tun	13 Muddes	9½	18⅘
Condom	41 Sacks	1 Last	19	38
Coningſberg	1 Laſt	1 Last	19	38
Copenhagen	42 Tuns	1 Last	19	38
Corbie	3½ Setiers	1½ Mudde	1	2
Coſne	9½ Boisseaux	1½ Mudde	1	2
Creon	100 Sacks	3¼ Lasts	61¾	123½
Cuylenburg	21 Muddes	1 Last	19	38
Dantzick	1 Laſt	1 Last	19	38
Delft	29 Sacks	1 Last	19	38
Derventer	36 Muddes	1 Last	19	38
Dieppe	18 Mines	17 Muddes	12	24
Dixmude	30½ Razieres	1 Last	19	38
Doeſbourg	22 Mouwers	1 Last	19	38
Dort, or Dordretch	24 Sacks	1 Last	19	38
Dunkirk	18 Razieres	1 Last	19	38
Dunes	100 Sacks	3 Lasts	57	114
Edam	27 Muddes	1 Last	19	38
Elbing	1 Laſt	1 Last	19	38
Embden	15¼ Ton	1 Last	19	38

Names of Places.	Different Measures.	Measure of Amsterdam.	Measure of Paris.	Measure of Bourdeaux.
Enchuyſen	44 Sacks	1 Laſt	19 Setiers	38 Boiſſeaux
England	10¼ Quarters	1 Laſt	19	38
Erſelſteyn	21 Muddes	1 Laſt	19	38
Eſperſac	100 Sacks	2 Laſts 17 mud.	50	100
Etaffort	100 Boiſſeaux	2 Laſts 24 mud.	55	110
Fleſſingue	40 Sacks	1 Laſt	19	38
Frankfort	27 Malders	1 Laſt	19	38
Fronſac	28½ Sacks	1 Laſt	19	38
Fronton	100 Sacks	3 Laſts 14 mud.	67	134
Gaillac	21 Setiers	1 Laſt	19	38
Ghent	56 Halſters	1 Laſt	19	38
Genoa	25 Mines	1 Laſt	19	38
Grinſac	100 Sacks	2 Laſts 14 mud.	48	96
Gergeau	3 Mines	1½ Mudde	1	2
Gien	9⅗ Carſes	1⅓ Mudde	1	2
Gimond	20 Sacks	1 Laſt	19	38
Goes, or Tegoes	40 Sacks	1 Laſt	19	38
Gorcom	17¼ Muddes	1 Laſt	19	38
Gouda, or Tergow	28 Sacks	1 Laſt	19	38
Graveline	22 Razieres	1 Laſt	19	38
Grenade	30 Sacks	1 Laſt	19	38
Griſoles	100 Sacks	3 Laſts 10 mud.	64	128
Groeninguen	33 Muddes	1 Laſt	19	38
Haarlem	38 Sacks	1 Laſt	19	38
Hambourg	12 Laſts	13 Laſts	247	494
Harderwyck	11 Muddes	10 Muddes	7	14
Harlingen	33 Muddes	1 Laſt	19	38
Havre de Grace	5¼ Boiſſeaux	1½ Mudde	1	2
Hennebone	1 Ton	17½ Muddes	12¾	24½
Heuſden	17¼ Muddes	1 Laſt	19	38
Hoorn, or Horne	44 Sacks	1 Laſt	19	38
Huſum	20 Tons	1 Laſt	19	38
Ireland	10¼ Quarters, or 38 buſhels	1 Laſt	19	38
La Brille	40 Sacks	1 Laſt	19	38
La Gruere	100 Sacks	2 Laſts 23 mud.	54	108
La Magiſtere	100 Sacks	2 Laſts 24 mud.	55	110
Lanion	1 Ton	15 Muddes	10	20
La Reole	30 Sacks	1 Laſt	19	38
La Loche de R.	1 Ton	13 Muddes	9⅙	18⅖
La Rochelle	1 Ton	13 Muddes	9⅙	18⅖
Lavaur	21 Setiers	1 Laſt	19	38
Layrac	100 Sacks	3 Laſts 4 mud.	59¾	119⅗
Le Mas d'Agenois	100 Sacks	2 Laſts 20 mud.	52	104⅖
Le Mas de Verdun	100 Sacks	3 Laſts 14 mud.	57	134
Les Adriens	1 Ton	13 Muddes	9⅙	18⅖
Leſpare	100 Sacks	3 Laſts 14 mud.	67	134
Leuwaerden	33 Muddes	1 Laſt	19	38
Leyden	44 Sacks	1 Laſt	19	38
Leytoure	100 Sacks	3 Laſt	57	114
Libourne	35 Sacks	1 Laſt	19	38
Liege	96 Setiers	1 Laſt	19	38
Liſle in Flanders	38 Razieres	1 Laſt	19	38
Limuel	1 Pipe	4 Muddes	3⅘	7
Lyons	4 Aſnées	7 Muddes	5	10
Liſbon	216 Alquieres	1 Laſt	19	38
Liſle in Albigeois	100 Setiers	7 Laſts 5 mud.	130	260
Liſle-Dieu	1 Ton	14½ Muddes	10	20

Name

Names of Places.	Different Measures.		Measure of Amsterdam.		Measure of Paris.		Measure of Bourdeaux.
Leghorn	40	Sacks	1	Laſt	19	Setiers	38 Boiſſeaux
Louvain	27	Muddes	1	Laſt	19		38
Lubeck	95	Schepels	1	Laſt	19		38
Maſon	3	Aſnées	7	Muddes	5		10
Malines	30 1/10	Veertels	1	Laſt	19		38
Marans	1	Ton	13	Muddes	9 1/9		18 2/9
Marſeilles	1	Charge	1 1/2	Mudde	1		2
Mas d'Agenois	100	Sacks	2	Laſts 20 mud.	52 1/9		104 2/9
Mas de Verdun	100	Sacks	3	Laſts 14 mud.	67		134
Middlebourg	41 1/2	Sacks	1	Laſt	19		38
Mirambeau	100	Boiſſeaux	3	Laſts	57		114
Mirandous	100	Boiſſeaux	3	Laſts	57		114
Moiſſac	30	Sacks	1	Laſt	19		38
Moncaſſin	100	Sacks	2	Laſts 23 mud.	54		108
Montauban	100	Sacks	3	Laſts 18 1/2 mud.	70		140
and la Calabria	100	Setiers	7	Laſts 10 mud.	140		280
Montandre	100	Boiſſeaux	3	Laſts 5 mud.	60 1/2		121
Montfort	21	Muddes	1	Laſt	19		38
Montpellier	3	Setiers	1 1/2	Mudde	1		2
Montreuil	18	Boiſſeaux	1 1/2	Mudde	1		2
Morlaix	1	Ton	13 1/2	Muddes	9 1/2		19
Munikendam	27	Muddes	1	Laſt	19		38
Muyden	44	Sacks	1	Laſt	19		38
Naerden	44	Sacks	1	Laſt	19		38
Nantes	1	Ton	13 1/4	Muddes	9 1/2		18 2/3
Naples la Pouille	3	Tomolos	1 1/2	Mudde	1		2
Narbon	32 2/3	Setiers	1	Laſt	19		38
Narmoutier Iſle	1	Ton	13 1/2	Muddes	9 1/2		19
Negrepeliſſe	100	Setiers	8 1/3	Laſts	158 1/3		361 2/3
	100	Sacks	4 1/4	Laſts	80 3/4		161 1/2
Nerac	33 1/3	Sacks	1	Laſt	19		38
Nevers	8	Boiſſeaux	1 1/2	Mudde	1		2
Nimeguen	21 3/4	Mouwers	1	Laſt	19		38
Nieuport	17 1/2	Raziers	1	Laſt	19		38
Orleans	1	Muid	3 2/3	Muddes	2 1/2		5
Oudewater	21	Muddes	1	Laſt	19		38
Pain d'Avoine	1	Ton	13		9 1/9		18 2/9
Paris	1	Muid	17	Muddes	12		24
	12	Boiſſeaux	1 1/2	Mudde	1		2
Periguex	5	Boiſſeaux	1 1/2	Mudde	1		2
Pont l'Abbé	1	Ton	13 1/4	Muddes	9 1/2		19
Port Louis	1	Ton	17 1/2	Muddes	12 2/3		24 2/3
Porto Port	180	Alquieres	1	Laſt	19		38
Purmerent	27	Muddes	1	Laſt	19		38
Puymerol	100	Sacks	3	Laſts	57		114
Quiberon	1	Ton	13 1/2	Muddes	9 1/2		19
Quimpercoratin	1	Ton	13 1/2	Muddes	9 1/2		19
Quimperlay	1	Ton	17 1/2	Muddes	12 1/2		24 2/3
Rabaſtens	17	Setiers	1	Laſt	19		38
Realmont	100	Setiers	4	Laſts 19 mud.	86		172
Reaville	25	Sacks	1 1/2	Laſt	19		38
	100	Setiers	8	Laſts 10 mud.	162		324
Redon	1	Ton	14 1/2	Muddes	10 1/2		20 1/2
Rennes	1	Ton	14	Muddes	9 3/4		19 1/2
Rhenen	20	Muddes	1	Laſt	19		38
Ribeyrac	5	Boiſſeaux	1 1/2	Mudde	1		2
Riga	46	Loopen	1	Laſt	19		38

Names

Names of Places.	Different Measures.	Measure of Amsterdam.	Measure of Paris.	Measure of Bourdeaux.
Roane	8 Boisseaux	1½ Mudde	1 Setiers	2 Boisseaux
Rotterdam	29 Sacks	1 Last	19	38
Rouen	6 Setiers	10 Muddes	7	14
	4 Muid	3 Lasts	57	114
Royan	26 Quarters	1 Last	19	38
Ruremonde	68 Schepels	1 Last	19	38
St. Brieu	1 Ton	14 Muddes	9⅓	19½
St. Cadou	1 Ton	13½ Muddes	9½	19
St. Gilles	40 Charges	1 Last	19	38
St. John de Laune	1 Emine	2½ Muddes	1⅔	3½
St. Malo	1 Ton	14 Muddes	9⅓	19½
St. Mathurin de l' Archant	9½ Boisseaux	1½ Mudde	1	2
St. Lieurade	100 Sacks	2 Lasts 18 mud.	50⅔	101⅓
St. Omer	22½ Razieres	1 Last	19	38
St. Valery	19 Setiers	1 Last	19	38
Sardaigne Isle	3 Estereaux	1½ Mudde	1	2
Saumur	19 Setiers	1 Last	19	38
Schiedam	29 Sacks	1 Last	19	38
Schoonhoven	21 Muddes	1½ Mudde	19	38
Sicily Isle	1⅔ Salme	1 Last	1	2
Steenbergen	35 Veertels	1 Last	19	38
Stockholm	23 Tons	1 Last	19	38
Sully	9⅖ Carses	1½ Mudde	1	2
Tallemont	5 Sacks	4¼ Mudde	3	6
Tarascon	51 Charges	1 Last	19	38
Tertollen	37½ Sacks	1 Last	19	38
Terveer	39 Sacks	1 Last	19	38
Thiel	21 Muddes	1 Last	19	38
Toulouse	26 Setiers	1 Last	19	38
Toniens	100 Sacks	2 Lasts 16 mud.	49⅓	98⅔
Tongres	15 Muddes	1 Last	19	38
Toningen	24 Tons	1 Last	19	38
Tornus	1 Bitchet	2⅖	1⅔	3⅓
Toulon	3 Emines	3 Muddes	2	4
Tournou	25 Sacks	18 Muddes	12⅖	25⅓
Tours	14 Boisseaux	1½ Mudde	1	2
Tunis in Barbary	1 Cassis	3½ Muddes	2⅓	4⅔
Valence in Agen.	100 Sacks	3¼ Lasts	61¾	123½
Vannes in Bri.	1 Ton	14 Muddes	9¾	19½
Venice	2 Staros	1½ Mudde	1	2
Venloo	21¾ Mouwers	1 Last	19	38
Verdun	1 Bitchet	1⅞ Mudde	1¼	2½
Vianen	20 Muddes	1 Last	19	38
Villemeur	25 Sacks	24 Muddes	17	34
Villeneuve d'Agenois	100 Boisseaux	2 Lasts 21 mud.	52¾	105½
Ulissingue	40 Sacks	1 Last	19	38
Utrecht	25 Muddes	1 Last	19	38
Weesop	44 Sacks	1 Last	19	38
Worcum	23½ Sacks	1 Last	19	38
Wykte Deurst.	20 Muddes	1 Last	19	38
Yselstein	20 Muddes	1 Last	19	38
Zirick Zee	40 Sacks	1 Last	19	38
Zwol	26 Sacks	1 Last	19	38

To the foregoing table, I shall here add the weights of *Flanders* and *Germany* measures, in hopes it may be useful to my readers; though I must accompany it with this remark, that the ponderosity of the several sorts of grains therein mentioned are

are rendered so uncertain by the change of weather, and other accidents of humidity, or dryness, that no exactness is to be depended on from such a computation; however, it may occasionally prove of some service, at least to those interested in the corn trade, and therefore I give it a place.

An Abstract of the Correspondent Weights and Measures of the different Species of Corn in FLANDERS *and* GERMANY.

Places.	Names of Measures.	Mark Weight of Wheat.	Mark Weight of Melling or mixt Corn.	Mark Weight of Rye.	Mark Weight of Oats.
Dunkirk	Raziere	250lb.	247lb.	240lb.	
Bergues	Raziere	210	204	200	
Ypres	Raziere	179	173	168	
Ayre	Raziere	160	150	148	
St. Omer	Raziere	196	193	190	
Calais	Quartier	60	60	58	
	Setier or Septier	264	240	232	
Doulens	1 sept. of 4 quart. and each quart. of 4 boiss. whereof 16 makes the septier of *Doulens*.	205½ / 212	201 / 208	201	125½lb.
Amiens	Setier	49	49	48	48
Peronne	Setier	88	86	84	54
Lisse	Raziere	110	106	104	
Menin	Raziere	129	126	123	
Tournay	Raziere	180	168	170	
Conde	Raziere	178	172	164	120
Valenciennes	Raziere	75	74	74	
Cambray	Mencault	81	83	84 75	The raziere making 23½ mencaults.
Douay	Raziere	129	125	125	
Arras	Raz. wt. of St. Vast	128	123	124	
Mons	Raziere	76¼	75½	73½	43
Maubeuge	Raziere	106	94	88	50
Avenes	Raziere	102	98	88	70
Landreci	Mencault	97	94	90	72
Le Quesnoy	Mencault	80	76	79	71
Le Casteau	Mencault	85	80	72	60
Soissons	Setier	158	156	148	124
Noyon	Setier	86	82	84	
La Fere	Setier	71	69	65	50
Guise	Jalois	80	76	76	50
St. Quintin	Setier	67	64	62½	44
Namur	Setier	44½	42	41½	27½
Dinant	Setier	44½	43	42½	62
Philippeville	Retz	55	54	52½	30
Givet	Retz	47	46	45	
Chalons	Setier	200	195	190	
Rheims	Setier	130	124	118	
Rhetel	Setier	112	108	104	
Rocroy	Cartel	35	34	33	
Mezieres	Cartel	30	28	26	
Verdun	Francarte	38	34	32	25
Sedan	Cartel	39	38	37	35
Montmidy	Cartel	48½	47	50	
Dijon *and* Chalons	Emine	45	43	41	27
Auxonne	Emine	27	26	25	20
Bezanson	Mesure	36	35	34	32

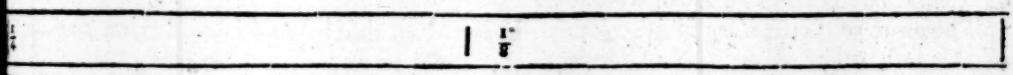
Places

Places.	Names of Measures.	Mark Weight of Wheat.	Mark Weight of Messling or mixt Corn.	Mark Weight of Rye.	Mark Weight of Oats.
Gray	Mesure	40lb.	39lb.	38lb.	30lb.
Port sur Saone	Quarte	60	59	58	48
Euxeuil, St. Loup, Favernay	Quarte	70	68	67	
Dole, Pontarlier, Salins	Emine	60	59	58	
Villersuxel, Montjutin	Emine	45	44	43	
Montbeliard, Hericourt, Blamont	Emine	40	39	38	
Vanvillers	Quarte	63	62	61	
Vezoul	Quarte	60	59	58	47
Befort, Lanscron	Quarte	43	41		
Fribourg	Boisseau	27	25	25	
Brisac	Rezal	164	162	158	
Colmar	Rezal	160	156	154	
Schlestat	Rezal	168	166	164	
St. Mary aux Mines	Rezal	178	175	176	
Strasbourg	Rezal	160	160	160	104
Haguenau	Rezal	165	160	155	112
Port Louis de Rhin	The Sack or Fertele	161	156	150	110
Landau	Maldre	174	175	176	
Neustat	Maldre	186	184	170	
Wissembourg	Rezal	164	162	159	104
Philipsbourg	Maldre	168	161	154	108
Phalsbourg *and* Ligtemberg	Regal	184	183	182	104
Saar Louis	Quarte	110	109	108	96
Hambourg *and* Bitche	Maldre	300	198	280	
Saarbourg	Bichet	23	22	21	
Keyserloutern	Maldre	162	160	158	146
Mont Royal	Maldre	336	324	312	
Saarbruck	Quarte	128	126	116	108
Metz	Quarte	93¼	95¾	99¼	81
Toul	Bichet	134	129	119	80
Nancy	Regal	174	173	172	144
Longvy	Rezal of *Nancy*	176	175	174	
	Bichet of *Longvy*	27	26	26	
Thionville	Maldre	302	297	295	248
Treves	Maldre	301¼	300	268	285
Luxembourg	Malter	295	292	275	230
Pontamousson	Quarte	120	116	112	
Langres	The Chapter Measure contains ¼ more than that of Langres. Emine contains 8 Bichets, and the Bichets two Quartes.	397	368	352	296
Void	Bichet	67	66	65	
Chaumont	Bichet	72	70½	74	41
Saverne	Rezal	170	165	160	
Bourbonne	Penal	72	70	68	58
	Bichet of *Choiseul*	82	80	78	65
Rouen	Mine	135	133	130	

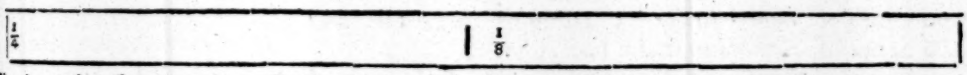
Places.	Names of Measures.	Mark Weight of Wheat.	Mark Weight of Messling or mixt Corn.	Mark Weight of Rye.	Mark Weight of Oats.
Le Haure	Boisseaux Hall Measure	55	53	51	
	Quai measure, containing 3 Boisseaux	151	145	139	
Port Louis	Ton Hamburgh measure	2950	2920	2750	
	Ton Quimper measure	2280	2250	2100	
	Ton Vannes measure	2400	2370	2200	
Belle Isle	Ton	2400	2340	2280	
Bayonne	Conque	60	59	58	
Dax	Mesure	38	36	33	
Vaucouleurs	Bischet	88	83	80	58
Huningue	Rezal	163	160	159	

Next to the dry, I proceed to the long or applicative measures, of which our's in *Great-Britain*, are the yard and ell, the former for measuring all silks, woollens, &c. the latter used only for linens. The yard consists of three feet, and the foot of twelve inches; the ell being a yard and a quarter. I may also here add, that a geometrical pace is reckoned five feet; a fadom, or fathom, six; a rod, pole, or perch sixteen and a half; and of these forty make a furlong, and eight furlongs an *English* mile, which by a statute of *Henry* VIII. ought to be 1760 yards, or 5280 feet, that is, 280 feet more than the *Italian* mile.

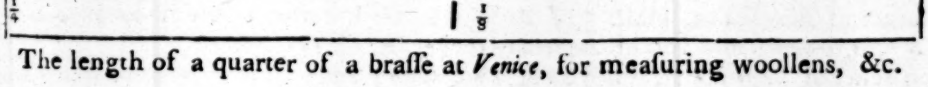
The measures in other parts of *Europe* are very different both in name and extent, though most of them founded on the geometrical foot, which, varying in length, has occasioned the fixt measures of places to vary also from one another; and before I say any thing of this difference, I shall in part shew it to my reader by a print of some fractions of aunes, &c. of several of the chief trading cities, which will confirm the calculations I shall afterwards give in a general table.



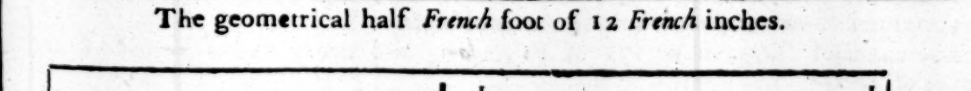
The length of a quarter of the *Brabant*, or *Antwerp* aun or ell, having 6 *French* inches and $4\frac{1}{2}$ lines.



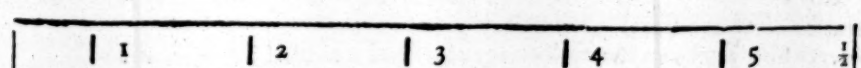
The length of a quarter of the *Amsterdam* or *Dutch* ell, containing 6 *French* inches and $3\frac{1}{2}$ lines



The length of a quarter of a brasse at *Venice*, for measuring woollens, &c.



The geometrical half *French* foot of 12 *French* inches.



The length of $\frac{1}{8}$ and $\frac{1}{16}$ of the *Paris* ell or aun, containing 5 inches $5\frac{1}{2}$ lines, or $65\frac{1}{2}$ lines.



The length of the half foot of *Amsterdam*, the whole being 11 *French* inches.

An

An aun of *Denmark* or *Copenhagen* is reckoned one-third leſs than the *Engliſh* yard, but with more exactneſs, it is $24\frac{5}{9}$ inches *Engliſh*.

The aun of *Meinden* contains 15 *French* inches, and two lines; ſo that
100 aunes of *Amſterdam* make a trifle leſs than 166 aunes of *Meinden*, and
200 aunes of *Meinden* make 60 aunes of *Amſterdam*.

At *Genoa*, four ſorts of long meaſures are uſed, *viz.*
The cane of 9 palmes for woollens,
The cane of 10 palmes for linens,
The braſſe of near $2\frac{1}{3}$ palmes,
The palme for ſilks and velvets.

The palme is a common ſpan, making 8 inches, and is a meaſure uſed in moſt parts of *Italy*.

The modern palme of *Genoa* is 9 inches 2 lines, of which 4 palme is a trifle leſs than the *Lyons* ell.

Eight *Genoa* canes make 15 aunes of *Lyons*, and $\frac{3}{4}$ palmes of 9 to the cane, make an *Engliſh* yard.

100 aunes of *Amſterdam* make a ſmall matter more than 30 canes at *Naples*, and
100 canes of *Naples* make a trifle more than $333\frac{1}{3}$ aunes of *Amſterdam*.
17 canes of *Naples* are counted equal to 32 aunes of *Lyons*.

The cane of *Sicily* make $8\frac{1}{4}$ palmes, *Marſeilles* meaſure, on which footing any larger quantity may be regulated. The *Neapolitan* palme is 8 inches and 7 lines.

100 canes of *Barcelona* make $239\frac{1}{8}$ aunes of *Amſterdam*, with a trifle over; and
100 aunes of *Amſterdam* make $41\frac{3}{4}$ canes of *Barcelona*.

108 varas of *Cadiz* are equal to 100 *Engliſh* yards.

At *Peterſburgh* 8 verſchocks, are 1 arſchin, or 28 *Engliſh* inches, and 1 ſaſchine makes $7\frac{1}{4}$ *Engliſh* feet, ſo that 100 ſaſchines make $241\frac{2}{3}$ *Engliſh* yards, and 100 *Engliſh* yards make $41\frac{3}{8}$ ſaſchines, a trifle leſs.

100 aunes of *Righ* make very near 130 aunes of *Amſterdam*; and
100 aunes of *Amſterdam* make 77 aunes of *Riga*.

100 aunes of *Revel* make $128\frac{8}{39}$ aunes of *Amſterdam*; and on the contrary, 100 aunes of *Amſterdam* make 78 aunes of *Revel*.

The aune of *Coningsberg* is near $\frac{1}{4}$ part ſhorter than that of *Amſterdam*, ſo that 100 aunes of this laſt, make about 120 of *Goningsberg*; and 100 aunes of *Coningsberg* about 80 of *Amſterdam*.

Elbing has the ſame meaſure with *Dantzick*, which may be ſeen in the table.

The foot of *Stetin* is equal to that of *Amſterdam*.

100 aunes of *Lubeck* make $83\frac{1}{3}$ aunes of *Amſterdam*, and
100 aunes of *Amſterdam* make 120 aunes of *Lubeck*.

100 aunes of *Bremen* are reckoned equal to $83\frac{1}{2}$ aunes of *Amſterdam* and
100 aunes of *Amſterdam* to make 120 aunes of *Bremen*.

100 aunes of *Erfort* make 61 of *Amſterdam*, and 100 of *Amſterdam*; make 164 of *Erfort*.

6 aunes of *Langelſaltz*, make 5 of *Amſterdam*, ſo that 100 aunes of *Langelſaltz* make $83\frac{1}{3}$ of *Amſterdam*; and 100 of *Amſterdam* make 120 of *Langelſaltz*.

100 aunes of *Leige* are reckoned 80 of *Amſterdam*; and
100 aunes of *Amſterdam* make 125 aunes of *Leige*.

The aunes of *Malines*, *Ghent*, and *Bruges*, are equal to thoſe of *Antwerp*.

100 aunes of *Liſle* make $103\frac{1}{4}$ aunes of *Amſterdam*; and
100 aunes of *Amſterdam* make $96\frac{3}{4}$ aunes of *Liſle*.

100 aunes of *Dieppe* make 171 of *Amſterdam*; and 100 aunes of *Amſterdam* make 58 aunes of *Dieppe*.

33 canes for linens
100 canes for woollens
$374\frac{1}{2}$ palmes
107 braſſes of $3\frac{1}{2}$ palmes
} of *Rome*, make 100 aunes of *Amſterdam*.

At *Florence* and *Leghorn*, the following meaſures are uſed for ſilks and woollens, *viz.*

For woollens { Palmes of which $349\frac{8}{9}$ / Braſſes of 2 palmes, whereof $116\frac{3}{9}$ / Canes of 8 palmes, whereof $29\frac{7}{9}$ } make 100 aunes of *Amſterdam*.

For silks { Palmes, of which $238\frac{2}{7}$ / Brasses, of 2 palmes, of which $119\frac{1}{7}$ / Canes, of 8 palmes, whereof $29\frac{1}{14}$ } make 100 aunes of *Amsterdam*.

At *Lucca*, two sorts of brasses are in use,

Of which { $114\frac{2}{7}$ for woollens / $119\frac{1}{7}$ for silks } make 100 aunes of *Amsterdam*.

800 Palmes, or 100 canes of *Naples*, make a trifle less than 310 aunes of *Amsterdam*.

100 Aunes of *Amsterdam* make $258\frac{1}{8}$ palmes, or $30\frac{1}{3}$ canes of 8 palmes, which palme exactly agrees with $\frac{3}{4}$ of an aune, and 4 lines of a *French* foot at *Amsterdam*; and the cane yields there $3\frac{1}{8}$ aunes less 6 lines of the said foot.

At *Palermo*, 100 canes of palmes make a trifle more than $287\frac{3}{4}$ aunes of *Amsterdam*; and

100 Aunes of *Amsterdam* make $33\frac{9}{10}$ canes of *Palermo*.

At *Venice*, two sorts of brasses are used, the one to measure woollens, and the other for linens, and gold or silver stuffs; and that for the woollens consists of 2 feet 8 lines, or 296 lines of the *French* feet, and is longer by $6\frac{1}{4}$ *per cent.* than the brasse for the gold and silver stuffs; so that

100 Brasses for woollens make $106\frac{1}{4}$ for gold and silver stuffs, &c. and

100 Brasses for gold and silver stuffs, make $94\frac{2}{17}$ brasses for woollens.

100 Brasses for woollens / 100 Brasses for gold and silver stuffs { of *Venice*, make { 98 / $92\frac{4}{17}$ } aunes of *Amsterdam*.

100 Aunes of *Amsterdam* { 102 brasses for woollens / $108\frac{1}{2}$ brasses for gold, &c. stuffs } of *Venice*.

100 Pies of *Smyrna* and *Seyde*, are computed to be 97 aunes of *Amsterdam*.

100 Aunes of *Amsterdam*, make 103 pies of *Smyrna*, &c.

100 Pies of *Constantinople*, make $97\frac{1}{3}$ aunes of *Amsterdam*.

100 Aunes of *Amsterdam*, make $102\frac{5}{7}$ pies of *Constantinople*.

100 Pies of *Aleppo*, are reckoned to make 98 aunes of *Amsterdam*.

100 Aunes of *Amsterdam*, make 102 pies of *Aleppo*.

100 Pies of *Alexandria* and *Rosette*, make 97 aunes of *Amsterdam*.

100 Aunes of *Amsterdam*. make 103 pies of *Alexandria*, &c. and the correspondency of all the other measures in *Europe* are to be found in the following table.

A TABLE of the AGREEMENT and CORRESPONDENCE which the LONG MEASURES of the PRINCIPAL PLACES in EUROPE have with each other.

The Aunes, or Ells of *Amsterdam*, *Haerlem*, *Leyden*, the *Hague*, *Rotterdam*, and other cities of *Holland*; as also that of *Nuremberg*, being all equal, are comprehended under that of *Amsterdam*. As those of *Osnaburg* are under those of *France*; and those of *Berne* and *Basil* are equal to those of *Hamburgh*, *Franckfort*, and *Leipsick*.

Make	Aunes of *England*.	Aunes of *Holland*, or *Amsterdam*.	Aunes of *Brabant*, or *Anvers*, *Brussels*, &c.	Aunes of *France*, or *Paris*.	Aunes of *Hamburgh*, *Francfort*, *Leipsick* and *Cologn*.	Aunes of *Breslaw* in *Silesia*.	Aunes of *Dantzick*	Aunes of *Bergue* and *Drontheim*.	Aunes of *Sweden*, or *Stockholm*.	Aunes of St. *Gall*, for Linens.	Aunes of St. *Gall*, for Cloth.	Aunes of *Geneva*.
100 Aunes of *England*	100	166 2/3	162 4/5	97 1/2	200 1/24	208 1/3	187 1/3	183 1/4	194 1/3	143 1/7	186 2/3	100
100 Aunes of *Holland*, or *Amsterdam*	60	100	98 4/5	58 1/2	120	125	112 1/2	100	116 2/5	86	112	60
100 Aunes of *Brabant*, or *Anvers*	60	101 1/4	100	60	121 1/2	126 3/4	114	111 3/8	118	87	113 4/5	60 3/4
100 Aunes of *France*	102 3/4	174 2/4	166 2/4	100	205 1/4	213 3/4	192 3/8	188	190 1/2	147	91 1/2	102 3/5
100 Aunes of *Hamburgh*, *Frankfort*, &c	50	83 1/3	182 1/3	48 4/5	100	104 1/6	93 3/4	91 3/4	97	71 2/4	93 1/3	50
100 Aunes of *Breslaw*	48	80	79	46 3/5	96	100	190 4/5	88	93 1/4	68 4/5	89 3/5	48
100 Aunes of *Dantzick*	53 2/5	89	87 4/5	52	106 4/5	111 1/4	100	98	104	76 3/5	99 1/4	53 2/5
100 Aunes of *Bergue* and *Drontheim*	54 3/5	91	89 7/8	53 1/4	109 1/5	113 3/4	102 3/8	100	106	78 1/4	102	54 3/5
100 Aunes of *Sweden*, or *Stockholm*	52 1/5	87 1/2	86 1/2	51 1/4	105	109 1/4	97 3/4	96 1/4	100 1/4	75 1/4	98	52 1/2
100 Aunes of St. *Gall*, for linens	70	116 2/3	175 1/5	68 1/4	140	145 5/7	131 1/4	128 1/4	136 2/4	100 4/4	130 2/3	70
100 Aunes of ditto for cloth	53 3/5	89 1/3	88 4/5	52 1/4	107 1/5	111 3/4	100 1/7	98 1/4	102 1/4	76 4/4	100	53 3/5
100 Aunes of *Geneva*	99 4/5	166 2/3	164 3/5	97 1/2	200	208 1/3	187 2/3	183 1/4	194 1/3	143 1/7	186 2/3	100
100 Canes of *Marseilles* and *Montpelier*	171 3/5	286	282 4/5	167 1/3	343 1/6	357 1/7	321 3/4	314 2/3	333 1/2	246	320 1/3	171 3/5
100 Canes of *Toulouse* and High *Languedoc*	160	266 2/3	263 1/3	156	320	333 1/3	300	293 1/3	311	229 1/2	298 2/3	160
100 Canes of *Genoa*, of nine palms	196 1/5	327 3/11	323	191 1/3	392 4/5	408 3/4	367 4/5	359 3/4	381 1/7	281 1/4	366 1/4	196 3/5
100 Canes of *Rome*	181 4/5	303	299 1/5	177 1/4	363 3/5	371 3/4	340 4/5	333 1/3	353 1/2	260 3/5	339 4/5	181 4/5
100 Yards of *England*	80	133 1/3	131 2/4	78	160	166 2/3	150	146 2/3	155 1/2	114 3/5	149 1/3	80
100 Varas of *Spain*	75	125	123 1/2	73 1/5	150	156 1/4	140 2/3	137 1/3	146	107 1/2	140	75
100 Varas of *Portugal*, &c.	98 2/5	164	162	96	196 4/5	205	184 1/2	180 1/4	191 1/2	141	183 3/5	98 2/5
100 Cavidos of *Portugal*, &c.	60	100	98 3/4	58 1/2	120	125	112 1/3	110	116 3/5	86	112	60
100 Brasses of *Venice*	58 4/5	98	96 3/4	57 1/4	317 3/5	122 1/7	110 1/4	107 3/4	114 1/3	84 1/4	109 3/4	58 3/4
100 Brasses of *Bergamo*, &c.	57	95	93 4/4	55	114	118 3/4	106 4/5	104 1/2	111	81 3/4	106 4/5	57
100 Brasses of *Florence* and *Leghorn*	51 1/3	85 1/6	84	50	102	106 5/7	96 2/3	96	99 3/4	73 1/2	95 3/4	51 3/7
100 Brasses of *Milan*	46 2/3	78	77	45 3/4	93 3/4	97 1/3	87 3/4	87 4/4	91	67	87 2/3	46 2/3

Make	Canes of *Marseilles* and *Montpelier*.	Canes of *Toulouse*, *Albi*, *Castres*, &c.	Canes of *Genoa*, of nine palms.	Canes of *Rome*.	Yards of *England* or *London*.	Varas of *Spain*.	Varas of *Portugal* or *Lisbon*.	Cavidos of *Portugal*, or *Lisbon*.	Brasses of *Venice*	Brasses of *Bergamo*, *Bologna*, *Modena*, *Mantua*.	Brasses of *Florence* and *Leghorn*.	Brasses of *Milan*
100 Aunes of *England*	58 1/4	62 3/5	50 11/15	55 1/3	125	133 1/3	101 2/5	166 2/3	170 1/2	174 1/2	194 1/7	214 1/7
100 Aunes of *Holland*, or *Amsterdam*	35	37 1/2	30 1/2	33	75	80	61	100	102	105 1/4	117	128 1/4
100 Aunes of *Brabant*, or *Anvers*	35 4/5	38	30 4/5	33 4/5	76	81	91 3/4	101 1/4	103 1/4	106 3/5	118	130
100 Aunes of *France*	59 4/5	64 1/5	52 1/5	56 4/5	128 1/4	133 4/5	104 1/5	171	174 4/5	179	199 1/5	219 3/4
100 Aunes of *Hamburgh*, *Frankfort*, &c.	29 1/5	31 1/4	25 4/5	27 1/2	62 1/2	66 2/3	50 4/5	83 1/3	85	87 3/4	97	107
100 Aunes of *Breslaw*	28	30	24 4/5	26 4/5	60	64	48 4/5	80	81 3/5	84 1/2	93 1/5	102 4/5
100 Aunes of *Dantzick*	31 1/5	33 1/3	27 1/5	29 4/5	66 3/4	71 1/5	54 1/3	89	90 3/4	93 3/5	103 3/4	114 1/5
100 Aunes of *Bergue* and *Drontheim*	31 1/2	34	27 4/5	30	68 1/4	72 4/5	55 1/2	91	92 4/5	95 3/4	106 1/2	115 3/4
100 Aunes of *Sweden*, or *Stockholm*	30 1/2	32 3/4	26 3/4	28 3/4	65 3/4	70	53 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/4	92	102	112 1/2
100 Aunes of St. *Gall*, for linens	40 4/5	43 3/4	35 1/2	38 1/2	87 1/2	92 1/3	71	116	119	122 3/4	136 1/2	149 1/2
100 Aunes of ditto for cloth	31 1/4	33 1/2	27 1/5	29 1/2	67	71 1/2	54 1/2	89 1/5	91 1/5	94	104	114 3/4
100 Aunes of *Geneva*	58 1/3	62 1/2	50 4/5	55	124 3/4	133 1/3	101 2/3	166 2/3	170	175 1/3	193 1/3	214 1/3
100 Canes of *Marseilles* and *Montpelier*	100	107 1/4	87 1/4	94 4/5	214 1/2	228 4/5	174 3/4	286	291 3/4	301	333 1/3	367 1/2
100 Canes of *Toulouse* and High *Languedoc*	93 1/3	100	81 1/3	88	200	213	162 2/3	266	272	280 3/5	309 1/2	342 2/3
100 Canes of *Genoa*, of nine palms	114 1/2	122 3/5	100	108	244 1/4	261 1/3	199 1/2	327 2/3	333 1/2	344 1/5	381	420 1/5
100 Canes of *Rome*	106	113 2/3	92 4/5	100	227 1/4	242 1/5	184 4/5	303	309	319	353	389 4/5
100 Yards of *England*	46 2/3	50	40 3/4	44	100	106 1/3	81 1/2	133 1/3	136	140 1/3	154 3/4	171 1/3
100 Varas of *Spain*	43 3/4	46 4/5	38 1/5	41 1/4	93 3/4	100	76 1/4	125	127 1/2	131 1/2	145 3/5	160 1/2
100 Varas of *Portugal*, &c.	57 4/5	61 1/2	50	54 1/5	123	131 1/5	100	164	167 1/4	172 3/5	191	210 3/4
100 Cavidos of *Portugal*, &c.	35	37 1/2	30 1/2	33	75	80	61	100	102	105 1/4	117	128
100 Brasses of *Venice*	34 1/2	36 3/4	29 3/4	32 1/3	73 1/2	78 4/5	59 3/4	98	100	103 1/5	114 1/3	126
100 Brasses of *Bergamo*, &c.	33 1/4	35 3/5	29	31 3/5	71 1/4	76	58	95	79	100	111	122
100 Brasses of *Florence* and *Leghor*	30	32 1/4	26 1/5	28 1/5	94	68 4/5	52 1/3	85 1/2	87 1/5	90	100	109 4/5
100 Brasses of *Milan*	27 3/4	29 1/4	23 4/5	25 3/4	58 1/2	62 4/5	47 1/7	78	79 1/5	82 1/5	91	100

By means of the above TABLE may be seen, *viz.* that 100 aunes of *Holland* make 98 3/4 of *Brabant* or *Anvers*, and 58 1/2 aunes of *France*. And the same in respect of the agreement of all other measures therein mentioned, which may be easily found, by going along the lines, to the column of the measure sought: For example; if it is wanted to be known how many canes of *Marseilles* or *Montpelier*, make 100 aunes of *France*, look for this latter in the left hand column, and from thence trace the line to the column which has at the head, *Canes of Marseilles and Montpelier*, and it will be found, that 59 4/5 canes make the 100 aunes, and so for the rest.

The following are the Measures of France *and other Countries reduced into Feet, Inches, and Lines, of which* 12 *Lines make an Inch, and* 12 *Inches a Foot, which may in some Measure illustrate the preceding Table.*

	Feet.	In.	Lines.	
The Aune of *Paris* contains	3	7	8	little more
The Cane of *Provence*, *Avignon*, and *Montpelier*	6	0	9	
The Cane of *Toulouse*, and the Varra of *Arragon*	5	5	6	
The Yard of *England*	2	9	11	
The Aune of *Holland*, *Antwerp*, and *Tournay*	2	0	11	little more
The Aune of *Flanders*, *Brabant*, and *Germany*	2	1	5	
The Varra of *Castille*	2	7	2	little more
The Varra of *Valencia* in *Spain*	2	9	7	
The Ras of *Piedmont*, and the Basse of *Lucca*	1	9	10	
The Basse of *Venice*, *Bologna*, *Modena*, and *Mantua*	1	11	3	
The Palm of *Genoa*	0	9	1	
The Brasse of *Bergame*	2	0	3	
The Brasse of *Florence*	1	9	4½	
The Yard of *Seville*	2	6	11	
The Cane of *Naples*	6	10	2	
The Aune of *Troyes*, and Arc in the duchy of *Bar*	2	5	1	little more
The Aune of *Lisle* and *Arras*	2	2	2	ditto
The Brasse of *Milan* for silk	1	7	5	
The Ditto for woollens	2	0	11	little more

To the above Contents of various Measures, I herewith add a Correspondency of the Length of a Foot in divers Places into Parts.

	Parts.
The Foot in *England*, divided into	1000
The Royal Foot of *Paris*	1068
The Foot of *Leyden*	1033
The Foot of *Amsterdam*	942
The Foot of *Antwerp*	946
The Foot of *Louvain*	958
The Foot of *Malines*	919
The Foot of *Middlebourg*	991
The Foot of *Dort*	1184
The Foot of the *Brille*	1103
The Foot *Rhindlandick*, and that of *Berlin*	1033
The Foot of *Vienna*	1053
The Foot of *Frankfort* on the *Maine*	948
The Foot of *Cologn*	954
The Foot of *Strasbourg*	920
The Foot of *Bavaria*	954
The *Roman* Foot	907
The Foot of *Venice*	1153
The Foot of *Mantua*	1569
The Foot of *Turin*	1062
The Foot of *Castile*	1001
The Foot of *Toledo*	899
The Foot of *Lisbon*	917
The Foot of *Copenhagen*	965
The Foot of *Dantzick*	944
The Foot of *Riga*	1831

The

The ſame receptive dry meaſure as is uſed for corn ſerves alſo in *England* for ſalt, lime, coals, &c. they being all meted by the *Wincheſter* meaſure, though the firſt is now generally ſold from the pits by weight, reckoning 7lb. avoirdupois to the gallon, or 56lb. to the buſhel; in freight-computation 42 buſhels is accounted a ton, 5 buſhels is a ſack, and 4 cwt. a quarter. When ſold by meaſure this commodity and coals muſt be heaped, or elſe five ſtricken pecks are allowed to the buſhel, and of the latter 36 buſhels make a chaldron. In other parts of *Europe*, ſalt, which is a more ſtaple and current merchandize than almoſt any other, is bought and ſold by different meaſures, according to the ſeveral places of its diſpatch. For at *Amſterdam*, where vaſt quantities are imported, it is ſold by the *cent.* of 404 meaſures, or ſcheppels, which *cent.* is reckoned to be ſeven laſts or 14 tons, and the laſt to weigh 4000lb. ſo that the ſaid ſeven laſts or 14 tons make 28,000lb. called the *cent.* of ſalt, which alſo contains 208 ſacks, though ſome of this commodity is much heavier than others. Salt is carried to *Amſterdam* and all the cities of *Holland*, *Flanders*, *Brabant*, *Zealand*; other places of the *North*, and up the *Baltick*, from *Marans*, *Brouage*, *Sude*, the iſles of *Rhé* and *Oleron*; *Meche*, *Rochelle*, and other places of *Saintonge*, and the country of *Aunis*; from *Poliguen*, *Croiſil*, *Guerand*, the bay of *Bouaneuf*, and other parts of *Bretagne*; from St. *Ubes* in *Portugal*, and from *Cadiz*, *Alamat*, and *Ivica* in *Spain*.

In the cities and other parts of *France*, ſalt is ſold by the muid, whoſe ſize varies, according to the different places of its manufacture and diſpatch: At *Paris* this meaſure is reckoned to contain 12 ſetiers, or 48 minots, which minot is alſo divided into leſs fractions.

The *cent.* of ſalt, from *Marans*, *Brouage*, *Sude*, the iſles of *Rhé*, &c. contains 28 ſtricken muids, and each 24 boiſſeaux; which yields at *Amſterdam* 11½ laſts or 23 tons, a little more or leſs, according to the good or bad metage made at the ponds, or its waſte in the voyage. The ſalts of the iſle of *Rhé* and *Brouage* are deemed heavier than thoſe from *Oleron*, *Marans*, *Mornac*, &c. And the *cent.* of theſe weighty ſalts yields at *Hamburgh* 11¼ to 11½ laſts, which are 45 to 46,000lb.

In *Denmark*, or *Copenhagen*, the ſaid *cent.* only renders 9½ laſts, the laſt being reckoned here equal to 18 tons, and the 50 laſts to correſpond with 52 of *Coningsberg*; at which place the *cent.* produces about 10 laſts, or 40,000lb.

At *Riga* the ſaid *cent.* yields the ſame meaſure as at *Coningsberg*, and about 6¼ laſts of *Riga* make the great *cent.* of *Amſterdam*.

The ſaid French *cent.* produces at *Dantzick* 11½ to 12 laſts that meaſure, of which laſts 7¼ to 7½ make likewiſe the great *cent.* of *Amſterdam*.

At *Stetin* in *Pomerania*, the *French cent.* yields 10 laſts, making 40,000lb. meaſure and weight of the ſaid place.

In *Portugal*, ſalt is bought by the muid, of which four make a laſt, and ſeven the *cent.* of *Amſterdam*, containing, as above, 404 ſcheppels.

At *Alamat* and *Ivica* it is ſold by the modin, which weighs from 27½ to 28 cwt. *Engliſh*, and at both places the quantities made are prodigious, being all for the king's account.

Of liquid meaſures in *Great-Britain*, the ordinary ſmalleſt one is called a pint, with its fractions, of which two make a quart, two quarts make a pottle, two pottles make a gallon; eight gallons make a firkin of ale, and nine a firkin of beer; two firkins a kilderkin, and two kilderkins a barrel; one barrel and half a hogſhead, two hogſheads a pipe or butt, and two pipes a ton.

The *Engliſh* wine meaſures are ſmaller than thoſe of ale and beer, and are proportioned as 4 to 5; ſo that four gallons beer meaſure are almoſt five gallons of wine meaſure; of which latter a gallon is 231 cubical inches, and eight pounds one ounce, and 11 drams avoirdupois of rain water. Of theſe gallons a rundlet of wine holds eighteen, half a hogſhead 31½ gallons, a tierce 43 gallons, a hogſhead 63 gallons, a puncheon 84 gallons, a pipe or butt 126, and a ton 252 gallons, or 2016 pints; by which meaſure is ſold wine, brandy, vinegar, cyder, &c.

Foreign veſſels for containing wine, vinegar, &c. have various denominations, according to their different ſizes, and places of their fabrication.

The

The woeders of *Germany*, for holding Rheniſh and Moſelle wines, are different in their gauges; ſome containing 14 aumes *Amſterdam* meaſure, and others more, or leſs.

The aune is reckoned at *Amſterdam* for eight ſteckans, or 20 verges or veertels; or for $\frac{1}{6}$ of a ton of two pipes; or four barrels of *France* or *Bourdeaux*, which $\frac{1}{6}$ is called at this latter tierſon, becauſe three of them make a pipe, or two barrels, and ſix the ſaid ton.

The ſteckan is 16 mingles, or 32 pints; and the verge or veertel is in reſpect of ſaid *Rheniſh* and *Moſelle*, and ſome other ſorts of wine, of ſix mingles; but in meaſuring brandy, it conſiſts of ſix $\frac{1}{6}$ mingles. The aune is divided into four anckers, and the ancker into two ſteckans or 32 mingles.

The ancker is taken ſometimes for $\frac{1}{24}$ of a ton, of four barrels; on which footing the *Bourdeaux* barrel ought to contain at *Amſterdam*, when the caſk is made according to the juſt gauge, $12\frac{1}{2}$ ſteckans, or 200 mingles, wine and lees; or 12 ſteckans or 192 mingles racked wine; ſo that the *Bourdeaux* ton of wine contains 50 ſteckans or 800 mingles, wine and lees; and 48 ſteckans, or 768 mingles, of pure wine.

The barrels or poinſons of *Nantes*, and other places on the river *Loire*, contain only 12 ſteckans *Amſterdam* meaſure. The wine ton of *Rochelle*, *Cognac*, *Charente*, and the iſle of *Rhé*, differs very little from the ton of *Bourdeaux*, and conſequently from the barrels and pipes.

A ton of wine of *Chaloſſe*, *Bayonne*, and the neighbouring places, is reckoned 60 ſteckans, and the barrel 15, *Amſterdam* meaſure.

The muid of *Paris* contains 150 quarts, or 300 pints, wine and lee, or 280 pints clear wine; of which muids three make a ton, and the fractions are,

The Muid	containing	36 Setiers
The Setier		4 Quarts
The Quart		2 Pints
The Pint		2 Chopins
The Chopin		2 Demi-Setiers
The Demi-Setier		2 Poiſſons

The muid is alſo compoſed of pipes, poinſons, quarteaux, queues, and demi-queues. Theſe poinſons of *Paris* and *Orleans* contain about 15 ſteckans, *Amſterdam* meaſure, and ought to weigh with the caſks, 666lb. a little more or leſs.

In *Provence* they reckon by milleroles. The milierole of *Toulon* weighs about 130lb. mark, and ought to contain 66 *Paris* pints, which is nearly equal to 100 pints of *Amſterdam*.

In Lower *Languedoc*, as at *Montpelier*, &c. the muid contains 18 ſetiers, and the ſetier 32 pots or peckez, ſo that the muid makes 576 pots, and yields at *Amſterdam* 35 ſteckans, or 560 mingles; ſo that the pot or peche of *Montpelier* is leſs than the mingle: But the caſks of *Montpelier* are never of an equal gauge, ſome muids containing more than others.

The butts or pipes from *Cadiz*, *Malaga*, *Alicant*, *Benicarlo*, *Saloe*, and *Mataro*, in *Spain*, and from the *Canaries* ſubject to that crown, from *Liſbon*, *Oporto*, and *Fayal* in *Portugal*, are very different in their gauges, though in affreightments are all reckoned two to the ton.

Vinegar is meaſured as the wine; but as the meaſures for brandies are different, I ſhall now give an account of them.

Theſe ſpirits from *France*, *Spain*, *Portugal*, &c. are generally ſhipped in large caſks, called pipes, butts, and pieces, according to the places from whence they are exported, and differing in their contents, not only from one another, but even among theſe embarked at the ſame place.

In *France* brandy is ſhipped in caſks, called pieces at *Bourdeaux*, and pipes at *Rochelle*, *Cognac*, the iſle of *Rhé*, *Nantes*, and other neighbouring places; which contain, as before obſerved, ſome more and ſome leſs, even from 60 to 90 *Amſterdam* verges, or veertels, according to the capacity of the veſſels, and the places they come from, which being reduced into barrels, will ſtand as follows, viz.

At *Rochelle*, *Cognac*, the iſle of *Rhé*, and the county of *Aunis*	27 Veertels
At *Nants*, and ſeveral places of *Bretagne* and *Anjou*	27 Veertels
At *Bourdeaux* and different parts of *Guienne*	32 Verges
At *Amſterdam* and other cities of *Holland*	30 Veertels
At *Hamburgh* and *Lubeck*	30 Verges
At *Embden*	27 Verges

In *Provence* and *Languedoc* brandy is ſold by the quintal; the caſks included, and at *Bruges* in *Flanders* the verges are called ſeſters, of 16 ſtops each, and the ſpirits ſold at ſo much *per* ſtop.

The mingle of brandy at *Amſterdam* weighs 2lb. 4oz. mark weight, and the verge or veertel 14lb. a little more or leſs; at which rate the 30 verges muſt weigh 420lb.

The pieces of brandy ſold at *Bourdeaux* commonly contain from 50 to 80 verges, and 32 verges is reckoned, as has been mentioned, to a barrel; the verge contains $3\frac{1}{2}$ pots, or a little leſs, and the barrel near 110 pots, *Bourdeaux* meaſure.

Olive oil is alſo ſhipped in caſks of various ſizes, according to the cuſtom of the places where it is embarked, and for the conveniency of ſtowage. *Gallipoly*, *Leghorn*, *France*, *Majorca*, and ſeveral other parts of *Spain*, *Portugal*, &c. ſupply the northern parts of *Europe* with this commodity, as well for eating, as cleanſing of woollens, and making of ſoap. In *England* it is ſold by the ton of 236 gallons, and at *Amſterdam* by the ton of 717 mingles, or 1434 pints; the caſks it is imported in contain from 20 to 70 ſteckans, at 16 mingles *per* ſteckan, the mingle weighing 2lb. and 2, 3, or 4 ounces, according to the place of the oil's growth.

It is reckoned that the barrel of oil at *Genoa* weighs near $187\frac{1}{2}$lb. Nett weight, which is equal to 125lb. at *Amſterdam*, and 14 of theſe barrels or thereabouts make the ſaid 717 mingles, which ought to weigh 1750lb. at the laſt mentioned place.

At *Leghorn* the barrel of oil weighs 85lb. which a little exceeds 59lb. at *Amſterdam*, and is more frequently ſhipped in jars and flaſks than caſks.

In *Provence* it is ſold by millerols of 66 *Paris* pints, which make about 100 pints of *Amſterdam*.

From *Spain* and *Portugal* it is brought in pipes or butts of different gauges; at the firſt it is ſold by roves, of which about 40 go to the butt, and at the latter by almoudas, whereof 26 make a pipe; the almouda contains 12 canadors, and the canador makes near a mingle at *Amſterdam*.

Train oil is ſold in *England* by the ton; and at *Amſterdam* by the barrel of 12 ſteckans,

Honey is ſold with us by the pound, though in *Amſterdam*, where great quantities are imported from *Bourdeaux*, *Bayonne*, *Bretagne*, *Provence*, *Hamburgh*, *Bremen*, and ſeveral other places, it is ſold by the ton, or barrel.

Beer at *Amſterdam* is commonly put in tons or barrels, half, quarter, and half-quarter of barrels, and ſometimes in pipes, butts, and other ſuch large caſks for their *Eaſt* and *Weſt India* proviſions. The ton or barrel ought to contain 1 aune, or 8 ſteckans, making 128 mingles, and the other veſſels in proportion.

Of COINS, both real and imaginary.

IN *England*, the copper ones are a farthing and half-penny, the latter being two of the former.

In fine ſilver of the ſtandard of 11oz. 2 dwt. called ſterling, the ſmalleſt piece is one penny, others of two pence, three pence, four pence called alſo a groat, and ſix pence, a ſhilling, or twelve pence, a half-crown, or two ſhillings and ſix pence, and a crown, or five ſhillings.

In fine gold of 22 carats, called alſo ſterling, a guinea, now worth 21 ſhillings, half a guinea, ſome few two and five guinea pieces, and fewer $\frac{1}{4}$ ones.

Accounts are kept in pounds, ſhillings, and pence, the firſt and laſt imaginary, and exchanges are calculated in one of theſe two.

In *France*, the gold ſpecies are louis, with its diminutions of $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$, and its augmentations of double and quadruple.

Of

Of silver the crown or ecu, with its fractions, which at present passes for 3 livres, though it has been up to more than 7 livres.

Of silver and brass mixed, the sol. And

Of copper the liard, which is $\frac{1}{4}$ of a sol, or 3 deniers. A double 2 deniers. And a denier or $\frac{1}{12}$ of a sol.

Accounts are kept throughout the kingdom in livres, sols, and deniers, of which 12 deniers make a sol, and 20 sols a livre; their exchange is by the crown of 3 livres or 60 sols.

In *Holland*, the gold coins are

Ducatons Ducats Souverains Rose-nobles	worth	15 guilders, and 15 stivers 5 ——— 5 15 11, though of these very few are seen.	

Silver Coins.

Ducatons	worth	3 guilders and 3 stivers	
Drie-Guilders		3	
Rixdollar or Patacon		2	10
Croons		2	Of this coin very few to be met with.
Dollars		1	10
Goud guilders, or golden guilders		1	8
Guilders		1	

Here are also $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ rixdollars; schellings, of which some are worth 6, and others only 5 stivers; here are also stivers, of which 20 make a guilder, divided into 2 deniers de gros, or 8 duytes, or 16 penins, though these two last denominations are imaginary.

Here are besides several other coins, particularly some small ones, of 2, 3, 4, 8, and 12 stivers.

Accounts are kept at *Amsterdam* and *Rotterdam*, the two chief trading places, in guilders, stivers, and penins; so that although goods are sold for other species, such as livres de gros, &c. yet all are reduced to the above denominations for the entries into their books. The exchanges are made with us in so many schellings to a pound sterling, though to most other places in deniers de gros.

Foreign coins are very many, both of gold and silver, but are not current here at any fixed price, but, as other commodities, rise and fall according to their plenty or scarceness.

In *Russia*, 3 coppecks is an altin, 10 coppecks 1 grieve, 25 coppecks is a polpoltin, 50 coppecks is a poltin, 64 coppecks is a dollar, and 100 coppecks or 19 grieves is a rouble; an *English* crown passes there by weight, for 120 to 130 coppecks.

Accounts are kept in the trading places of this empire, in roubles, grieves, and moscosques, 2 of which make a coppeck; or in roubles and coppecks. Their exchange is only on *Holland*, and negociated in either roubles or coppecks.

In *Norway*, a rixdollar is six *Danish* marks, a mark sixteen shillings, and at *Cooperwyk*, *Laurwyk*, *Mardou*, *Vlekeren*, *Jedder*, *Stafanger*, *Romsdal*, and *Drontheim*, the rixdollar is worth 4 oorts, and the oort 24 *Danish* schellings.

In *Denmark*, the rixdollar is worth 4 oorts, or 6 *Danish* marks, the oort 24 schellings, or $1\frac{1}{2}$ mark, the mark 16 schellings, and the schelling three penins; 2 *Danish* marks make 1 mark lubs, and at *Bergen*, accounts are kept in *Danish* rixdollars, marks, and schellings. But little is done in exchanges from this kingdom, and the few that are transacted from *Copenhagen*, are in *Danish* rixdollars of six marks for current rixdollars of *Amsterdam*.

In *Stockholm* and the rest of *Sweden*, the dollar is worth 4 marks, and the mark 8 oorts, or runsticks, which is an imaginary specie; 2 marks make a mark lubs, and here are copper rixdollars of 6 dollars or 24 marks; here is also silver money called silvergelt, or silvermunt, and one mark silver money is reckoned worth $2\frac{1}{2}$ copper. The silver dollar is divided into 3 marks, and the mark into 3 oorts; though they have no such coin as a runstic, or rontstuken; yet they reckon two of their copper farthings to a runstic, 3 runstics to a witton, $10\frac{2}{3}$ wittons to a copper dollar.

Accounts

Accounts are kept in this kingdom in dollars, marks, and oorts, and the exchange is made between a copper rixdollar of 24 marks of *Stockholm*, and a current rixdollar of 50 ſtivers of *Amſterdam*.

At *Cracow* in *Poland*, their common coins are, gros, of which 18 make 1 oort, and 30 one guilder; a ſpecie dollar is 40 gros, and worth about two ſhillings ſterling. A rixdollar is 5 oorts, or 90 gros; a gold ducat is 6 guilders. A croſs, and a ſpecie dollar, paſs at uncertain value from 3 to 4 guilders, as there is a premium upon them that ſometimes amounts to 10 and 15 *per cent*. Accounts are kept here in guilders, gros, and deniers, of which latter 18 make a gros, and 30 gros a guilder, or in rixdollars and gros, reckoning 90 of the latter to the former.

At *Riga* the rixdollar is 90 gros, and divided alſo in 15 *Riga* marks, and into 3 *Poliſh* guilders; the *Poliſh* guilder muſt therefore conſequently make 5 *Riga* marks, and is alſo divided into 30 *Poliſh* gros; a gros is 3 whittens, or 6 black ditto. A voirding is $1\frac{1}{2}$ gros, or $41\frac{1}{2}$ whittens, or 9 black ditto.

Accounts are here kept in rixdollars and gros, and it is in the former of theſe ſpecies that exchanges are made with rixdollars current of *Amſterdam*.

At *Revel* and *Nerva*, the rixdollars conſiſt of 64 whittens or 90 gros: Accounts are kept in theſe two places in rixdollars and whittens, where they have likewiſe copper plate dollars, which they uſe in exchange.

At *Coningsberg*, *Elbing*, and *Dantzick*, the rixdollar is divided into 90 *Poliſh* gros, or into 3 *Poliſh* guilders, and the gros into 18 penins or deniers.

At theſe places accounts are kept in rixdollars and gros, or in *Poliſh* guilders, called alſo timpſhen, gros and deniers or penins. They exchange on *Amſterdam* in *Poliſh* gros, for a livre de gros of 6 guilders current money of *Amſterdam*, and on *Hamburgh* for the rixdollar.

At *Stetin*, 36 ſtivers, or ſchellings lubs, make a rixdollar, and accounts are kept here in thoſe ſpecies, and remiſſes made in them.

At *Lubeck*, the rixdollar is worth 3 mark lubs, or 48 ſchelling lubs; the mark being divided into 16 ſchellings, and the ſchelling into 12 penins or deniers. Accounts are kept here in marks, ſchellings and deniers or penins lubs, in which their exchanges are made.

At *Breſlaw* the rixdollar is worth 30 ſilver gros, and the gros 12 ſenins. It is alſo divided into 90 creutzers, and the creutzer into 4 fenins, and the ſaid rixdollars are called imperial money, augmented by 17 creutzers.

Accounts are kept at this place in rixdollars, and ſilver gros and penins, in the firſt of which ſpecies exchanges are made on *Amſterdam* for a certain number of ſtivers, bank money, and on *Hamburgh* for rixdollars of *Breſlaw*, againſt rixdollars of *Hamburgh* bank.

At *Hamburgh*, the mark, or mark lubs, is divided into 16 ſtivers lubs, and the ſetiers into 12 deniers lubs. The rixdollar is 48 ſtivers lubs, or 3 mark lubs, beſides which many foreign ſpecies are current at this place, ſuperfluous to be mentioned here, as they will be taken notice of where they are coined.

Here accounts are kept in marks, ſchellings, and deniers lubs bank money by thoſe who have caſh in the bank; but by thoſe who have not, their books are generally kept in rixdollars, ſchellings, and deniers current money. This is a great place of exchanges, in which it negociates with moſt parts of *Europe*. I ſhall therefore be a little particular in their currency.

Hamburgh gives to

London, from 32 to 38 ſchellings Flemiſh *per* pound ſterling.

Holland, ſlech dollar for 30 to 35 ſtivers, and often rixdollars for rixdollars with a premium.

Berlin, rixdollars for rixdollars, with a benefit of ſo much *per cent*.

Leipſick and *Dantzick*, ditto.

Flanders, mark lubs, for *Flanders* ſtivers.

Sweden, the rixdollar, for copper marks, and ſometimes at a premium of ſo much *per cent*.

Muſcovy, the rixdollar for an uncertain number of coppecks.

Francfort, the ſlech dollar, againſt ſome creutzers of exchange, or rixdollar for rixdollar at ſo much *per cent*.

Nuremburgh,

Nuremburgh, the merchant's dollar, for current creutzers, and rixdollar for rixdollar, with a premium.

France, a number of ſchellings lubs, for the *French* crown of three livres.

Spain, ditto, for the ducat of 375 maravedies.

Portugal, a number of deniers, for the cruſade of 400 reas.

Geneva, the ſame as with *Paris* and *Lyons*; and it is a cuſtom to draw bills upon *Lubeck* payable in *Hamburgh*; the term lubs being derived from the former of theſe places, once the capital of the *Hanſe* towns, as it is here that the ſchellings lubs are coined.

Venice, a number of groots, for a ducat of 24 ſoldi banco.

At *Bremen*, the current coins are a rixdollar, divided into $1\frac{1}{2}$ double, or 3 ſingle *Bremen* marks, or 24 double ſchellings, or 6 head pieces, or 72 gros, or 360 ſwaar. A double mark is 48 gros, 4 head pieces or 240 ſwaar. A double ſchelling is 3 gros or 15 ſwaar. A gros is 5 ſwaar, and a ſwaar is a penin.

At this place accounts are kept in rixdollars and gros, and it exchanges on *Amſterdam* rixdollars of 72 gros, for rixdollars of 50 ſtivers banco.

At *Leipſick* and *Naumbourgh*, a rixdollar is 24 gros, and the gros 12 ſenins. Said dollar is likewiſe $1\frac{1}{2}$ rix gould or rix guilder, and this piece is worth 16 gros. A ducat is 4 guilders, or $2\frac{2}{3}$ rixdollars; beſides which they have 8, 4, 2, $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $1\frac{1}{4}$ gros pieces, and ſome ſtill ſmaller, of 9, 8, 6, 4, and 3 ſenins.

Theſe two places keep their accounts in rixdollars, and crowns, gros, and ſenins, and their exchange money is worth 10 to 20 *per cent.* more than the current. If bills are made payable here in current money, they are diſcharged $\frac{3}{4}$ of their amounts in pieces of 4 gros, and the other $\frac{1}{4}$ in gros pieces; but if they are drawn to be paid in exchange money they muſt be ſatisfied in rixdollars, often termed crowns in exchange.

At *Brunſwick* and *Oſnaburgh* the rixdollar is divided into 36 mariengros, and the mariengros into 8 penins, in which ſpecie their exchanges are alſo negociated.

At *Berlin*, the rixdollar is worth 3 guilders or 90 gros, about 4*s.* 6*d.* ſterling, a guilder 20 brummers, or 30 gros, 18 gros an oort, and 5 oorts the rixdollar. A brummer or abraſe is $1\frac{1}{2}$ gros, 1 groſs is two polchen or 18 penins, and 1 ſchelling is 6 penins or deniers.

In this city and the kingdom accounts are kept in guilders, gros, and penins, and the exchanges made in rixdollars, for *Amſterdam*, *Hamburgh*, *Augsburgh*, *Nuremburgh*, *Breſlaw*, *Switzerland*, and *London*, when any thing is done direct here, though this is very ſeldom, as tranſactions of this nature commonly paſs through *Amſterdam* and *Hamburgh*.

At *Zurich*, the rixdollar or ducat is worth 28 batz and 2 ſchellings of this money, which are worth more than the *Switz* batz, and leſs than thoſe called good batz; the guilder of *Zurich* called the good guilder, is 16 batz, or 40 ſchellings of this place. The batz is worth $2\frac{1}{2}$ *Zurich* ſchellings; the ſchelling 6 anſters, or $1\frac{1}{5}$ creutzer, of which latter 4 make the batz.

At this place accounts are kept in rixdollars, creutzers, and hellers; their exchange is commonly made in *Zurich* money; reckoning their rixdollars, worth about 4*s.* 6*d.* ſterling, at 108 of their creutzers.

At *Zurzach*, moſt of the *Switz* coins are current; and

At *Schafhouſe*, the rixdollar is worth 27 good batz, the guilder of *Zurich* is worth here 15 ditto. The good batz makes 10 baps, or 4 creutzers.

At *Berne*, the rixdollar is worth 30 common *Switz* batz. The good guilder of *Zurich* is worth 16 batz, and 2 ſchellings *Switz*; and the batz is worth 4 creutzers, or $2\frac{1}{2}$ ſchellings.

At St. *Gal*, the rixdollar is worth $25\frac{1}{2}$ batz, or 102 creutzers. The guilder is 15 batz, or 60 creutzers. The ſchelling is 6 creutzers or $1\frac{1}{2}$ batz. The good batz is 5 creutzers. The common batz 4 creutzars. The creutzer 4 hellers or penins.

In this canton, accounts are kept in guilders, creutzers, and penins, St. *Gal* money, or under the ſame denominations, in the coins of the empire. It gives in exchange to *Vienna*, *Nuremburgh*, *Augsburgh*, and *Bolſano*, a number of its guilders, for others of ſaid places

places; the ſame to *Venice* for ducats banco; ditto to *Geneva* for crowns of that place; and the like to *Lyons* for the *French* crown.

At *Baſil*, the rixdollar conſiſts of 27 good batz, the good guilder, 15 good batz, or 60 creutzers. The good batz is 10 raps, or 4 creutzers. The guilder of the empire is here worth 25 ſchellings or plapperts, or 20 gros; the gros $7\frac{1}{2}$ raps; and the plappert 6 raps.

Accounts are variouſly kept in this canton, ſome in rixdollars, ſchellings and deniers, ſome in livres, ſchellings and deniers, ſome in rixdollars, creutzers, and penins, and ſome in guilders, creutzers, and penins; they exchange as *Zurich* does, and their rixdollars is worth about 4*s.* 6*d.* ſterling.

At *Straſburgh*, the rixdollar is valued at $1\frac{1}{2}$ guilders, or 15 ſchellings, 90 creutzers, 3 livres or 60 ſols. A guilder is 10 ſchellings, or 60 creutzers, or 2 livres, or 4 ſols. A livre is 20 ſols, 5 ſchellings, or 30 creutzers. A ſchelling is 6 creutzers, or 4 ſols. Exchange from hence is tranſacted with moſt places in the ſilver of *Alſace*, which is the ſame with the ſilver of *France*: the rixdollar being here reckoned at 3 livres *Tournois*, the agio being commonly from 1 to 2 *per cent.*

At *Geneva* the gold coins are piſtoles, worth 40 florins 3 ſols, or 11 livres 10 ſols *Tournois*. Ducats worth 22 florins, or 6 livres, 6 ſols, or ſomething better, though few of theſe coins are now met with. The ſilver monies are crowns, worth 10 florins 6 ſols, or 3 livres. Pieces worth 1 florin 9 or 10 ſols *Tournois*. Pieces of 10 ſols 6 deniers, or 5 ſols *Tournois*. The copper are, pieces of 6 ſols, 3 ſols, 1 ſol, and 6 deniers, 9 deniers, and 6 deniers of *Geneva*; beſides which there are ſilver pieces of 2 florins, and 1 florin, though of theſe there remain but few. The *Geneva* florin is worth 5 *per cent.* leſs than 6 ſols *Tournois*. The exchanges are in crowns of 3 livres *Tournois*, called alſo by ſome rixdollars, and almoſt all the foreign coins of *Europe* are current there.

At *Cologn* the rixdollar, computed at 4*s.* 6*d.* ſterling, is divided into 78 albuſſes; the albus into 12 deniers, or 2 creutzers, and the creutzers into 4 hellers. The dollar is worth here 52 albuſſes. The guilder 24 albuſſes. The blaſſart 4 albuſſes; and accounts are kept in rixdollars, albuſſes, and penins, and their exchanges with *Amſterdam* are rixdollars of 78 albuſſes, for rixdollars current money there at a fluctuating premium.

At *Frankfort ſur Maine* and *Hanaw*, the rixdollar is 90 creutzers, and the creutzer 4 hellers; but as the current and exchange money is ſo very different, and not readily to be calculated, I herewith add a computation made by monſieur *John Peter Ricard*, in hopes it may, at leaſt to ſome, be both agreeable and uſeful.

100 Guilders of 65 creutzers exchange money, make
108 Guilders, 20 creutzers of 60 creutzers exchange money.
87 Rixdollars, 62 creutzers, of 74 creutzers ditto.
81 Rixdollars, 6 creutzers, $3\frac{1}{4}\frac{3}{1}d.$ of 90 creutzers of current money.
132 Guilders, 6 creutzers, or $3\frac{1}{4}\frac{3}{1}d.$ of 60 creutzers current money.

100 Guilders of 60 creutzers exchange money, make
92 Guilders, 20 creutzers of 65 creutzers exchange money.
81 Rixdollars, 6 creutzers of 74 creutzers ditto.
81 Rixdollars, 27 creutzers $\frac{1}{4}\frac{3}{1}d.$ of 90 creutzers current money.
121 Guilders, 57 creutzers $\frac{1}{4}\frac{3}{1}d.$ of 60 creutzers ditto.

100 Guilders of 60 creutzers current money, make
75 Guilders, 45 creutzers of 65 creutzers exchange money.
82 Guilders of 60 creutzers, ditto.
66 Rixdollars, 36 creutzers, of 74 creutzers, ditto.
66 Rixdollars, 60 creutzers, of 90 creutzers current money.

100 Rixdollars of 74 creutzers exchange money, make
113 Guilders, 55 creutzers, of 65 creutzers exchange money.
123 Guilders, 20 creutzers of 60 creutzers ditto.
100 Rixdollars, 24 creutzers $1\frac{1}{4}\frac{3}{1}d.$ of 90 creutzers current money.
150 Guilders, 24 creutzers $1\frac{1}{4}\frac{3}{1}d.$ of 60 creutzers ditto.

100 Rix-

100 Rixdollars of 90 creutzers current money, make
113 Guilders, 35 creutzers, of 65 creutzers exchange money.
123 Guilders of 60 creutzers, ditto.
99 Rixdollars, 54 creutzers, of 74 creutzers ditto.
150 Guilders of 60 creutzers current money.

N. B. 1 Guilder of 60 creutzers is reckoned worth about 3*s.* ſterling.

At this place accounts are kept in rixdollars and creutzers, and the difference of the exchange money from the current, is ſhewn in the preceding calculation.

At *Vienna* many foreign coins have a currency, but their own is the imperial ducat of 4 guilders, the rixdollar in ſpecie of 2 guilders. The imaginary rixdollar of 1½ guilder, or 90 creutzers, the imaginary guilder of 60 creutzers. The ſchelling of 7 creutzers and 2 deniers. A gros is 3 creutzers, 2 deniers. A patre, is 4 creutzers. A penin and denier is the ſame; and 3 deniers are a dreyer. Accounts are kept here in guilders, creutzers, and penins, reckoning 8 penins to a creutzer. This place exchanges with *London* a rixdollar for an uncertain number of pence, commonly between 4 and 5 ſchellings. With *Holland* the ſame for an uncertain number of ſtivers. With *Nuremberg* and *Augsberg*, rixdollars for rixdollars with an uncertain premium. With *Venice* an uncertain number of rixdollars for 100 ducats banco. And with St. *Gal* 100 guilders of 60 creutzers, for an uncertain number of thoſe guilders.

At *Embden*, the money moſt in uſe are rixdollars, valued at 2 guilders, 14 ſtivers; and their exchange is almoſt confined to *Amſterdam*, between rixdollars and rixdollars, and ſometimes guilders againſt guilders, both with a premium of ſo much *per cent.*

Bolzano is a place conſiderable in exchanges with ſeveral parts of *France*, *Italy*, *Switzerland*, and *Germany*. The ſpecies moſt current here, are the *German* rixdollars and dollars, the former worth 90 and 93 creutzers; the guilder of 60 creutzers is likewiſe in uſe here. It exchanges with *Lyons* an uncertain number of creutzers for a *French* crown. With *Rome* the ſame for a crown. With *Florence* ditto for that crown of 7½ livres. With *Bergam* the rixdollar of 93 creutzers for an uncertain number of ſoldi. With *Venice* the ſame, for the number of ſoldi banco. With *Ancona*, the guilder of 60 creutzers for an uncertain number of bajoches. With *Bologne* ditto, for a number of ſoldi. With St. *Gal* 100 guilders for an uncertain number of dittos that money. With *Frankfort* an uncertain number of rixdollars of 90 creutzers, for 100 rixdollars of that place; and with *Augſberg* and *Nuremberg* the ſame.

At *Nuremberg* and *Augsberg*, the guilder is 15 batz, 20 imperial gros, or 60 creutzers; the creutzers four hellers, and the rixdollar is 1½ guilder, or 90 creutzers; near 4*s.* 6*d.* ſterling, 22½ batz, or 30 imperial gros; a thick dollar is 1½ guilder, or 25 batz, or 100 creutzers; a gros is 3 creutzers or 12 deniers, and a batz is 4 creutzers, or 16 deniers.

Accounts are kept here in guilders, creutzers, and hellers, and the exchanges on *Amſterdam* and *Leipſick* are in rixdollars for rixdollars, with a premium. On *Venice* in guilders for ducats de banco; and on *Vienna*, *Prague*, and *Breſlau*, in their guilders, for other imperial money.

At *Leige*, a livre is 20 ſchellings, and the ſchelling 16 ſenins. The crown or rixdollar of this place, is worth 4 livres, which are reckoned on a par with the rixdollars of 50 ſtivers current money of *Amſterdam*.

Here accounts are kept in livres, ſols, and deniers; and exchanges made in livres for guilders of current money in *Amſterdam*.

At *Antwerp*, *Bruſſels*, *Malines*, *Ghent*, and *Bruges*, the livre de gros is 20 ſchellings de gros, and the ſchelling 12 deniers de gros; called here, at *Amſterdam*, and in all *Brabant* and *Flanders*, pounds, ſchellings, and groots *Flemiſh*; and at *Antwerp*, as well as in *Brabant* and *Flanders*, are two ſorts of money, or rather one ſort with two different values, for the ſame ſpecies are variouſly reckoned in their currency, or by exchange. For exchange, the patagon or rixdollar is here reckoned for 8 ſchellings, or 48 ſtivers in exchange-money, though for 56 ſtivers current money; and the ſchelling de gros, which is 6 ſtivers in exchange, paſſes for 7 ſtivers in the currency; ſo that there go 119⅔ guilders or livres de groſs currency to 100 ditto exchange; 100 livres de gros, bank money

money at *Amſterdam*, is commonly worth 2 to 4 *per cent.* more than 100 livres exchange de gros exchange money at *Antwerp*.

In *Spain*, the goldcoins are the ſame all over the kingdom, *viz.* the four two, and ſingle piſtole pieces, as alſo the ½ piſtole. The ſilver coins are the *Weſt-India* dollars, with its fractions of ½, ¼, or two rials, one rial, and ½ rial of plate, now worth 10⅝ rials of plate, whereas ſome years ago, its value was no more than 8 of the ſaid rials; and the piſtole then worth but 32 rials that is now current at 40 rials; theſe dollars all come milled from *Mexico*; but from *Peru* they ſtill come unmilled as formerly, being the ſame in value as the others, with this only difference, that of theſe no leſs than dollars and half-dollars are current, the leſſer fractions having been cried down above 20 years ago. When the late emperor was in poſſeſſion of *Spain*, he coined a pretty large quantity of peſtareens, or ¼ dollars, which being of a baſe alloy, king *Philip* V. lowered their value 20 *per cent.* on his coming to the crown, ſo that inſtead of four, five of them went to the dollar, and the ſaid king coined many dollars with their fractions during his reign. The copper money is very various, and almoſt provincial; that at *Cadiz* and in *Caſtile*, are double and ſingle quartos and ochavos, of which two ochavos make a quarto, and two ſingle quartos make a double one: 17 quartos make 2 rials vellon, which is now an imaginary coin, though formerly it was the principal one of the kingdom. A maravedie is alſo another imaginary ſpecie, of which 17 are reckoned to a rial vellon. The ducat is alſo a fictitious coin of 11 rials of plate in purchaſes, ſales, and all other mercantile tranſactions, except in exchanges, when it is valued at 11 rials of plate and one maravedie, or 375 maravedies. In the kingdom of *Valencia*, the copper coin is peculiar to it, being called dineros, of which 30 make a rial of plate, and 24 a rial current, being an imaginary coin, of which 10 were reckoned of equal value with 8 rials of plate, and 2 to be the ſame as 3 rials of vellon; here are alſo ſome few pieces of 3 and 6 dineros, much about the ſize of our half-pence and farthings; and as the currency of this coin is very conſiderable, though confined to the kingdom of *Valencia* only, they are made up into papers of 2 and 3 dollars each, and ſo received and paid unopened, very often to the value of ſeveral thouſand dollars; but in caſe of any ſuſpicion they are weighed. At *Barcelona*, their copper money is again different, and 14 rials ardites are there reckoned to the dollar; ſo that I cannot help taking notice of the errors all authors that I have ſeen run into, by making the coins and the entries in accounts the ſame all over *Spain*; and where any one has varied under a pretended correction of his predeceſſors, he has done it, in ſo erroneous a manner, as to leave the account worſe than he found it. At *Cadiz*, accounts are kept in rials of plate, and its fractions; in *Caſtile* in maravedies, in *Valencia* in livres or dollars, ſueldos or dineros, of which latter 12 make a ſueldo, an imaginary ſpecie, and 20 ſueldos, a livre or dollar. In *Catalonia* in the ſpecies above-mentioned of ardites; and ſo in ſeveral other parts of the kingdom, which I thought proper to mention, as neceſſary to rectify the miſtakes made in this matter.

This kingdom exchanges with *London*, a dollar or piece of eight for an uncertain number of pence. With *Brabant*, *Flanders*, *Holland*, *Zealand*, and *Hamburgh*, its ducat of 357 maravedies, for a number of groots; with *France* for ſo many maravedies againſt the *French* crown, or the piſtole for ſo many livres, &c. with *Portugal*, the ducats for cruſades, or a piſtole for the number of reas; with *Novi*, an uncertain number of maravedies for the crown mark; with *Venice* the ſame, for a ducat banco; with *Florence* ditto for the ducat of 7½ livres; with *Leghorn* the ſame for the dollar; with *Milan* the ſame for the ducat of 115 ſoldi; with *Naples* the ſame for the ducat of 10 carlins; and ditto with *Palermo* and *Meſſina* for the florin of 6 tarins.

In *Portugal*, the current coins are many, *viz.*

In Gold:	£.	s.	d.
The piece of 25 mil, 600 reas, worth in ſterling money —	7	4	0
The piece of 24 mil, or 5 moidores —— ——	6	15	0
The piece of 12 mil, 800 reas —— ——	3	12	0
The piece of 12 mil reas, or 2½ moidores —— ——	3	7	6

The

	£.		
The piece of 6 mil, 400 reas	1	16	0
The piece of 4 mil, 800 reas, or a moidore	1	7	0
The piece of 3 mil, 200 reas	0	18	0
The piece of 2 mil, 400 reas, or the $\frac{1}{2}$ moidore	0	13	6
The piece of 1 mil, 600 reas	0	9	0
The piece of 1 mil, 200 reas, or the $\frac{1}{4}$ moidore	0	6	9
The piece of 8 teſtoons, or 800 reas	0	4	6
The ſilver coins are,			
The crown, or cruzade piece of 400 reas	0	2	3
The $\frac{1}{10}$ of a moidore, being 480 reas	0	2	$8\frac{1}{2}$
The 12 vinten piece, or 240 reas	0	1	$4\frac{1}{4}$
The 5 vinten piece, or 100 reas	0	0	$6\frac{3}{4}$
The $2\frac{1}{2}$ vinten piece, or 50 reas	0	0	$3\frac{3}{8}$
In copper:			
The vinten, or 20 reas	0	0	$1\frac{3}{8}$
The $\frac{1}{2}$ vinten, or 10 reas	0	0	$0\frac{5}{8}$
The $\frac{1}{4}$ vinten, or 5 reas	0	0	$0\frac{5}{16}$

Beſides which, there are ſome few copper coins of leſs value, current in that kingdom.

Accounts are kept there in reas, making a ſeparation at every hundred thouſand, &c. and it exchanges with *London* 1000 reas, or a mil rea, for an uncertain number of pence; with *Hamburgh*, *Holland*, and all the *United Provinces*, a cruſado for ſome pence *Flemiſh*; with *Spain* an uncertain number of reas for the ducat or dollar; with *France* the ſame for a *French* crown; with *Florence* ditto for that crown of $7\frac{1}{2}$ livres; with *Genoa*, the ſame for a ſcudi; with *Leghorn*, the ſame for a dollar of 6 livres.

At *Genoa* and *Novi*, many ſpecies of foreign coins are current, but their own are the dollar, of 5 livres, the common dollar or ducat of 4 livres; 12 denaris make 1 ſoldi; 4 ſoldis a chavelet; and 5 chavelets, or 20 ſoldi, a livre.

Accounts are kept in theſe cities in livres, ſoldi, and denari, or in dollars of 100 ſoldis exchanging on *London* the dollar of 5 livres for a certain number of pence; on *Amſterdam* and *Antwerp*, ditto for a number of groots; on *Spain* the ſame for ſo many maravedies; on *Portugal* the ſame for reas; on *Geneva* the ſame for a crown with a premium; on *Venice* the imaginary crown of 90 ſoldi, for an uncertain number of *Venetian* ſoldi; on *Milan* ditto for a number of ſols of the empire; on *Rome* an uncertain number of ſoldi for that crown; on *Paris* the dollar for an uncertain number of ſols: on *Leghorn* an uncertain number of ſoldi, for the dollar of ſix livres; on *Naples* the ſame for the dollar of nine carlins.

At *Milan*, many ſorts of money are current as at *Genoa*, but their own ſpecies are livres, ſoldis, and denari, to be counted like pounds, ſhillings, and pence, *viz.* 12 denaris make a ſoldi, &c. and accounts are kept here in thoſe ſpecies. This is a conſiderable place of exchange; and gives to *London* a ducat for an nncertain number of pence; to *Spain* ditto for a number of maravedies; to *Venice* the ſame, for a number of ſoldi; to *France*, an uncertain number of ſoldi for a crown *Tournois*; to *Florence* ditto, for that crown of $7\frac{1}{2}$ livres; to *Genoa* the ſame, for the dollar of five livres; to *Novi*, the ſame for a crown mark; to *Rome* 100 crowns for an uncertain number of ſtamped crowns. Beſides which it exchanges with many other places.

At *Rome*, the crown is worth 10 julios, and the julio 10 bajoches. The crown is alſo divided into 20 ſoldi d'or, and the ſoldi d'or into 12 denari.

Accounts are kept here in crowns, julios, and bajoches, or grains and quartains; and it exchanges with *London* a ſtamped crown for an uncertain number of pence; with *Genoa*, the ſame for ſome ſoldi; with *Bergam* and *Bologne*, ditto for ditto; with *Ancona* 100 ditto, for a number of their crowns; with *Spain* one ditto, for an uncertain number of maravedies; with *Blozamo* the ſame for ſome creutzers; with *France* an uncertain number for 100 *French* crowns; with *Venice*, the ſame for 100 ducats banco; with *Leghorn*, the ſame for 100 dollars; with *Novi* ditto for 100 crowns; with *Lucca* 100 ditto for an uncertain number of thoſe crowns of ſeven livres.

At

At *Leghorn* the dollar is worth ſix livres, or 20 ſoldi, and the ſoldi 12 denari, and the ducat is worth 7 livres.

At this place accounts are kept generally in dollars, ſoldi, and denari; and the exchanges are made on *London* by giving a dollar of ſix livres for an uncertain number of pence: on *Holland* the ſame for a number of groots; on *France* the ſame for a number of ſols; on *Portugal* the like, for a number of reas; on *Florence* the ſame for ſome ſoldi; on *Genoa*, ditto for ditto; on *Venice*, an uncertain number of dollars, for 100 ducats banco; on *Naples*, 100 dollars for a number of ducats of 5 tarins; on *Novi* ditto, for the like number of crowns, with a *premium*; on *Rome* ditto, for an uncertain number of crowns; on *Geneva* ditto for ditto; and beſides, it exchanges with many other places, in the ſame manner as its capital *Florence* does.

At *Florence*, 5 quartrins make a craca or grain, 8 grains a julio or paulo, 12 grains a livre and $7\frac{1}{2}$ livres, or 150 ſoldi, a crown.

They here keep their books and accounts in crowns, ſoldi, and denari; picoli, or current; and exchange the crown of $7\frac{1}{2}$ livres with *London*, for an uncertain number of pence; with *Spain* the ſame for maravedies; with *Portugal* ditto for reas; with *Milan* ditto for ſoldi; with *France* an uncertain number of ditto for 100 crowns *Tournois*; with *Novi* ditto for 100 crowns of that place; with *Venice* ditto for 100 ducats banco; with *Naples* 100 ditto for an uncertain number of ducats; with *Leghorn* an uncertain number of ſoldis, for the dollar of 6 livres; with *Lucca* 100 crowns for an uncertain number of crowns of $7\frac{1}{2}$ livres; with *Rome* ditto for an uncertain number of *Roman* crowns; with *Amſterdam*, *Antwerp*, and *Genoa*, the ſame as from *Leghorn* to thoſe places.

At *Lucca* the crown is worth 7 livres 10 ſoldi, the livre 20 ſoldi, and the ſoldi 12 denari, all d'or, and they keep their accounts therein.

At *Naples*, ſeveral coins are current, but their own is the ducat, which makes 10 carlins; a tarin 2 carlins; a carlin 10 grains; a grain 3 quartrini: a carlin is worth about 5*d*. ſterling.

Accounts are kept here in ducats, tarins, and grains; and exchanges made with *Spain*, by giving a ducat of 10 carlins for an uncertain number of maravedies; with *Genoa* the dollar of 9 carlins for ſome ſoldi; with *Palermo* the ducat of 10 carlins for a number of ponti; with *Leghorn*, *Florence*, *Venice*, *Rome*, and *France*, for 100 dollars, crowns, ducats, ſtamped crowns, and crowns *Tournois*, 100 *Neapolitan* ducats with a *premium*.

In *Sicily*, the coins are like the preceding; 8 pichili make a ponti, 6 pichili a grain, 10 grains a carlin; a tarin is 2 carlins, 12 carlins is a florin, 13 tarins a ducat, and 12 tarins a current crown, which is about 5*s*. ſterling.

Accounts are kept in this iſland as at *Naples*; and it exchanges with *Spain* the florin for an uncertain number of maravedies; with *Florence* an uncertain number of carlins for the crown of $7\frac{1}{2}$ livres; with *Novi* the ſame for the crown; and with *Naples* an uncertain nnmber of ponti, for the ducat of 5 tarins.

At *Venice* both the current and bank ducat make 24 ſoldi, or 6 livres and 4 ſoldi. The *Venetian* piſtole 29 livres; the chequin 17 livres; the teſtoon two livres 14 ſoldi; $\frac{1}{2}$ ditto or a julio, 18 ſoldi; a ſoldi 12 denari; a livre picoli is 20 ſoldi, and about 9*d*. ſterling. Accounts are kept here in livres, ſoldi and denari, picoli or current; but the bank entries are in livres, ſoldi, and groſſes. It deals very conſiderably in exchanges, and gives to *London* a ducat of 24 grains banco, for an uncertain number of pence ſterling; to *France* an uncertain number of ducats, for 100 crowns *Tournois*; to *Spain*, one ducat for a number of maravedies; to *Holland*, *Brabant*, and *Hamburgh*, a ducat for a number of groots; to *Novi*, an uncertain number of ducats for 100 current crowns; to *Naples*, 100 ditto for an uncertain number of ducats, of 10 carlins; to *Leghorn*, 100 ditto for a number of dollars of 6 livres; to *Lucca* 100 ditto for an uncertain number of crowns of $7\frac{1}{2}$ livres; to *Rome* the ſame, for an uncertain number of crowns; to *Genoa*, an uncertain number of ſoldi banco for the crown of four livres; to *Milan* the ſame, for a crown of five livres 15 ſoldi; to *Francfort*, *Nuremberg*, and St. *Gal*, 100 ducats, for an uncertain number of guilders of 60 creutzers.

At

At *Bologna* accounts are kept in livres, ſoldi, and denari, the livre being 20 ſoldi, and the ſoldi 12 denari. The money is a crown worth four livres five ſoldi, or 85 boulonins. Here is likewiſe a teſtoon valued at one livre 10 ſoldi; a jules at 20 quartrins, and the ſoldi bayock, or boulonin, at ſix quartrins. Many coins of the empire, *France*, and *Spain*, paſs current here, and it exchanges with *France* an uncertain number of ſoldi for one crown *Tournois*; with *Naples* the ſame, for the ducat of 10 carlins; with *Venice*, the crown or dollar of 85 ſoldi, for an uncertain number of ſoldi; with *Rome* an uncertain number of ſoldi, for the crown of 10 julios; with *Lucca* the ſame for the crown of $7\frac{1}{2}$ livres; with *Florence* ditto for the ducat of ſeven livres.

At *Bergam* many foreign coins are current, and their accounts are kept in livres, ſoldi, and denari, of which 20 ſoldi make a livre, and 12 denari one ſoldi. The ducat or crown of exchange is reckoned at 7 livres, and of theſe it gives to *Novi* an uncertain number for 100 crowns of that money; to *Milan* the ſame for the ducat of 5 livres and 15 ſoldi; to *Lyons* ditto for a crown *Tournois*; to *Rome* ditto for a ſtamped crown; and to *Venice* a crown for an uncertain number of ſoldi.

At *Parma* accounts are kept in crowns of 20 ſoldi, and one ſoldi is 20 denari. The merchants' crown is reckoned 4 livres, with an unſettled premium.

At *Modena* accounts are kept in livres, ſoldi, and denari; they have alſo a ducat of 5 livres, with any other foreign coins current here.

Mantua has the ſame ſpecies and the ſame way of reckoning as the laſt mentioned place.

And at *Ferrara* and *Ancona* accounts are kept, and the ſpecies the ſame as at *Rome*.

In the iſland of *Sardinia* accounts are kept, as in moſt parts of *Italy*, in livres, ſoldi, and denari; the dollar or piece $\frac{8}{8}$ is worth $9\frac{1}{3}$ rials, and the rial 15 ſoldi, *Sardinian* money, and the livre 20 ſoldi, ſo that the dollar is valued at 6 livres, 18 ſoldi, or 138 ſoldi, that iſland's currency.

At *Placentia* accounts are kept in crowns, ſoldi, and denari of *Maak*, of which 12 denari make a ſoldi, and 20 ſoldi the crown. This place always gives in exchange an entire ſum, *viz.* a whole crown, or 100 crowns, &c.

In the iſland of *Malta* accounts are kept, and money is the ſame with that of *Sicily*, being ſilver, copper, or braſs, of which the latter are the current ſpecies; and in negociations of purchaſes, or ſales, it is always ſtipulated whether payment ſhall be made in ſilver or braſs money, the former being eſteemed 50 *per cent.* better than the other. Six pichili make a grain, 10 grains a carlin, two carlins a tarin, and the deci tarini 10 tarins, beſides which many foreign coins are current on the iſland.

In *Savoy* and *Piedmont*, the ſpecies are madonines or piſtoles of *Savoy*, worth 13 livres; ducatoons worth 7 florins, or 84 ſoldi; the *Savoy* crown, worth 3 livres, 12 ſoldi; the livre worth 20 ſoldi; and the ſoldi worth 4 quartrins or liards. Accounts are kept here in livres or lires, ſoldi, and quartrins; their exchanges are in ducatoons.

In the iſland of *Candia* the ſame coins are in uſe, and the ſame method of accounts practiſed as at *Venice*. In their meaſuring two picos are uſed, the one for ſilk, and the other for woollens; 100 of the former making about $61\frac{1}{2}$ yards *Engliſh*, and 100 of the others four yards more. The weights of this iſle are alſo two; the ſuttle and great weight; 100lb. of which latter very nearly correſpond with 118lb. avoirdupois; and the 100 ſuttle make about 76lb. ditto.

In the *Morea*, accounts are kept as in *Venice*, or *Turkey*, according to which of theſe powers the place is ſubject, though they generally reckon in their dealings by the dollar of 80 aſpers. In computing their weights, they reckon $11\frac{1}{8}$ drams to an ounce, 12 ounces to the pound, 3lb. to the oque, 132lb. to a quintal, of about $117\frac{1}{2}$lb. *Engliſh*, though in weighing raw ſilk, they count 15 ounces to the pound. Oil is ſold here by a meaſure called the lever, weighing about $7\frac{1}{2}$lb. of which 10 make near 15 *Engliſh* gallons, or $112\frac{1}{2}$lb.

Corn is ſold here by the bochel, of which $9\frac{2}{3}$ make 8 buſhels *Wincheſter* meaſure, and their wine is ſold by the loder, containing about 8 gallons *Engliſh*; which weights and meaſures I mention here, as they were omitted in their proper place.

At *Conſtantinople*, the current coins are golden ſequins, worth 243 aſpers. The piece is reckoned at 120 aſpers. The paras or medins worth 3 aſpers, and the aſper worth a trifle more than a farthing ſterling. Many foreign coins paſs here, ſuch as *Spaniſh* dollars, if weighty, at 108 to 110 aſpers, and in proportion for what they are light; caragrouſchs, money of the empire, for 120 aſpers, the aſſelanis, abouquels, and lion dollars of *Inſpruck* and *Holland* worth 116 aſpers; the *Poliſh* abras, the turks, izelotes, *Venetian* and *Hungarian* zekins, &c.

At Smyrna they uſe for current money the aſſelanis, and abouquels, worth 80 aſpers, the ſcheriſs of this place being pieces of gold worth $2\frac{1}{4}$ dollars.

At *Alexandretta*, or *Scanderoon*, as well as at *Aleppo* and *Seyda*, the current coins are the dollar worth 80 aſpers, and under theſe denominations all accounts are kept in theſe parts.

At *Alexandria*, *Roſetta*, and *Grand Cairo*, the current dollar is worth 35 medini, and the abouquel, or lion dollar, 30 ditto; the aſſelani worth 32 medini, and the *Spaniſh* dollar about 70. The gold coins are the ſultani, xeriff, and chekeens, being each worth about 9*s.* 4*d.* 5*d.* or 6*d.* ſterling.

The places mentioned in the three laſt articles ſhould not have been inſerted here, had their connection being leſs with *Conſtantinople* than it is, as their ſituation is not in *Europe*, to which part of the world I propoſe to confine the preſent ſection of meaſures, weights, and coins, which I have now finiſhed with all the accuracy I have been able; and though the greateſt part of the preceding tables and computations are collected from ſeveral authors, and their errors, which were many, corrected, wherever I perceived them; yet I have not ſtopped here, but alſo very conſiderably enlarged them, by the addition of many principal trading places, that had been omitted by the compoſers of the aforeſaid calculations, who have generally copied from one another, and thereby propagated the miſtakes and overſights of the firſt inventors, which are here, at leaſt in ſome meaſure, rectified and improved.

I ſhall next endeavour to give the beſt account I can of the weights, meaſures, and coins of the other trading parts of the world, with which I ſhall conclude the work.

At *Caffa* in the Black Sea, many foreign coins are current, but thoſe in moſt eſteem are the weighty *Mexican* and *Sevilian* dollars, which are always worth here 10 *per cent.* more than the aſſelani, being continually bought up by the *Armenians*, and ſent to *Perſia*. The aſſelani paſſes from 90 to 100 aſpers; the *Venetian* zekin for $2\frac{1}{2}$ aſſelanis, as at *Conſtantinople*; the abros paſſes for $\frac{1}{4}$ of an aſſelani; the izelot for $\frac{2}{3}$ of ditto, and the turk for $\frac{1}{3}$. The ocque or ok of *Caffa* is the ſame with that at *Conſtantinople*: And they have two ſorts of long meaſures, the one for woollens and ſilks, and the other for linens, cottons, &c. both are called pics, but the firſt for diſtinction pic-arſem; the linen pic is 30 *per cent.* bigger than that of *Conſtantinople*.

At *Killy, or Killia*, the money conſiſts in aſſelanis, worth ſometimes 115 or 116 aſpers, as at *Conſtantinople*, their price being generally governed by that of the laſt city: The izelot is received here for $\frac{2}{3}$ of the dollar. The ſevilan and the caragrouſch have here the ſame currency as at *Conſtantinople*, and other ſpecies at a proportionable value.

At *Prevat*, all trade is carried on in aſſelanis, abras, turks, izelots, *Venetian* and *Hungarian* zekins, cheriffs, aſpers and paras; theſe ſpecies being commonly 15 *per cent.* higher than at *Conſtantinople*, as they are at *Synope*, *Nicopolis*, and *Caſtambol*.

At *La Maſtre* the current coins are only the aſſelanis, quarts, turks, izelotes, and aſpers, the ſevilan and caragrouſch dollars not being ſo much as known here.

At *Salonica*, in the *Archipelago*, the ſevilan is worth 212 aſpers, and the ſequin rouſpi 212. The meaſure called the guilot makes near half a *Leghorn* ſack, as the ocque does 3lb. of that city, and the pic is near a *Dutch* ell.

In *Barbary*, the greateſt part of the money uſed is foreign: Here are, however, ſome coins ſtruck by the kings or deys in their different territories, though the general currency in theſe parts are *Spaniſh* dollars, *French* crowns, *Hungarian* ducats, and the *Turkiſh* golden ſultanins.

The metecals are a ſort of gold ducats made at *Morocco* by the *Jews* at their pleaſure, ſo that their ſtandard is very uncertain; the blanquiles are ſmall ſilver pieces worth $2\frac{1}{7}$

French ſols, and the felours are copper, of which 8 go to a blanquile. Dollars, halves, and quarters are almoſt the only foreign coin current in *Morocco*, where the *Engliſh*, *French*, and *Dutch* gold and ſilver, or the *Spaniſh* piſtoles are not received.

There is alſo coined at *Tunis* ſome ſpecies of gold and ſilver. The ſultanians are of the former metal, but heavier by $\frac{1}{3}$ than thoſe of *Europe*. The navare are of ſilver, cut nicely ſquare; the doublas and burb as coined here are the ſame in value with thoſe of *Algier*.

The long meaſure of *Mequinexe* is the palme, which is 8 *French* inches, or $\frac{2}{3}$ of the *Paris* foot: And the long meaſure of *Santa Cruz* in the kingdom of *Morocco*, is called a coude, of which 100 *Paris* ells make 225; the 100 aunes of *Holland* 133; 100 *Engliſh* yards about 175; and a cane of *Provence* $3\frac{3}{4}$ coudes. The real coins are the flux, blanquille, and golden ducat; the flux is of copper, and 16 go to the blanquille, of which 4 make an ounce, and 10 ounces or 40 blanquilles make a ſilver ducat; the golden one has no fixed courſe, but the price of it varies according to its ſcarceneſs or plenty, from $12\frac{1}{2}$ to 15 ounces. A weighty dollar yields a trifle more than $7\frac{1}{4}$ ounces, given into the mint for making blanquilles; their weights are 5 *per cent.* heavier than the mark weights, and it has been found by experience, that 100 *Marſeilles* pounds, produce at *Santa Cruz* 97lb. and 100 of *Santa Cruz* yield 125 or 126 at *Marſeilles*.

At *Algier* the current money made there, is golden ſultanines and aſpers; burbas, of which 6 go to an aſper. The doubla is ſilver, and worth a trifle more than the *French* crown; the rubick, median, and zian, are all gold coins; the firſt worth 35, and the laſt 100 aſpers; but theſe three ſpecies are particularly ſtruck at *Tremecen*. The foreign coin that paſs here, are the ſultanines of *Morocco*, the *Portugal* golden pieces, the *Venetian* ſequins, the *Spaniſh* piſtoles and dollars of all weights. The value of theſe ſpecies is not here fixed, but varies, though not much, according as it ſuits the government; not but the *patique chique*, ſmall dollar, or the aſper dollar, which is an imaginary coin, is fixed and always worth 232 aſpers; the $\frac{1}{3}$ of a current dollar, commonly called the great patique, which ordinarily weighs $2\frac{1}{2}$ piſtoles, but is ſometimes altered by the Dey. In 1725, the ſultanian of *Algier*, and that of *Morocco*, were worth 2 current dollars and 4 rials; the *Venetian* ſequin, 2 dollars 6 rials; the cruſade of *Portugal* 7 dollars; the *Spaniſh* piſtole 4 dollars and 4 rials; the *Sevil* and *Mexican* weighty dollars 20 to the pound, 3 ſmall patiques and 7 temins; the weighty *Leghorn* dollar, 3 current dollars, and 6 rials; ditto of *Tunis* 3 dollars, and 4 rials; the great pataque or current dollar of *Algiers*, 3 ſmall pataques, or 696 aſpers; the temin is a ſmall rial, or $\frac{1}{8}$ part of the little pataque, that is 29 aſpers; the caroube is half a temin or $14\frac{1}{2}$ aſpers.

The common *Algier* quintal is 133lb. of *Marſeilles*, or 106lb. de marc; the pound is generally compoſed of 16 ounces, except in weighing chocolate, tea, and ſimilar commodities, when it is only 14 ounces; the pound of dates, raiſins, &c. is 27 ounces.

The meaſure for woollens and linens is the *Turkey* pic, of which 2 make 1 aune and 2 inches *Paris* meaſure; but gold and ſilver ſtuffs and ſilks are ſold by the *Moreſco* pic, three of which only make $2\frac{1}{2}$ of that of *Turkey*.

Though a conſiderable trade is carried on to the prodigious extenſive coaſts of *Africk*, and though theſe are peopled by numerous different nations, yet coins are unknown among them, and all their commercial tranſactions are carried on by way of barter, they having no other money in uſe, than ſome ſhells for the purchaſe of ſmall matters in moſt places; and in *Abyſſinia*, or the empire of *Preſter John*, ſome bits of rock ſalt only; ſo that this great part of the world affords me nothing to remark on the ſubject I am at preſent engaged in, till we come to the iſle of *Madagaſcar*; where, though money is uſeleſs, yet they have ſome weights, though only for gold and ſilver, and the biggeſt of theſe not exceeding a dragme, or the gros, they have no notion of ounces or pounds, nor terms in which to expreſs them. The groſs is here called *ſompi*; the demi-gros, *vari*; the ſcruple or pennyweight *Jacare*; the demi-ſcruple or obuley *nanque*; the ſix grains *nanque*; the grain unnamed among them. And all other merchandize are exchanged according to their value, and not weight. They have likewiſe here long meaſures, and thoſe of continence, the latter like buſhels are called *troubahouache*, or

moncha

moncha, that hold ſix pounds of huſked rice. The *voule*, not containing above half a pound, and the *zatou*, with which unhuſked rice is meaſured, and contains 100 voules, being near 25 pounds; they have but one long meaſure called reſe, which is very near an *European* braſſe, and they are not acquainted with the ſpan, but open their hand to deſcribe it.

I ſhould here have proceeded to deſcribe the weights, meaſures, and coins of *Aſia*, &c. as they are in uſe at every place, but as this would occaſion repetitions, I ſhall give them alphabetically to avoid ſwelling this article unneceſſarily.

Abagi or *abaſſia* is a *Perſian* ſilver coin, worth 2 mamoudis or 4 chayes; the chaye reckoned to be equal in value to a trifle more than 4 ſols, 6 deniers of *France*, ſo that the abagi is 18 ſols. This ſpecie is current through all *Perſia*; and at *Teflis* in all *Georgia*, it is worth 22 ſols *Tournois*; 4 chaouris, or ſains, make here an abagi; 1 uſaltou, a half abagi or 2 chaouris; 40 aſpers or carbequis make alſo an abagi, and the *Venetian* ſequin is worth ſix abagis and three chaouris.

Abas, a *Perſian* weight for pearls, being $\frac{1}{8}$ lighter than the *European* carat.

Abucco, *Abocco*, or *Acochi*, a weight uſed in the kingdom of *Pegu*, conſiſting of $12\frac{1}{4}$ teccalis; 2 abuccos make the agito or gizo; 2 gizos make one demi-biza, and the biza weighs 100 teccalis, about 2lb. 5 ounces of the heavy, and 3lb. 9 ounces of the light weight of *Venice*.

Acre, or *Lacre*, an *Indian* money.

Almene an *Indian* weight of about 2lb. ſerving to weigh ſaffron in many parts on that coaſt.

Arah, an imaginary money in the ſtates of the *Grand Mogul*, particularly at *Amadabath*, of which 4 make one crou; a crou worth 100 lacks or laques; and the lac 100,000 roupies, or rupees.

Baat, in *Siameſe*, and tical in *Chineſe*, is both a weight and coin current in the two empires; the weight is 4 mayons, in *Siameſe* ſeling, the mayon 2 founangs, the founang 4 payes, and the paye 2 clams; here are alſo ſompayes, in value $\frac{1}{4}$ of a fouang. All theſe weights are alſo coins, or at leaſt bits of ſilver that paſs in lieu of them, as well in *China* as *Siam*. The tical weighs 3 gros and 23 grains, which, reckoning the ounce of ſilver at $3\frac{1}{2}$ livres *Tournois*, is 32 ſols and 4 deniers that money, as it weighs near $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce.

Bahar, *Bahaire*, or *Barre*, is a weight uſed at *Ternate*, *Malacca*, *Achem*, and ſeveral other places in the *Eaſt-Indies*. There are two ſorts of them, the one called the great *Bahar*, and the other the little one. By the firſt pepper and all other ſpice is weighed; it is compoſed of 200 catis; the catis of 26 taels, or $38\frac{1}{4}$ ounces *Portugueſe*, each tael being reckoned $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounce that weight; ſo that the *Bahar* is 550lb. of *Portugal*, or 481lb. 4 ounces of *Paris*, *Straſbourg*, *Amſterdam*, &c. The ſmall Bahar, by which is weighed quickſilver, vermillion, ſilk, &c. alſo conſiſts of 200 catis, but each catis is only 22 taels, or $32\frac{1}{2}$ ounces *Portugueſe*; ſo that this bahar only makes 458lb. 13 ounces of *Portugal*, and theſe near 401lb. 7 ounces of *Paris*.

The bahir of *China* is 300 catis, but theſe only make 200 of *Malacca*, each *Chineſe* catis containing no more than 16 taels, one of which weighs $1\frac{1}{2}$ pieces $\frac{3}{8}$ and conſiſts of 10 maſmace or maſes, and each mas 10 condorins. The bahir of *Mocha* in *Arabia*, weighs 420lb. containing 15 traſſels, the traſſel 10 mauns, the maun 40 tuckea, and the tuckea 10 coffila.

Baruth, an *Indian* meaſure containing 17 gantans, that is 50 to 36lb. of pepper, *Paris* weight, of 16 ounces to the pound, ſo that the gantan ought to hold near 3lb.

Baſaruco, a ſmall *Indian* coin of two ſorts, the one termed good and the other bad, which latter are $\frac{1}{6}$ leſs than the other; 3 good baſuracos make two *Portugueſe* reas, 15 a pintain, and 375 a pardao-xerafin.

Batman, a *Perſian* weight, of which there are two ſorts, the one called batman de cahi, being the king's weight, and the other the batman de tauris, from the name of a principal city in *Perſia*; that of cahi ſerves to weigh as well the neceſſaries of life, as the loads of the beaſts of burden. It weighs $12\frac{1}{4}$lb. of *Paris*, of 16 ounces. That of *Tauris* only uſed in affairs of trade weighs $6\frac{1}{4}$lb or half of the other, though by ſome it is ſuppoſed only to weigh 5lb. 14 ounces, at which computation it conſiſts

ſiſts of 6 rattles, each a trifle leſs than a *Pariſian* pound; the derhem or dragme, which is the 5th part of a pound; the meſcal ½ of a derhem; the dung of the 6th part of a meſcal, and is equal to 6 grains, carat weight; and the barley corn, which is ¼ of the dung; beſides which diviſions the *Perſians* have that of the vakie, about a *French* ounce, and the ſahcheray, conſiſting of 1170 derhem.

Beſorch, a current coin of *Ormus*, very near in value with the liards of *France*, 10 of them make 1 pais; 4 pais 1 ſoudis; 10 pais 1 chay, with 4 *Dutch* ſtivers; 20 pais 1 mamoudi; 2 mamoudis 1 abaſſi; 25 pays 1 larin; 5 larins the real or rix-dollar; and 100 mamoudis 1 toman. They reckon in *Ormus* by tomans, the ſame as in *Holland* by livres de gros.

Biis, both a weight and meaſure uſed on the coaſt of *Coromandel* in the *Eaſt-Indies*. It is the ⅛ of the maun containing 5 ceers, and 1 ceer, 24 tol. See *Maun*.

Biſa, *Biza*, or *Bize*, is a money of *Pegu*, with the ſame currency as a half ducat. *Biza* or *Piza* is alſo a weight in the ſame kingdom for weighing of merchandize; it is about 2lb. 5 oz. heavy weight of *Venice*, or 3lb. 9 oz. the ſuttle or light weight of that city; it likewiſe weighs 100 tecalis; beſides this the ſmalleſt weights are the abucco, weighing 12½ tecalis; the agito, weighing 2 abocchis, and 2 agiti the demi biza, that is 50 tecalis.

Biſti, a ſmall *Perſian* money, which ſome good authors place among the current ſilver coins of *Perſia*, and make it worth one ſol, 4 or 6 deniers *Tournois*; but others probably more credible, and among them ſir *John Chardin*, only reckon the biſti as an imaginary coin; it is true, they call it dinar-biſti, which they make to be worth 10 ſingle dinars; ſo that on this footing, of 10,000 ſingle dinaries that go to a toman, another imaginary ſpecie, there muſt be only 1000 of thoſe called biſti.

Cabeer, a money uſed for accounts at *Mocha*, of which 80 are reckoned to a *French* crown.

Canan, a liquid meaſure of the kingdom of *Siam*, which the *Portugueſe* call choup; it contains near a pot, or near 2 pints of *Paris* ¼ of the canan is called leing, the ſame as the *French* chopine.

Candul, or *Bandile*, a meaſure of continence uſed in *India*, at *Cambaya* and *Bengal*, for rice and other grain; it contains 14 boiſſeaux, and weighs near 500lb. and the gauge of ſhips is reckoned here by the candül, as it is by the ton in *Europe*; ſo that when it is ſaid, a veſſel is 400 candüls burden, it is to be underſtood ſhe can carry 200,000lb. or 100 tons.

It is alſo a weight uſed in *China* and at *Galanga*, of which there are two ſorts; the ſmalleſt being 16 mauns; the other, which is the heavieſt, conſiſts of 20 mauns; the firſt makes 3 chintals good weight, and the laſt 3 chintals and 3 rubis; the rubis making 32 rotolis.

Cando, *Candi*, or *Condi*, a long meaſure uſed in ſeveral parts of *India*, and particularly at *Goa*, where it correſponds with 17 *Dutch* aunes, ⅞ *per cent.* bigger than the aunes of *Babel* and *Baſſora*; and 6½ more than the varre, or aune of *Ormus*; ſilks and woollens are meaſured by the varre, but linens by the cando; which meaſure in the kingdom of *Pegu* is equal to the aune of *Venice*.

Cas, *Caxa*, *Cayas*, *Cache*, *Caſſe*, and *Caſie*, is a ſmall money of lead, and the ſcum of copper mixed; its principal currency is at *Buntam*, and the reſt of the iſle of *Java*, and in ſome neighbouring iſlands; this money made at *Chincheu*, a city in *China*, is a little thinner than a double of *France*, and has a hole bored in the middle, by which many of them are ſtrung together; this ſtring, called a ſanta, has 200 caxas, which are worth 9 deniers; 5 ſantas tied in a bundle, make 1000 caxas, called a ſapacou, which make 3 *Dutch* ſtivers and 9 deniers. There is nothing more brittle than this money, ſo that if it falls it certainly breaks in many pieces; and if it lies but one night in ſalt water, they ſtick ſo cloſe together that more than half is broke in their ſeparation; the *Malayans* call them cas; but in the language of *Java*, they are named pitis. There are two ſorts of them great and ſmall; the latter are thoſe I have been ſpeaking of, whoſe value is ſo ſmall that 300,000 of them are only worth about 56 guilders, and 5 ſtivers of *Holland*; the biggeſt are the old ones, of which 6000 are worth a piece of eight, and are very little different from the caches of *China*, and the caſſies of *Japan*.

Caſoro

Caſava, *Gaſava*, or *Gazana*, is an *Eaſt-Indian* ſilver coin, and one of the roupies current in the dominions of the *Grand Mogul*, eſpecially at *Amadabath*.

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Cati is alſo a ſmall weight which the eaſtern lapidaries uſe, for weighing emeralds, being only 3 grains. It is likewiſe an account money uſed in *Java*, and other neighbouring iſlands, being near in value to 19 *Dutch* guilders, and 100,000 caxes of *Java* go to the cati.

Cavan, uſed in ſome of the *Philippine* iſlands, and eſpecially at *Manilla*, for meaſuring rice, and other corn and pulſe, containing 50 *Spaniſh* pounds of the firſt.

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Cheda, a pewter coin, made and current in the kingdom of that name, lying in the *Eaſt-Indies*, and in the neighbourhood of the *Great Mogul*'s dominions. There are two ſorts of this money; the one of an octagon, and the other a round figure; the firſt weighing 1½ ounce, and paſſes in the country for the value of two ſols Tournois, although, on the footing of 14 ſols *per* pound of pewter, it ought not to be worth more than 1 ſol and 3 deniers.

The round cheda worth 4 deniers, has 80 cawries, or *Maldivian* ſhells given for it; both are received in the kingdom of *Pera*, of which the king of *Cheda* is alſo maſter.

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Cherif, a ſmall gold coin made current in *Egypt*, worth about 4*s.* ſterling.

Clam, a ſmall weight, and imaginary coin of *Siam*.

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Cokcin, an imaginary ſpecie, uſed in *Japan*, in accounts, like the piſtole in many parts of *Europe*, being in value about 10 livres *Carolus* of the low countries.

Coffila, a weight of *Mocha*.

Cohi, a large dry meaſure uſed in the kingdom of *Siam* for corn, &c. It contains 40 ſeſtes, and the ſeſte 40 ſats; ſo that reckoning the ſat at a trifle more than 3lb. marc, and the ſeſte 100 catis, or 125lb. that weight, the cohi muſt weigh exactly 500lb.

Coiang both a weight and meaſure of *Cambaye* in the *Eaſt-Indies*, of which 5 make a laſt.

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Compan,

ſiſts of 6 rattles, each a trifle leſs than a *Pariſian* pound; the derhem or dragme, which is the 5th part of a pound; the meſcal $\frac{1}{2}$ of a derhem; the dung of the 6th part of a meſcal, and is equal to 6 grains, carat weight; and the barley corn, which is $\frac{1}{4}$ of the dung; beſides which diviſions the *Perſians* have that of the vakie, about a *French* ounce, and the ſahcheray, conſiſting of 1170 derhem.

Beſorch, a current coin of *Ormus*, very near in value with the liards of *France*, 10 of them make 1 pais; 4 pais 1 ſoudis; 10 pais 1 chay, with 4 *Dutch* ſtivers; 20 pais 1 mamoudi; 2 mamoudis 1 abaſſi; 25 pays 1 larin; 5 larins the real or rix-dollar; and 100 mamoudis 1 toman. They reckon in *Ormus* by tomans, the ſame as in *Holland* by livres de gros.

Biis, both a weight and meaſure uſed on the coaſt of *Coromandel* in the *Eaſt-Indies*. It is the $\frac{1}{8}$ of the maun containing 5 ceers, and 1 ceer, 24 tol. See *Maun*.

Biſa, *Biza*, or *Bize*, is a money of *Pegu*, with the ſame currency as a half ducat. *Biza* or *Piza* is alſo a weight in the ſame kingdom for weighing of merchandize; it is about 2lb. 5 oz. heavy weight of *Venice*, or 3lb. 9 oz. the ſuttle or light weight of that city; it likewiſe weighs 100 tecalis; beſides this the ſmalleſt weights are the abucco, weighing $12\frac{1}{2}$ tecalis; the agito, weighing 2 abocchis, and 2 agiti the demi biza, that is 50 tecalis.

Biſti, a ſmall *Perſian* money, which ſome good authors place among the current ſilver coins of *Perſia*, and make it worth one ſol, 4 or 6 deniers *Tournois*; but others probably more credible, and among them ſir *John Chardin*, only reckon the biſti as an imaginary coin; it is true, they call it dinar-biſti, which they make to be worth 10 ſingle dinars; ſo that on this footing, of 10,000 ſingle dinaries that go to a toman, another imaginary ſpecie, there muſt be only 1000 of thoſe called biſti.

Cabeer, a money uſed for accounts at *Mocha*, of which 80 are reckoned to a *French* crown.

Canan, a liquid meaſure of the kingdom of *Siam*, which the *Portugueſe* call choup; it contains near a pot, or near 2 pints of *Paris* $\frac{1}{4}$ of the canan is called leing, the ſame as the *French* chopine.

Candul, or *Bandile*, a meaſure of continence uſed in *India*, at *Cambaya* and *Bengal*, for rice and other grain; it contains 14 boiſſeaux, and weighs near 500lb. and the gauge of ſhips is reckoned here by the candül, as it is by the ton in *Europe*; ſo that when it is ſaid, a veſſel is 400 candüls burden, it is to be underſtood ſhe can carry 200,000lb. or 100 tons.

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Compan,

Compan, a ſilver money current in ſeveral parts of *India*, particularly at *Pantané*: It is worth about 9 ſols, *French* money, though it riſes and falls, and is near the ſame in value and alloy with the mainoudi of *Cambaye*.

Condorin, a ſort of ſmall weight, which the *Chineſe*, eſpecially thoſe of *Canton*, uſe for weighing the ſilver received and paid in trade; it is worth about 3 farthings ſterling, 10 of them make 1 mace, and 10 mace 1 talc, or tael.

Conduri in *Malayan*, or *Laga* in the *Japan* language, is a ſcarlet bean with a black ſpot on its ſide, which theſe two people uſe for weighing gold and ſilver.

Conodis, a ſmall coin uſed at *Goa*, and in all the kingdom of *Cochin*.

Cotta, a ſort of meaſure uſed in the *Maldives*, for meaſuring of cauris, or cowries, a ſmall ſhell that ſerves as money in ſome parts of *Aſia*, and the greateſt part of the coaſt of *Africk*; it contains 12000 of thoſe ſhells.

Couit, called alſo *Guz*, a ſort of aune uſed at *Mocha*, for meaſuring linens and ſilks, of about 24 inches long.

Coupant, an oval piece of ſilver or gold of *Japan* of various ſizes. The biggeſt of the gold ones weigh $1\frac{3}{4}$ ounce, which at 63 ſhillings ſterling *per* ounce come to 5*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.* others about $\frac{1}{3}$ as big both in ſize and weight, are worth 1*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.* The ſilver weigh about $7\frac{1}{2}$ penny-weights, and all theſe pieces are not properly coin, but are taken by weight as ſuch.

Coupa is alſo a ſmall weight uſed in the iſle of *Borneo*, for weighing diamonds, 10 of them making 30 and 40 carats.

Couron, more properly a ſum, than any particular ſpecies of money, being uſed at the court of the *Grand Mogul*, to expreſs the great ſums in the finances of that ſovereign, near the ſame as in *France*, and other *European* courts, where theſe are reckoned by millions. It has been falſely called by Monſ. *Savary*, couroure, corou, and crou, for its proper expreſſion is couron, being in accounts 10 millions of rupees, or 100 lakes, or lacks, the lack making 100,000 rupees; 100 courons make one padan, and 100 padans one nil, though theſe two laſt run up ſo high as to be almoſt out of uſe.

There was never an occaſion to have the value of courons ſo well known or conſidered either in *Europe* or *Aſia*, like the occurrence at the beginning of 1739, by the rapid and unheard-of expedition of the famous *Thamas Kouli-Kan*, ſchach-nadir of *Perſia*, againſt the city of *Dehly*, capital of the Great Mogul's dominions, of which an exact relation arrived to us in 1740, by way of *Conſtantinople*, and make the booty taken there amount to 111 courons, which, valuing the rupee at 3 *French* livres, or 30 *Dutch* ſtivers, makes 3330 millions of livres Tournois, or 1665 millions of guilders; a ſum and capture ſo immenſe, as to ſtand unexampled in hiſtory; and what makes it the more ſurprizing is, that almoſt all theſe riches were taken in the city of *Dehly* only. And the laſt would ſeem incredible, if it was not known, that the ſilks, cottons, and other goods, the manufactures and growth of this vaſt empire, attract and bring in here plate from moſt parts, both of *Aſia* and *Europe*, by the many ſhips that come yearly to purchaſe their ladings with this metal, *Indoſtan* being an abyſs for it, where all that which *America* yields is ſooner or later ſwallowed up by falling into the hands either of the prince or his rajas, who never let the value of a ſhilling return. *Thamas Kouli-Kan* having reſtored the empire he had conquered to the Mogul, impoſed on him, by the treaty, an annual tribute of 3 courons, or 30,000,000 of rupees; which I ſuppoſe he has been able to ſhake off ſince the troubles in *Perſia*. I hope this little hiſtory will not be diſagreeable to my reader, to whom I have been tempted to offer it, by the extraordinary and uncommon circumſtances of the affair, and under the ſuppoſition that ſo punctual a detail of it may not have fallen into every one's hand.

Daezajie, a ſilver coin current in *Perſia*, being worth 5 maimoudis; and two of them make a haſaer denarie.

Dank or *Danek*, a ſmall ſilver coin current in *Perſia*, and ſome places of *Arabia*; it weighs $\frac{1}{6}$ of a dragme, and has its correſpondent value. Dank is alſo a ſmall weight uſed by the *Arabians*, for precious ſtones, and drugs employed in medicinal compoſitions; it is $\frac{1}{5}$ part of the *Arabian* dragme, or 8 *French* grains.

Derhem, a ſmall *Perſian* weight $\frac{1}{3}$ of a pound.

Dinar, a *Perſian* word, ſignifying ſometimes all ſorts of gold coins, and at other times a ſmall imaginary ſpecie, worth 1 denier.

Dinar

Dinar Cheray, a *Perſian* weight of the value of a dollar, or golden ducat.

Ding, a general name for all weights at *Siam*, in particular; they have ſcarcely any others ſeparate from their coins, though this is only to be underſtood of the ſilver ones, gold having no currency here as money, but is bought and ſold as a merchandize, and is worth twelve times as much as ſilver.

The weights of *Siam*, that have the ſame name with their money, are the *cali* or *ſchang*, the mayon or ſeling, the foüan, ſompaye, paye, and the clam.

Doudou is a copper money, current in ſome parts of the eaſt, particularly at *Suratte* and *Hontcherry*; it is worth a trifle leſs than 2 *French* liards, ſo that there go 14 to the gold fanon of thoſe places, or about 6 ſols *Tournois*; and 1 doudou is worth 2 caches.

Dung, a ſmall *Perſian* weight, $\frac{1}{6}$ of a meſcal, and of which about 3600 go to the ſmall batman of *Perſia*, called the batman of *Tauris*, and near 7200 to the great, or king's batman. Beſides the dung, here is the grain of barley, reckoned $\frac{1}{4}$ of it, ſo that the batman of *Tauris* conſiſts of near 14,400 grains of that corn, and the king's batman as many again. Dung is alſo a ſilver coin, made and current in *Perſia*, weighing 12 grains.

Fano, a ſmall weight uſed at *Goa*, and ſome other places in the *Eaſt-Indies*, for weighing rubies, being 2 *Venetian* carats.

Fanon, or *Fanos*, a coin current on the coaſt of *Malabar*, *Coromandel*, in the iſle of *Ceylon*, and ſeveral other parts of *India*; there are of them both gold and ſilver; the former not the ſame in all places, either in goodneſs or weight, which makes a great difference in their value: The heavieſt are not worth above 5*d.* to $5\frac{1}{2}$*d.* ſterling, and the lighteſt little more than 5 farthings; they weigh ſeven grains, but the gold is of ſo baſe an alloy, that 22 of them hardly make half a crown; theſe are made at *Aſem*; and thoſe of *Pegu* are of the ſame weight, but being of a better ſtandard, 15 are equal in value to the aforeſaid 22. There are likewiſe golden fanons at *Pontcherry*, worth about $\frac{1}{2}$*d.* They are made like the half of a pea, and nothing bigger; 12 doudus are given for this fanon, and 2 caches for the doudo.

The ſilver fanos are not worth at moſt above 2*d.* ſterling, 20 of them going to the cardo, a *Portugueſe* money made at *Goa*.

Faratelle, a weight made uſe of in ſome parts of *India*, equal to 2lb. of *Liſbon*, of 14oz. marc, or $1\frac{3}{4}$ of *Paris*.

Fayalle, an imaginary coin, valued by ſome as the piſtole of *France*, *viz.* 10 livres, and by others $12\frac{1}{2}$ livres; which difference apparently proceeds from the firſt valuation being made on the *French* livre of 20 ſous, and the other on the livre or guilder of *Holland*, worth 25 ſous.

Forle, or *Fulle*, a copper coin, made and current in *Egypt*, it is alſo called bulbe or fulba, this ſpecie is about the ſize of a *French* double, though a little thicker, and is worth a liard, or 3 deniers that money: Eight forles make a meidin, and there are half forles; the *Turks* call it mangour.

Fouang, or *Foang*. Vide *Baat*.

Fun, called a money by *Gemelli*, an *Italian*, the only one that ſpeaks of it, though he leaves its value and metal unexplained. The journal of the ſieur *Lange* to the court of *China* in 1721, ſays, the *Chineſe* weights are divided into *laen*, *tzin*, and *fun*, of which 10 tzins make a laen, and 10 funs a tzin. A Laen of *China* has ſomething more in ſilver than the *Ruſſian* rouble. 16 Laens make 1 *gin*, which a little exceeds the *Dutch* pound of 16 ounces. 4 Funs make near 30 zſchoſſes, or tizuns, a ſmall braſs coin. One laen of the fineſt ſilver is, according to its juſt value, worth 1000 zſchoſſes. The price of this money is commonly ſo ſubject to vary, that it regularly riſes and falls weekly; and from what is ſaid above, we may reaſonably conclude that the laen is the ſame as is called by ſome the laem, explained to be a piece of ſilver paſſing by weight, and called by the *Portugueſe* tael.

Gallo, a ſilver money of the kingdom of *Camboya*, in the *Eaſt-Indies*, weighing 1 mace, 5 condorins *Chineſe*. Its ſtandard was once 80 tocques, but in the year 1718 it fell to 60.

Gantan, a weight uſed at *Bantam* in the iſle of *Java*, and ſome other parts of the *Eaſt-Indies*, weighing near 3 *Dutch* pounds.

Gantan

Gantan is alſo a meaſure for pepper, containing exactly 3lb. *Vide* Baruth. *Nic. de Graaf* ſays, that the inhabitants of *Batavia* call the meaſures they uſe for rice, gunting, containing near 15lb. weight, and though the names of gantan and gunting are very much alike, their contents greatly differ.

Ganzas, or *Gauzas*, a money made of copper and pewter by particulars in the kingdom of *Pegu*, and not in the royal mints. The value of theſe are not fixed, but riſe and fall according to the times of payment, for the goods of the country, though they are commonly worth between 2 and 3 *French* ſous.

Gari, a ſort of an imaginary ſpecie, or rather the denomination of a ſum, uſed in many parts of the *Eaſt-Indies*, and particularly in the dominions of the Great Mogul; 1 gari of roupees is worth near 4000 roupees.

Gazana, or *Gaſava*, is a ſilver coin, and one of the roupees current in the *Great Mogul*'s territories, particularly at *Amadabath*, worth 1½ livre *Tournois*.

Gaze, a ſmall copper money made and paſſing in *Perſia*, worth near 2 *French* liards; ſome confound this with the kabeſqui, and others eſteem it the demi-kabeſqui, or *Perſian* liard.

Ge, or *Je*, a long meaſure in the empire of the Great Mogul, though it is not real but imaginary, and comes to about 34½ *Dutch* aunes.

Geden, a meaſure of continence, that the *Indians* uſe for their grain, and contains near 4lb. of 16oz. weight of pepper.

Goltſchut, a ſort of money, or rather a ſmall ingot of gold that comes from *China*, and is regarded there rather as a commodity than a current ſpecie; the *Dutch* gave it this name, ſignifying in their language a golden boat, becauſe it is in this ſhape, though other nations call them gold cakes.

As neither in all *China* or *Tonquin*, any gold or ſilver money is ſtruck, the natives cut thoſe two metals into bits of diverſe weights, calling the ſilver ones taels, and the gold ones goltſchuts, of which I am ſpeaking; theſe ſerve in large payments, when the taels and copper money are inſufficient. Here are of two ſorts, the one of 32⅐ ounces, and the other but half as much. When the *Chineſe* tranſport their goltſchuts into different parts of *India*, where they trade, the merchants they deal with commonly cut them in halves, as the *Chineſe* are ſo diſhoneſt, as often to line theſe gold cakes with either copper or ſilver to ⅓ of their ſuppoſed value.

The *Japaneſe* have alſo their goltſchuts, though only of ſilver; which, being of various weights, are conſequently of different values.

Grimelin, a ſmall ſilver coin, made and current at *Tripoli* in *Barbary*, in value a little more than four ſols *Tournois*.

Gueſle, a long meaſure uſed in ſome parts of the *Mogul*'s dominions, being about 1 *Dutch* aune.

Gueze, ditto of *Perſia*, for meaſuring ſtuffs, linens, &c. Of this meaſure there are two ſorts in that kingdom, *viz.* the royal gueze, called alſo gueze monkelſets; and the gueze racourcie, called ſimply gueze; this laſt being only ⅔ of the other. The gueze monkelſet contains 2 feet 10 inches, and 11 lines of *Paris*, or ⅘ of that aune, ſo that 5 gueze make 4 aunes.

In *India* is alſo uſed a long meaſure called gueze, which is near 6 lines ſhorter than that of *Perſia*, or about 1/16 of an aune leſs, though as the difference is ſo ſmall it is ſeldom regarded.

Guppas, weights uſed in ſome towns in the ſtraits of *Molucca*, particularly at *Quedah*; 4 guppas make the guantas; 16 guantas, 1 hali, or nali; and 15 halis the bahar of 450lb. marc.

Haſaer Menarie, a ſilver coin current in *Perſia*, worth 10 mamoudis.

Jerun Crochen, a money coined in the dominions of the *Grand Signor*, current for half a ducat.

Keer, or *Ceer*, weights uſed in ſome cities of the *Great Mogul*, particularly at *Agra* and *Ziamger*, in the firſt of which places it weighs 36 ſmall weights of 1¼lb. marc, and in the other 36 of 1½lb.

Ken, a ſort of an aune uſed at *Siam* not quite 3 feet, 2 kens making 1 voua, which is *French* toiſe leſs 1 inch; the ken likewiſe makes 2 ſocks, the ſock 2 keubs, the keub 10 nious, and there go 8 grains of unhuſked rice to a niou, which makes 9 *French* lines.

Kep

Kepath, a ſmall weight uſed by the *Arabians*; it is $\frac{1}{2}$ a danck, or dank, that is the grain; 12 kepaths make the dirhem or dragme of *Arabia*, and ſome have thought that the word karat comes from this of kepath.

Khatovat, a long meaſure uſed in *Arabia*, and is the geometrical pace of the *Europeans*, it contains three akdams or feet, and 12000 khatovats make the paraſange.

Kiſle, a liquid meaſure alſo of *Arabia*, though authors differ about its contents, ſome making it equal to a ſeptier, others to a pint or bottle, and ſome only to a poiſſon, or $\frac{1}{4}$ of a ſeptier of *France*.

Lack, or *Lake*, 100 of which make a couron of roupees, and this roupee reckoned worth a *French* crown of 3 livres, $1\frac{1}{2}$ *Dutch* guilders, or 2*s*. 6*d*. ſterling. *Vide* Couron.

Larres, a money uſed in the *Maldives*, of which 5 make a dollar.

Mamoudi, a ſilver coin current in *Perſia*, and many parts of the *Eaſt-Indies*; the *Perſian* mamoudi is in ſize and ſhape like the *French* 5 ſol piece, and is worth 2 chayes or ſchaes; 4 mamoudis make an abaſſi, and 100 a toman, which is the largeſt account money in *Perſia*. The *Indian* mamoudis, called alſo mamedis, have no certain value. In the province or kingdom of *Guzurate* the mamoudi is worth 12 *French* ſols, ſo that five of them make a crown *Tournois*, and the ſmall mamoudis bear a proportionable value, that is 6 ſols at *Guzurate*, and more or leſs at *Bengal* and other places, according to their riſe and fall.

Man, *Maun*, *Maud*, *Mem*, *Mao*, or *Mein*, weights uſed in the *Eaſt-Indies*, eſpecially in the dominions of the *Grand Mogul*, and its ſeveral names undoubtedly proceed from the different pronunciation of the many various nations that trade draws here, both *Aſiaticks* and *Europeans*: There are two ſorts of mauns, the one called the king's maun or weight, and the other only a maun. The king's maun ſerves for weighing neceſſaries, and things for carriage, and is compoſed of 40 ſerres, and each ſerre exactly a *Paris* pound; ſo that 40 *Pariſian* pounds are equal to one king's maun. Though the Sieur *Tavernier*, in his obſervations on the *Eaſt India* trade, ſeems to diſſent from this calculation, and ſays that the maun of *Suratte* comes out to only about 34lb. of *Paris*, being compoſed of 40, and ſometimes 41 ſerres, but that the ſerre is near $\frac{1}{3}$ lighter than the foreſaid pound. He likewiſe ſpeaks of a maun uſed at *Agra*, the *Great Mogul*'s capital, which is half as heavy again as that of *Suratte*, and which on the footing of 60 ſerres thereof it is compoſed, make 51 to 52 *Paris* pounds. The 2d ſort of maun is that uſed in trade compoſed alſo of 40 ſerres, but each of theſe ſerres is reckoned only 12 ounces or $\frac{3}{4}$ of a *Paris* pound. In the *Eaſt-Indies*, there is yet a third diſtinction of the maun, in common uſe at *Goa*, conſiſting here of 14 rotolis, each $1\frac{1}{2}$lb. *Venetian*, or 13 ounces 1 groſs of *Paris*, the *Venetian* pound being only 8 ounces 6 gros of *Paris*, ſo that the *Goa* maun weighs 36lb. of *Venice*, and 19lb. 11 ounces of *Paris*. In fine, the maun is a weight that alters according to the places and ſorts of goods it is uſed in. At *Suratte*, another author ſays, it makes 42 ceires, or ſerres, but is either greater or leſs, according to the commodities weighed with it. It is of 34lb. in the ſales of cotton, gum-lacque, benzoin, vermillion, quickſilver, copper, pewter, ſandal wood, areque, ivory, or elephants teeth, *Spaniſh* wax, &c. which is alſo agreeable to what Mr. *Tavernier* ſays. It is $35\frac{5}{8}$lb. for weighing indigo at *Suratte*, and but $34\frac{1}{2}$lb. at *Amadabat*. It is $\frac{5}{8}$lb. on the ſales of camphire, ſpice, tea, dry pulſe, or wheat, Siampan wood, &c. but at *Amadabat* the maun in regard of theſe goods, is $38\frac{1}{2}$lb. It is 38lb. for cachou, and 40lb. for aſſa-fœtida. At *Bengal* the maun is 40 ceirs, and weighs 64lb. for ſpice, and 68lb. for pewter, copper, quickſilver, lead, and moſt ſorts of drugs; and $64\frac{8}{9}$lb. for ſilk. On the coaſt of *Coromandel* the maun is 68lb. as at *Bengal* on moſt goods; it likewiſe weighs 40 ceirs, and the ceir $1\frac{1}{10}$lb. maun, or more commonly batman is a *Perſian* weight. *Vide* Batman.

Maun is yet a weight of *Bandaar-Gameron*, in the *Perſian* gulf, of 6lb. the other weights are the maun-cha weighing 12lb. and the maun ſurats weighing 30lb. The maun at *Mocha* weighs a little leſs than 3lb. and 10 of them make 1 traſſel, 15 traſſels 1 bahart, and the bahart is 42lb.

Mangalis, a ſmall *Eaſt-India* weight, of near 5 grains, only ſerving to weigh diamonds, emeralds and other precious ſtones, being weighed by catis of three grains each.

Mangelin is alſo a ſmall diamond weight at the mines of *Raolconda* and *Pani*, otherwiſe *Coulers*. The mangelin of theſe two mines weighs $1\frac{3}{4}$ carats, that is 7 grains; there are alſo in the kingdoms of *Golconda* and *Viſapour*, mangelines that weigh $1\frac{3}{8}$ carat. The mangelines of *Goa*, in uſe among the *Portugueſe*, only weigh 5 grains; and though they are commonly called mangalis, theſe two are different weights, as this account of them plainly demonſtrates.

Mangours, a ſmall coin current in *Egypt*, whoſe true name is ſorle, which ſee.

Manſia, weights uſed in ſome places of *Perſia*, particularly in the *Schirvan* and in the neighbourhood of *Tauris*: It weighs 12lb. or a little leſs.

Man-Surats, this word conſtrued is, *Suratte* weights, of forty ceirs. *Vide* Maun.

Marco, a weight uſed at *Goa*, of 8 ounces *Portugueſe*, that is a demi rotoli.

Mas, or *Mace*, a ſort of ſmall weight uſed in *China*, eſpecially on the ſide of *Canton*, for weighing ſilver. *Vide* Condorin.

Maures, a gold coin current at *Suratte*, and in ſome other parts of the *Mogul*'s dominions.

Memceda, a liquid meaſure uſed at *Mocha* in *Arabia*; it contains 3 chopines of *France*, and 40 memcedas make 1 teman.

Merigal, a ſpecies of gold coin current at *Sofala*, and in the kingdom of *Monopotam*; it weighs a little more than a *Spaniſh* piſtole.

Meſcal, a ſmall *Perſian* weight, making near the hundredth part of a *French* pound of 16 ounces; this is the demi-derhem, or demi-dragme of *Perſia*. 300 Derherms, or 60 meſcals make the batman of *Tauris*, which weighs 5lb. 14 ounces *French*. *Vide* Batman.

Metecal, a ſort of gold ducat, ſtruck at *Morocco*, and in ſome other cities of that kingdom and *Fez*. This metecal is different from the metecal of *Fez*, only worth 20 *Dutch* ſtivers; the old metecals excel the new ones both in weight and fineneſs; theſe are of different goodneſs, and conſequently of various values, which occaſions no ſmall difficulty in trade.

Metkal, or *Mitkal*, a ſmall *Arabian* weight, of which 12 make an ounce.

Metricol, or *Mitricol*, a ſmall weight $\frac{1}{6}$ part of an ounce, which the *Portugueſe* apothecaries and druggiſts uſe in the *Eaſt-Indies*; beſides which they have the metricoli, which only weighs $\frac{1}{8}$ of an ounce.

Minaltoun, an imaginary ſpecie made uſe of in ſome parts of *Perſia*, making 10 yonſaltoun, 2 yonſaltouns make 1 abaſſi, and 5 abaſſis the minaltoun. The yonſaltoun is alſo called mamoudi-lacze.

Moncha, or *Monka*, a ſort of boiſſeau or corn meaſure uſed by the inhabitants of *Madagaſcar*, for meaſuring huſked rice. *Vide* Troubahouache.

Moroedje, a ſilver money current in *Perſia*, particularly at *Iſpahan*, of which 7 make a *Dutch* crown.

Murais, or *Morais*, a meaſure for rice and other dry pulſe uſed by the *Portugueſe* at *Goa*, and in their other colonies, containing 25 paras, and the para weighing 22 *Spaniſh* pounds.

Nali, an *Eaſt-Indian* weight. *Vide* Hali and Guppas.

Nanque, is the ſmalleſt weight of the five uſed among the inhabitants of *Madagaſcar*, for weighing gold and ſilver; it is equal to 6 grains, and beſides this, here are the ſompi, vari, facare, and the nanqui. *Vide* Sompi.

Naſara, a ſilver money cut ſquare, ſtruck at *Tunis*.

Nevel, a ſmall coin of a baſe alloy, current on the coaſt of *Coromandel*, 8 or 9 of which make a fanon, and 15 fanons a pagode; the nevel is worth from 3 to 6 caſſes.

Ovbang, is a gold money of the largeſt ſort at *Japan*; its figure is oval, nearly reſembling in form and ſize the ſole of a ſhoe, and its value is 10 coupangs, or coupans, which are pieces of gold of the ſame figure, but ten times leſs in their weight, or leſs in their ſurface; the oubang is worth 100 rixdollars in *India*, and the coupang ten.

Paenſzajie, ſilver money current in *Perſia*, worth $2\frac{1}{2}$ mamoudis; 2 paenſzajies make 1 daezajie, and 2 daezajies the hazaar denarie.

Pagoda, is a gold coin common on all the coaſts of *Coromandel*, and almoſt the only one in uſe in the trade carried on there; large payments being always made in theſe gold ones. The *Engliſh* make of them at fort St. *George*, of the ſame ſtandard and weight with thoſe of the country, and which paſs for the ſame value. The *Dutch* alſo ſtamp ſome at *Palaicata*, ſays my author, though I believe he miſtakes it for *Negapatnam*, of the ſame weight with the *Engliſh*, though 2 to 3 *per cent.* better in fineneſs, and conſequently are more ſought after.

At *Narſingua*, *Biſnagar*, and the neighbouring parts, they make ſilver pagodes of divers ſtandards, and conſequently of various values; the ſmalleſt are worth 8 tangas, reckoning the tanga at 90, or 100 *Indian* baſarucos. *Vide* Baſaruco.

Para, a meaſure that the *Portugueſe* uſe in *India* for pulſe, weighing 22lb. *Spaniſh*, and is $\frac{1}{75}$ of the mourais.

Pardao, or *Pardo Kerafin*, a ſilver money of a baſe alloy, which the *Portugueſe* ſtamp in *India*, current at *Goa*, and on the coaſt of *Malabar*; they are worth near 300 reas, or 20 fanons; there are alſo $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ pardaos, and ſome ſay there are likewiſe double ones. And as no money is more eaſily counterfeited than this, the *Indians* make many falſe ones up in the country, and bring them down to paſs in trade, which they would eaſily do, were it not for ſome of the Chriſtian natives, who are employed to examine them, and are ſo expert in their office, that they will readily and certainly detect the falſity only by feeling.

Pardaos de Reales, is a name given to the *Spaniſh* dollars, the only ſpecie of that nation current in *India*, which have a certain value fixed on them, from which they never lower, but often riſe as they are wanted.

Pardos, a piece of ſilver money current at *Moſambique*, and along the coaſt of *Africk*, worth 200 reas.

Pau, a long meaſure uſed at *Loango de Boaire*, and in ſome other places on the coaſt of *Angola* in *Africk*. There are three ſorts of *Paus* at *Loango*. That of the king and his favourite prime miniſter; that of his princes and captains; and that of particulars. The king's pau, is 28 inches long, that of the great men 24 inches, and that of particulars only $16\frac{1}{2}$.

Pecha, or as it is wrote by ſome, *Peſſa*, and by others *Peyſes*, is a ſmall copper mon current in many places of *India*, eſpecially in the maritime provinces of the *Great Mogul*, and more particularly in the kingdom of *Guzurate*, whoſe principal cities are *Surate*, *Baroche*, *Cambaya*, *Bondra*, and *Amadabad*; 26 make 1 mamoudi, and 54 a rupee; ſo that the pecha is worth near 8 deniers. In thoſe parts of *India*, where the cowrie ſhells are current, 50 or 60 of them are given for the *pecha*, and where the *Caramania* almonds paſs for ſmall money, 40 or 44 of them.

Pic, *Pick*, or *Picol*, the *Chineſe* quintal of 100lb. their weight, or 125lb. marc.

This weight is alſo in uſe at *Siam*, *Malacca*, and in the iſles of *Sonde*, though at the firſt of theſe it conſiſts of double the number of *Siameſe* catis, to what it does of the *Chineſe*, as the former cati is only half of the latter.

Picol is alſo another weight uſed in *China* for ſilk, containing only $66\frac{3}{4}$ catis; ſo that three of theſe picols make as much as the bahar of *Malacca*, that is 200 *Indian* iſles weighing near 20 *Dutch* pounds.

Pole, a copper money ſtruck at *Boghar*, an ancient province of *Perſia*, at preſent governed by its own prince, 120 of which go to the ſilver coin of the country, worth about 12 ſols *Tournois*, though this value is not always certain, as it riſes or falls as the prince pleaſes.

Pont, or *Punt*, a long meaſure uſed in *China*; of which 10 go to 1 cobre, and the cobre is about $13\frac{1}{6}$ *French* inches.

Ratis, a weight uſed for diamonds, at the mines of *Soumelpour* in the kingdom of *Bengal*; and in all the *Great Mogul*'s empire for diamonds and pearls it is $\frac{7}{8}$ of a carat of $3\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

Reſe, a long meaſure uſed at *Madagaſcar*, near what is called the braſſe in *Europe*. They alſo uſe the demi-reſe, or ſpan.

Rize, the name given to a ſack with 15000 ducats, in the territories of the *Grand Signor*, ſo that it may paſs as a ſort of a reckoning money, like a ton of gold in *Holland*, or a million in *France*.

Roe-neug; this is the largeſt meaſure for lengths and diſtances uſed in the kingdom of *Siam*, being the *Siameſe* league, of near 2000 *French* toiſes. There go to it 20 jods, 4 ſens to the jod, 20 voua to the ſen, and 2 ken to the voua; the ken is the *Siam* aune.

Rotolo, or *Rotoli*, a weight uſed in *Sicily*, ſeveral parts of *Italy*, *Portugal*, *Cairo*, and other places in the *Levant* and *Egypt*, *Goa*, &c. is very different in moſt of theſe parts mentioned, as has been already ſhewn; therefore as a weight I have nothing to add about it; and ſhall only ſay it is alſo a liquid meaſure in ſome cities and ſtates of the *Barbary* coaſts,

coasts, 32 of them at *Tripoli*, making a matuli, another weight also used in this city of 32 rotolis, and 42 of these rotolis make a mataro or matara of *Tunis*.

Roup, besides being a coin of *Poland*, is also one made and current in some provinces of the *Turkish* empire, particularly at *Erzerum* in *Armenia*, being worth $\frac{1}{4}$ of a *Spanish* dollar.

Rupee, a current coin in the empire of the *Great Mogul*, and in many other places and kingdoms in the *East-Indies*. There are both gold and silver of this denomination, though those of the first metal are scarce and in little use, weighing $2\frac{3}{4}$ drachmes and 11 grains; there are also its fractions of halves and quarters. The silver roupee is of so unequal a value, as to be with difficulty fixed on any certain footing, its worth varying according to its quality and the place of its fabrication; there are five sorts of them, *viz.* the rupee *Siccas*, worth at *Bengal*, 39 sols *Tournois*, those of *Suratte* 34, and those of *Madras* 33, all of the new ones, those called arcates, and the last petch. The new ones are round, and many of the old ones square, though they are both of the same weight; and besides these distinctions of new and old, the *Indians* make the other five abovementioned; and it may in general be remarked, that all these sorts are in higher value at the places of their make than elsewhere; and that the new are always worth more than the old; the reason of which difference proceeds from the love the natives have of silver, which induces them for its preservation to hide it carefully in the earth, as soon as they get a few rupees together. To prevent which disorder, that drains the countries where it is practised of their current species, the governing prince and rajas stamp new ones annually, with an augmentation in value, without any increase of weight, and these consequently grow diminishing in worth as they grow old. The silver rupee is the most current money in trade, both at *Suratte* and *Bengal*; but on the coast of *Coromandel*, the gold pagodes, worth 2 rixdollars or $3\frac{1}{3}$ rupees, are the most in use.

It is from the *Madras* rupee that the value of all others is proportioned, and that varies according as certain circumstances occur; and these different sorts of rupees have not an equal currency in every place, as may be seen by the above valuation of them. The rupee used in accounts is only an imaginary specie, as well at *Suratte* as *Bengal*, to which the value of the old rupee is often reduced, and is worth $\frac{2}{15}$ less than that of *Madras*. All sorts of rupees are divided into a smaller money, called ana, of which 16 go to the rupee; but it must be observed that the ana is worth more or less in proportion to the value of that kind of rupee of which it is a part. Some anas are made at *Madras*, but so few that they are rarely seen to pass, so that this specie is rather a reckoning money than a current one. The smallest coin, and that in greatest use, among the common people, and in the markets, are the cowries, 80 of which are counted a pouni, according to the custom of *Bengal*; so that a rupee is divided into anas, pounis, and cowries, according to which the following is the value of all rupees as they passed at *Bengal* in 1726.

The Rupee of *Madras* was worth	38	Pounis, or 3040 Cowries.
The Sike, or sicca rupee	$39\frac{1}{2}$	3160
The Rupee, arcate	37	2960
The Rupee, petch	$36\frac{1}{2}$	2920
The Current, or old rupee	34	2720

Besides which there are yet two other species of money in accounts, called the heys and gandan, the first worth 95 cowries, and the other 4. The current rupee is that used in the revenues of the *Great Mogul*, and was in 1726 and 1727, worth $1\frac{1}{2}$ *Dutch* guilders, or, which was the same thing, a *French* crown in 1741.

Rubie, a gold coin, current in all the kingdom of *Algiers*, and in those of *Congo* and *Labex*, worth 35 aspers; it is especially struck at *Tremecen*, which has the privilege of making these, as well as the medians and zians.

Sacare, a small weight used in *Madagascar*, for gold and silver, being equal to an *European* scruple.

Sat, a measure at *Siam* for corn, seeds, pulse, and some dry fruits; it is a sort of a bushel made of bambou, and 40 of them make a seste, and 40 sestes the cochi; it is difficult to reduce with any certainty these measures to those of *Europe*, as some reckon the seste 100 catis, and the cati, as has been already observed, not being of the same weight in all parts of *India*, the seste or sat cannot be ascertained; but if 100 catis be esteemed 125lb. marc, the sat will be near 3lb. and the cochi 5000lb.

Schan,

Schan, or *Schang*, a *Chineſe* cati, is a weight uſed in the kingdom of *Siam*; the *Chineſe* cati is worth 2 *Siameſe* ſcans; ſo that the *Chineſe* being 16 taels, the *Siameſe* muſt be only 8, though ſome reckon that of *China* at 20 taels, and the other half. The tael weighs 4 baats or ticals, each of near half an ounce; the baat 4 ſelings, or mayons; the mayon 2 fouangs; the fouang 4 payes, the paye 2 clams; the clam weighs 12 grains of rice, ſo that the tical or baat weighs 768 of thoſe grains.

It is to be obſerved, that the greateſt part of theſe weights paſs alſo for money, either real or in reckoning, as ſilver is a merchandize, and ſold by weight.

Scharafi, a golden coin, that was formerly made in *Egypt*, worth the ſame as a ſultanin, that is, near a golden crown of *France*; the *Arabians* call it dinar, or methcal-aldhegal, the ſcharafi at preſent ſcarce, and ſome believe them to be the ſame ſpecie as what the *Greeks* name golden bezans.

Schereſi, a gold coin current in *Perſia*, worth 8 larins, at the rate of 2 *Spaniſh* dollars per larin; the *Europeans* call them golden ſeraphin.

Scheriff, otherwiſe called ſultanin, and very commonly ſequin; it is a gold coin current in all the *Grand Signor*'s dominions, though it is hardly ever made at any place but *Cairo*, and is the only gold ſpecie ſtruck in *Turkey*.

Schuite d' Argent, a ſort of account money at *Japan*, on which payments in trade are eſtimated, being worth 12½ *Dutch* guilders, that is 5 rixdollars, or crowns of the United Provinces; and otherwiſe it is reckoned equal to 4 taels, 6 mace, and 5 condorins; the value of them varying a little according to the year.

Sompaye, is the ſmalleſt ſilver coin current at *Siam*; it was worth 2 ſols and demi-pite *French* money, when the ounce of ſilver was only valued at 3½ livres. It is the half of a fouang, and 12 to 13 *Siameſe* catches are given for 1 ſompaye, or 400 cowries. The ſompaye is divided into 2 payes, the paye into 2 clams; but theſe two ſorts of money are only imaginary, and not current ſpecie; the ſompaye and its diminutions ſerve alſo for weights; the clam weighing 12-grains of rice, and the other riſing in proportion.

Sompi, a ſmall weight, which the inhabitants of *Madagaſcar* uſe for gold and ſilver; it weighs but 1 *Paris* dragme, and yet it is the heavieſt weight theſe iſlanders have; they not knowing what the ounce or pound is, nor have any thing anſwering to them; the diminution of the ſompi, are the vari, or demi-gros, the ſacare or ſcruple, the nanqui or demi-ſcruple, and the nanque, equal to 6 grains.

Sordis, a ſmall money current at *Ormus* in the *Perſian* gulf, being worth 4 payes, and the paye 10 beſorchs. *Vide* Beſorch.

Tael, called by the *Chineſe*, leam, is a ſmall weight of *China*, equal to 1 ounce and 2 dragmes. *Vide* Cati, Mace, and Condorin.

Tamling, a *Siameſe* name to this ſpecie of money and weight, which the *Chineſe* call tael; the tael of *Siam* is more than half lighter than that of *China*. *Vide* Cati, Baat, &c.

Tanga, an account money uſed in ſome parts of the *Eaſt-Indies*, particularly at *Goa*, and on the coaſt of *Malabar*; there are two ſorts of this coin, the one called the good, and the other the bad alloy; it being very common in *India* to reckon by money of good and bad alloy on account of the vaſt quantity of different ſpecie current there that are either falſe or altered. The tanga of good alloy is ½ heavier than that of a bad alloy, ſo that if 5 of the former tangas are given for 1 pardao-xeraſin, there muſt be 5 of the others. Four vintins of a good alloy make 1 tanga of the ſame ſtandard; and 15 good barucoes go to the vintin; the good baruco, on the footing of the *Portugueſe* reas; but when the barucos are of a baſe alloy, three of them only make 2 reas.

Tare, or *Tarre*, money of the *Malabar* coaſt, is a ſilver coin worth 6 deniers *Tournois*; 36 of them make 1 fanan, which is a ſmall piece of gold worth 8 *French* ſols.

Tela, a ſort of money, or rather a gold medal ſtruck by every king of *Perſia* at his coming to the crown, which are diſtributed among the people; they are in weight like the *German* gold ducat, but have no currency in trade, nor among the merchants.

Teman, a liquid meaſure uſed at *Mocha* in *Arabia Felix*, containing 10 memcedas.

Tiboſe, an *Eaſt-Indian* coin, being one of the rupees current in the States of the *Grand Mogul*, and worth double the *Gaſana* rupee.

Tol, this is the ſmalleſt weight and meaſure uſed on the coaſt of *Coromandel*, of which 4 make a ceer; 5 ceer the büs; 8 büs the maun; and 2 mauns the candi, which is the heavieſt weight in this part of *India*.

Toman,

Toman, by ſome called tumein, is an account money uſed by the *Perſians* in keeping their books, and to facilitate the reduction of large ſums in payments. It is compoſed of 50 abaſſis, or 100 mamoudis, or 200 chayes, or 10,000 dinars, being near 43, or 46 *French* livres, valuing the abaſſi at 18 ſols and 6 deniers; the mamoudi for 9 ſols, 3 deniers; the chaye 4 ſols, 6 deniers, and 1 maille; and the dinar for the denier *Tournois*. The toman is alſo a weight uſed in *Perſia* for weighing money, which in large payments is always received in this manner and never counted; the toman weighs 50 abaſſi.

Toque, a ſort of reckoning money uſed at *Juda*, and ſome other parts of the *African* coaſt, where the bouges or cowries are current; one toque of bouges is compoſed of 40 of thoſe ſhells, and 5 bouges make 1 galline.

Troubahouache, called alſo moncha, or monka, a meaſure uſed by the inhabitants of *Madagaſcar*, for their huſked rice, containing near 6lb. of that grain; but for their unhuſked rice they have another meaſure named zatou.

Val, a ſmall weight uſed in *India* for dollars or pieces of eight, each of which ought to weigh 73 vals. It alſo ſerves for weighing gold ducats, which muſt weigh 9 vals and $\frac{3}{16}$ of an *Indian* carat, and whatever is wanting of theſe weights in either, the vender is obliged to make good.

Vari, a ſmall weight in uſe among the ancient inhabitants of *Madagaſcar*, weighing near half a dragme marc; here is likewiſe the ſompi, ſaccare, nanqui, and nanque, none of which are uſed, only for weighing gold and ſilver.

Voule, a ſmall meaſure uſed by the natives of *Madagaſcar*, in retailing their huſked rice; it contains near half a pound of rice, and 12 of them make the troubahouache or monka, and 100 the zatou.

Zacües, a ſmall ſilver money current in *Perſia*, being a half mamoudi. *Vide* Mamoudi.

Ziangi, a ſilver money at *Amadabath*, that is likewiſe current in other places of the *Mogul*'s territories; it is among the number of the rupees, and worth 20 *per cent.* more than thoſe called gaſana, and is about 36 *French* ſols, the value of which laſt coin is to be underſtood through this whole calculation, except where it is expreſſed otherwiſe, to be as it was current at the time of making it, *viz.* 13 livres, 6 ſols, and 8 deniers for a pound ſterling.

Of the CUSTOMS; *of their Adminiſtration, and of Cuſtom-Houſe Officers.*

CUSTOMS are properly the tribute or toll paid by merchants to the king, for carrying merchandize out, or bringing it in; or in other words *duties*, payable to the crown, for goods exported and imported; and theſe are due to every prince or ſtate, both of common right, and by the law of nations, as a matter inherent to their prerogatives; they being guardians and abſolute commanders of their harbours and ports, where commodities are landed and laden: Though in *England*, the prince's power is more reſtrained than in arbitrary and deſpotic governments, as he can lay no impoſition on any ſort of merchandize, though never ſo ſuperfluous or unneceſſary, whether native or foreign, or upon merchants, ſtrangers, or denizens, by his abſolute power; without aſſent of parliament, either in time of war, or under the greateſt neceſſity or preſſures that may be.

Cuſtoms are ſatisfied in different manners, according to the various uſages of the ſeveral countries where they are levied: In ſome, they are paid in money, and in others, in kind; which merchants ſhould endeavour to be acquainted with, and govern themſelves according to the laws, conſtitutions, and proceedings uſed in all kingdoms reſpectively, whereby they are ſecured and defended in their traffick and commerce; for by non-obſervance thereof they expoſe themſelves to the riſque of mulcts, fines, loſs, and forfeiture of their goods and ſhips.

The word *cuſtoms* comprehends *magna & antiqua cuſtuma*, payable out of our own native commodities; as for wool, woolfells, and leather; and *parva cuſtuma*, which

are

are cuſtoms payable by merchants, both ſtrangers and denizens, which began in the reign of *Edw.* I. when the parliament granted him three pence in the pound, on all merchandizes exported and imported. *Dyer* 165.

But that which is granted by parliament, is properly called a ſubſidy; and is ſometimes granted to the king for life, of which there are ſeveral ſorts; as *tonnage*, a duty granted out of every ton of wine imported, which was firſt granted by parliament to *Edw.* III. and *poundage*, a ſubſidy granted for all goods exported and imported, except wines, &c. and is uſually the twentieth part of the value of the goods, or twelve pence in the pound; and this was firſt given to *Hen.* VI. for life. 1 *Nelſ.* Abr. 583, 584.

In the reign of *Edw.* III. the greater charter for free traffick was confirmed; and *anno* 6 *Edw.* III. it was enacted, that no new *cuſtoms* could be levied, nor ancient increaſed, but by authority of parliament. 2 Inſt. 60.

In the ſubſequent reigns, ſeveral other duties were laid on foreign goods and merchandize, and the abovementioned of *tonnage* and *poundage*, granted by 12 *Car.* II. for life to that prince, have been continued in the ſame manner to his royal ſucceſſors, down to his preſent majeſty king *Geo.* III.

As theſe duties increaſed under every reign, more particularly from the commencement of the preſent century, owing to the neceſſity of increaſing this branch of the public revenue, to provide for the intereſt, or annuities, annually to be iſſued and paid to the public creditors, on account of an increaſing national debt, which in the preſent day, we have ſeen augmented to an almoſt incredible ſum; and alſo to defray other expences of government, ſuch as the civil liſt, &c. the mode of collecting the cuſtoms, from the number, and variety of denominations of the duties impoſed by the legiſlature at ſundry times, and appropriated to particular purpoſes, became ſo intricate and perplexed that the oldeſt merchant in *London* was unable to calculate the ſums he had to pay on the goods and merchandizes he either imported or exported. Such alterations likewiſe were liable to take place every ſeſſion of parliament, that no book of rates, though many were publiſhed, could ſerve as a certain or permanent guide. Neither could the merchant go to the cuſtom-houſe and enter his goods immediately, by paying down the ſum ſpecifically ſtated; but was under the neceſſity to ſubmit to injurious delays, until all the uſual computations on the old ſubſidy, the new ſubſidy, the one third ſubſidy, the *five per cent.* additional *five per cent.* &c. &c. &c. were exactly and ſeparately calculated. So that, beſides great anxiety of mind, the merchant was obliged to ſacrifice a great deal of his own time, or of that of his clerks, and was put to much trouble and expence. This public grievance called aloud for redreſs: our beſt commercial writers, and all ſenſible foreigners repeatedly complained of the mal-adminiſtration of the *Britiſh* cuſtoms; but in vain, no miniſter liſtened to their friendly admonitions, though a conſiderable increaſe of revenue was pointed out as the certain national advantage to be derived from a reform. At length, a great commercial revolution, a treaty of commerce with FRANCE, forced upon the *Britiſh* miniſtry, a meaſure which had been unaccountably delayed, though it had been partly arranged, and was intended to be brought forward, towards the cloſe of Lord *North*'s adminiſtration. Under the former mode of regulating the cuſtoms it was totally impoſſible for the original author of LEX MERCATORIA, or the editor of the laſt edition, to inſert any table of duties, compoſed with ſuch accuracy that merchants might rely upon the calculations in their reſpective commercial concerns: at preſent, that difficulty being removed by the conſolidating act of 1787, great pains have been taken to examine and compare the books of rates, ſince publiſhed; and after expunging a great number of uſeleſs repetitions, to exhibit as conciſe a view as the nature of the ſubject would admit, of the duties on *importation* and *exportation*; of the *drawbacks*, bounties and other allowances, as they are eſtabliſhed by the ſaid act; and which cannot well undergo any conſiderable alterations during the exiſting treaty with *France*, the term of which will not expire until the year 1798.

The merchant, by referring to any one or more articles in the following correct tables, will know for a certainty what ſums of money are required for clearing them at the cuſtom-houſe; and will be enabled to provide accordingly. This muſt be acknowledged on the face of it, to be no ſmall advantage, and in addition to this, they will give him a more general knowledge of the commerce of *Great Britain*.

An ALPHABETICAL LIST *or* TABLE, *of the ſundry* GOODS, WARES, *and* MERCHANDIZE, IMPORTED *into, and* EXPORTED *from* GREAT BRITAIN; *with the* NET DUTIES *payable thereon at the* CUSTOM-HOUSE, LONDON, *&c. Extracted from the* SCHEDULES *annexed to the* Conſolidating *Act of* 1787.

IMPORT.	Duty. £.	s.	d.	Drawbacks on Export. £.	s.	d.
AGATES rough, ſmall as a bean, the hundred dozen	0	3	0	0	2	8
Agates, rough, large, the piece -	0	0	1½	0	0	1
Alderney. See Jerſey						
Ale. See Beer						
Allum, the cwt. - -	0	7	2	0	6	2
Amber, the pound - -	0	1	3	0	1	1
——imported by the E. India Company, lb.	0	1	5	0	1	3
Annotto, the pound - -	0	0	1½			
Apples, the buſhel - -	0	2	4	0	0	4
Apples, dried, the buſhel - -	0	3	0	0	0	4
Argoil, the cwt. - -	0	2	7			
Aſhes; viz.						
Pearl-aſhes, the cwt. - -	0	2	3			
Aſh, the cwt. - -	0	2	3			
Pearl and pot aſhes, made in the Britiſh colonies in *America*						
Soap, weed and wood aſhes, the cwt. -	0	0	7			
BACON, the cwt. - -	2	7	0	2	6	4
Bacon, from *Ireland*						
Balls, viz. waſhing balls, the pound -	0	0	6			
Barilla, the cwt. - -	0	5	3	0	5	0
Baſket-rods, the bundle, being three feet about, at the band	0	1	6	0	1	4
Baſkets, viz. hand-baſkets, the dozen -	0	0	9	0	0	8
Baſt ropes, the cwt. - -	0	1	10			
Battery, the cwt. - -	2	5	2	2	0	8
Beads, viz. amber beads, the pound -	0	4	5	0	4	2
—— Cryſtal beads, the thouſand -	0	13	3	0	11	8
—— Coral beads, the pound -	0	4	5	0	4	2
—— Glaſs beads; ſingle bugle						
—— Jet beads, the pound -	0	1	5	0	1	3
Beef from *Ireland*						
Beer, *French*, imported directly into *Great-Britain*, for every 100*l.* of the value - -	30	0	0			
Beer, viz. of ſpruce, the barrel, 32 gallons	0	12	0	0	11	0
Beer of all other ſorts, or ale, the barrel containing 32 gallons - -	0	6	8	0	6	0
N. B. All beer ſubject alſo to the duty of exciſe.						
Bell metal, the cwt. - -	0	7	4	0	6	6
Berries for dyers' uſe, not otherwiſe enumerated, the cwt.	0	11	0			
Beſtials. See Man, Iſle of						
Birds, viz. ſinging birds, the dozen -	0	2	6	0	2	3
Blacking, the cwt. - -	0	17	8	0	15	8
Bladders, the dozen - -	0	0	1¼	0	0	1
Books bound, the cwt. - -	0	19	3			
Books unbound, the cwt. - -	0	8	10			

IMPORT.	Duty. £.	s.	d.	Drawbacks on Export. £.	s.	d.
Botargo, the pound -	0	0	4	0	0	3
Bottles of earth, or ſtone, the dozen -	0	1	2	0	1	0
Bottles of glaſs, viz.						
— full or empty, the doz. quarts -	0	4	5			
— covered with wicker, the dozen quarts	0	12	0	0	0	7
Bowls, or buckets of wood, the dozen	0	11	0	0	7	10
Boxes, viz. neſt boxes, the groſs 144 neſts, each containing eight boxes - -	0	13	3	0	11	8
— Pill boxes, the groſs, containing 12 dozen neſts, each neſt four boxes - -	0	1	4½	0	1	3
— Sand boxes, the groſs 144 boxes -	0	4	5	0	3	11
Bracelets, or necklaces of glaſs, the groſs containing 12 bundles, or dickers, each containing ten necklaces	0	3	8	0	3	6
Braſs-wire. See Wire						
Brazil-wood for dyers' uſe. See Wood						
Brazilleto-wood for dyers' uſe. See Wood						
Bread or biſcuit, the cwt. - -	0	1	10	0	1	8
Bridges thread. See Thread						
Brimſtone, the cwt. - -	0	6	8	0	6	6
—— when uſed for making oil of vitriol				0	6	8
Briſtles, viz. dreſt, the dozen pound -	0	2	9	0	2	6
—— dreſt, of *Muſcovy* or *Ruſſia*, imported in a foreign ſhip, the dozen pound - -	0	2	11	0	2	6
—— rough or undreſt, the dozen pound -	0	1	4½	0	1	3
—— rough or undreſt, of *Muſcovy* or *Ruſſia*, imported in a foreign ſhip, the dozen lb. -	0	1	6	0	1	3
Brooms, viz. flag-brooms or whiſk-brooms, the dozen	0	0	1¼	0	0	1
Bugle, viz.						
— Great bugle, the pound -	0	1	7	0	1	6
— Great bugle, to be warehouſed, the lb.	0	0	1			
— when taken out of ſuch warehouſe, to be uſed in this kingdom, the pound - -	0	1	6			
— ſmall or ſeed bugle, the pound	0	2	7	0	2	5
— Small or ſeed bugle, to be warehouſed, the pound	0	0	2			
— when taken out of ſuch warehouſe, to be uſed in this kingdom, the pound - -	0	2	5			
Bullion, or foreign coin, duty-free						
Bulruſhes, the load, of 63 bundles -	0	4	5	0	3	11
Burrs for mill-ſtones, the 100 -	0	11	0	0	9	9
Butter, the cwt. - -	0	2	6	0	2	2
CABLES, tarred or untarred. See Cordage						
Cabinet ware turnery, and muſical inſtruments, *French*, imported directly into *Great-Britain*, every 100*l.* of the value thereof - -	10	0	0			
Calves' velves, to make rennet, the cwt.	0	5	6	0	5	0
Candles, viz. of tallow, the cwt. -	1	12	8			
— of ſperma ceti, the pound -	0	1	4			
— of wax, the pound - -	0	1	8			
— of wax, imported by the *Eaſt-India* Company, the pound	0	1	9			
Candle-wick, the cwt. - -	1	12	8	1	8	0
Canes, viz. reed canes the thouſand -	0	11	0	0	9	9
— walking canes, the thouſand -	1	18	6	1	17	3

IMPORT.	Duty. £.	s.	d.	Drawbacks on Export. £.	s.	d.
Canes, walking canes, imported by the *Eaſt-India* Company, the thouſand	2	1	3	2	0	0
—— Rattans, the thouſand	0	16	6	0	15	3
—— Rattans, imported by the *Eaſt-India* Company, the thouſand	0	19	3	0	18	0
Cans of wood, the dozen	0	0	11	0	0	10
Capers, the pound	0	0	2	0	0	1
Cards, viz. playing cards, the dozen packs	1	1	0			
Carmenia wool. See Hair of Goats.						
Carpets, viz. of *Perſia*, imported by the *Eaſt-India* Company, the ſquare yard	1	4	9	1	3	7
—— of *Turkey*, containing 4 yards ſquare or upwards, the carpet	2	4	0	2	0	0
—— of *Turkey*, containing leſs than 4 yards ſquare, the carpet	0	8	3	0	7	6
Caſks empty, the ton	0	8	3	0	7	6
Catlings, the groſs, containing 12 doz. knots	0	2	6	0	2	2
Caviare, the cwt.	0	4	5	0	3	11
Cheeſe, not of *Ireland*, the cwt.	0	1	6			
Cherries, the cwt.	0	4	5	0	3	11
Cider, the ton, containing 252 gallons N. B. Subject alſo to the duty of exciſe.	6	3	3	5	3	3
Coals, the chalder, containing 36 buſhels	1	1	0			
Cochineal, the pound	0	0	6			
Cocoa-nuts, viz. of the produce of any *Britiſh* colony in *America*, the cwt.	0	13	9	0	13	9
—— of any other country, the cwt.	0	13	9	0	12	6
—— of the produce of any *Britiſh* colony or plantation in *America*, on importation, to be ſecured in warehouſes, the cwt.	0	1	3	0	1	3
—— of any other country, to be ſecured in warehouſes the cwt.	0	1	3			
—— taken out of warehouſes for home-conſumption, the cwt.	0	12	6			
Coffee of the produce of any *Britiſh* colony or plantation in *America*, the cwt.	1	18	6	1	18	6
—— of any other country, the cwt.	1	18	6	1	15	0
—— of any *Britiſh* colony in *America*, to be ſecured in warehouſes, the cwt.	0	3	6	0	3	6
—— of any other place, to be ſecured in warehouſes, the cwt.	0	3	6			
Coffee taken out of ſuch warehouſe for home-conſumption, the cwt.	1	15	0			
Comfits, the pound	0	0	6	0	0	5
Copper, viz. ore, the cwt.	0	0	9	0	0	7
—— unwrought, viz. copper, bricks, roſe copper, copper coin, &c. and caſt copper, the cwt.	0	10	6	0	10	3
—— unwrought, viz. copper in plates, the cwt.	0	16	0	0	15	9
—— part wrought, viz. bars, rods, or ingots, hammered or raiſed, the cwt.	2	0	2	1	17	2
Copperas, green, the cwt.	0	1	8			
Cordage, the cwt.	0	8	6			
Cork, the cwt.	0	3	8	0	3	1
Corks ready made, the groſs containing 12 doz.	0	0	6	0	0	3

IMPORT.	Duty. £.	s.	d.	Drawbacks on Export. £.	s.	d.
Corn and grain, *See* APPENDIX N°. III; *containing the Regulations for all ſpecies of it; by the act of parliament of* 1791; *not to be found in any printed* book of rates.						
Cotton manufactures, including hoſiery, *French*, imported directly into *Great-Britain*, for every 100*l.* of the value thereof - - -	12	0	0			
N. B. If printed or ſtained, ſubject alſo to a duty of exciſe.						
Cotton manufactures, not otherwiſe particularly enumerated, or deſcribed, for every 100*l.* of the value thereof	44	0	0	41	10	0
—— See *Eaſt-India* goods.						
Cucumbers pickled, the gallon -	0	0	9	0	0	7½
Culm, the chalder, containing 36 buſhels	0	15	9			
Cuttle bones, the thouſand -	0	5	11	0	5	3
Cynders, the chalder, containing 36 buſhels	0	10	6			
DIAMONDS, pearls, rubies, emeralds, and all precious ſtones and jewels, except garnets, duty-free.						
Dice, for every pair -	0	12	6			
Dimity, viz. plain white dimity, imported by the *Eaſt-India* Company, the yard -	0	1	6	0	1	5
And beſides, for every 100*l.* of the value, according to the price at which the ſame ſhall be ſold at the ſales of the *Eaſt-India* Company -	10	16	0			
—— If exported to *Africa* - - -				16	10	0
Dimity, if exported to the *Britiſh* colonies in *America*				11	15	0
—— to any other places, if the ſaid goods ſhall have been printed, ſtained, painted, or dyed in this kingdom				16	10	0
—— to any other parts or places, without having been printed or dyed in this kingdom -				14	10	0
Down, the pound - - -	0	0	6	0	0	5
—— of *Muſcovy* or *Ruſſia*, imported in a foreign ſhip, the pound - -	0	0	7	0	0	5
Drugs, viz. acacia, the pound -	0	0	9	0	0	6
—— Acorus, the pound - -	0	0	2	0	0	1½
—— Adianthum album, the pound -	0	0	2	0	0	1½
—— Adianthum nigrum, the pound -	0	0	1½	0	0	1
—— Agarick, the cwt. -	0	4	8			
—— Agnus caſtus ſeeds, the pound -	0	0	3	0	0	2
—— Alkermes confectio, the ounce -	0	0	8	0	0	5½
—— Alkermes ſyrup, the pound -	0	1	0	0	0	8
—— Alkanet roots, the pound -	0	0	3	0	0	2
—— Almonds bitter, the cwt. -	0	14	0	0	9	4
—— Aloes hepatica, the pound -	0	0	6	0	0	4
—— Aloes ſuccotrina, from the place of its growth, or by the *Eaſt-India* Company, the pound	0	1	2	0	0	9
—— —— from any other place, the pound	0	3	6	0	2	4
—— Alum rock, the cwt. -	0	3	0	0	2	0
—— Alumen plume, the pound -	0	0	1	0	0	0¾
—— Ambergris, black or grey, oz. troy	0	2	0	0	1	4
—— Ambra liquida, the pound -	0	2	6	0	1	8
—— Ameos ſeeds, the pound -	0	0	2	0	0	1½
—— Amomi ſeeds, the pound -	0	0	2	0	0	1½
—— Anacardium, the pound -	0	0	9	0	0	6

Angelica,

IMPORT.	Duty.			Drawbacks on Export.		
Drugs continued	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Angelica, the pound - -	0	0	2	0	0	1½
Antimonium crudum, the cwt. -	0	4	8			
Antimonium præparatum, or ſtibium, the pound	0	0	1	0	0	0¾
Aqua fortis, the cwt. - -	0	4	8			
Argentum ſublime, or quickſilver, the pound	0	0	8	0	0	6
Ariſtolochia, the pound - -	0	0	3	0	0	2
Arſenick white, or yellow, or roſalgar, the cwt.	0	4	8			
Aſarum roots, the pound - -	0	0	3	0	0	2
Aſpalathus, the pound - -	0	0	2	0	0	1½
Aſſafœtida, from the place of its growth, or by the *Eaſt-India* Company, the lb. -	0	0	3	0	0	2
——— from any other place, the pound	0	0	9	0	0	6
Auriculæ Judæ, the pound -	0	0	3	0	0	2
Baccæ alkekengi, the pound -	0	0	3	0	0	2
Balauſtium, the pound - -	0	0	3	0	0	2
Balſam artificial and natural, the pound -	0	1	6	0	1	0
Balſam, viz. *Canada* balſam, the pound -	0	0	3	0	0	2
Balſam copaivæ, or copaiba, the pound -	0	0	9	0	0	6
Barbadoes tar, the pound -	0	0	1	0	0	0¾
Barley hulled, or pearl barley, the cwt. -	0	8	10	0	6	0
Bayberries, the cwt. - -	0	4	8			
Bdellium, from the place of its growth, or by the *Eaſt-India* Company, the pound -	0	0	3	0	0	2
——— from any other place, the pound	0	0	9	0	0	6
Ben-album, or rubrum, the pound -	0	0	5	0	0	3½
Benjamin, the pound - -	0	0	6	0	0	4
Bezoar ſtones, of the *Weſt-Indies*, oz. troy -	0	0	9	0	0	6
——— imported by the *Eaſt-India* Company	0	2	6	0	1	8
Bitumen Judaicum, the pound -	0	0	2	0	0	1½
Black lead, the cwt. - -	0	6	8	0	4	5
Bolis communis, or armoniacus, the cwt.	0	3	6	0	2	4
Bolus verus, or fine bole, the pound -	0	0	2	0	0	1½
Borax in paſte or unrefined, the pound -	0	0	3	0	0	2
Borax refined, the pound -	0	1	0	0	0	8
Calamus, the pound - -	0	0	2	0	0	1½
Cambogium, or gutta gambæ, the pound -	0	0	6	0	0	4
Camphire unrefined, from the place of its growth, or by the *Eaſt-India* Company, the pound -	0	0	8	0	0	5½
——— from any other place, the pound -	0	2	0	0	1	4
Camphire refined, from the place of its growth, or by the *Eaſt-India* Company, the pound -	0	0	4	0	0	2¾
——— from any other place, the pound -	0	1	0	0	0	8
Cancrocum oculi, or crabs' eyes, the pound -	0	0	6	0	0	4
Cantharides, the pound - -	0	1	0	0	0	8
Capita papaverum, the thouſand -	0	1	8	0	1	1
Cardamoms, the pound - -	0	0	9	0	0	6
Carlina, the pound - -	0	0	3	0	0	2
Carpo balſamum, the pound -	0	0	9	0	0	6
Carrabe, or ſuccinum, the pound -	0	0	3	0	0	2
Carraway ſeeds, the cwt. -	0	5	0	0	3	4
Carthamus ſeeds, the pound -	0	0	2	0	0	1½
Caſſia buds, the pound -	0	0	4	0	0	2¾
Caſſia fiſtula, the pound -	0	0	3	0	0	2
Caſſia lignea, the pound -	0	0	4	0	0	2¾
Caſtor oil, the gallon -	0	2	0	0	1	4

IMPORT.	Duty. £.	s.	d.	Drawbacks on Export. £.	s.	d.
Drugs continued						
Caſtorum, or beaver cods, the pound	0	2	0	0	1	4
Ceruſſa, the cwt.	0	7	0	0	4	8
Cetrach, the pound	0	0	3	0	0	2
Chamæpitys, the pound	0	0	2	0	0	1½
Chelæ cancrocum, the pound	0	0	1	0	0	0¾
China root, from the place of its growth, or by the *Eaſt-India* Company, the pound	0	0	5	0	0	3½
—— from any other place, the pound	0	1	3	0	0	10
Cinabrium, or vermillion, the pound	0	0	7	0	0	4½
Cinnabaris nativa, the pound	0	1	0	0	0	8
Ciperi nuces, the pound	0	0	2	0	0	1½
Ciperus, the cwt.	0	7	4	0	4	11
Citrago, the pound	0	0	3	0	0	2
Civet, the ounce troy	0	2	0	0	1	4
Coculus Indiæ, from the place of its growth, or by the *Eaſt-India* Company, the pound	0	0	5	0	0	3½
—— from any other place, the pound	0	1	3	0	0	10
Colophonia, the cwt.	0	3	3	0	2	2
Coloquintida, from the place of its growth, or by the *Eaſt-India* Company, the lb.	0	0	6	0	0	4
—— from any other place, the pound	0	1	6	0	1	0
Columba root, the pound	0	0	6	0	0	4
Copperas blue, the cwt.	0	2	4			
Copperas white, the cwt.	0	4	8			
Coral white or red for phyſical uſes, in fragments, the pound	0	0	3	0	0	2
Coral whole, unpoliſhed, the pound	0	1	6	0	1	0
Coral whole, poliſhed, the pound	0	3	0	0	2	0
Coriander ſeeds, the cwt.	0	4	5	0	2	11
Cornu cervi calcinatum, the pound	0	0	3	0	0	2
Cortex cariophyllorum, the pound	0	0	2	0	0	1½
Cortex elutheriæ, the cwt.	0	9	6	0	6	4
Cortex guaiaci, the cwt.	0	13	3	0	8	10
Cortex limonum, vel aurantiorum, the lb.	0	0	1	0	0	0¾
Cortex peruvianus, or jeſuits' bark, the lb.	0	0	9	0	0	6
Cortex ſimarouba, the lb.	0	0	3	0	0	2
Cortex tamariſci, the pound	0	0	2	0	0	1½
Cortex winteranus, the pound	0	0	2	0	0	1½
Cortex dulcis et amarus, the pound	0	0	4	0	0	2¾
Cowage, the pound	0	0	4	0	0	2¾
Cream of tartar, the cwt.	0	4	8			
Cryſtal in broken pieces, the pound	0	0	3	0	0	2
Cubebs, the pound	0	0	2	0	0	1½
Cummin ſeeds, the cwt.	0	7	4	0	4	11
Cuſcutta, the pound	0	0	3	0	0	2
Cyclamen, or panis porcinus, the pound	0	0	3	0	0	2
Daucus creticus, the pound	0	0	3	0	0	2
Dens equi marini, the pound	0	0	3	0	0	2
Diagredium, or ſcammony, from the place of its growth, or by the *Eaſt-India* Company, the pound	0	2	6	0	1	8
—— from any place, the pound	0	7	6	0	5	0
Diptamus leaves and roots, the pound	0	0	3	0	0	2
Doronicum, the pound	0	0	6	0	0	4
Eborus raſuræ, the pound	0	0	1	0	0	0¾
Eleborus, the pound	0	0	1½	0	0	1

Epithymum,

IMPORT.	Duty. £.	s.	d.	Drawbacks on Export. £.	s.	d.
Drugs continued						
Epithymum, the pound	0	0	3	0	0	2
Eſſence of lemons, the pound	0	2	0	0	1	4½
Euphorbium, the pound	0	0	2	0	0	1
Fechia brugiata, the cwt.	0	3	0	0	2	0
Fennel ſeeds, the pound	0	0	1½	0	0	1
Fenugreek, the cwt.	0	3	4	0	2	3
Flores chamœmeli, the pound	0	0	1½	0	0	1
Flores meliloti, the pound	0	0	1½	0	0	1
Folium Indiæ, the pound	0	0	6	0	0	4
Fox lungs, the pound	0	0	8	0	0	5½
Frankincenſe, the cwt.	0	4	8	0	3	2
Galanga, from the place of its growth, or by the *Eaſt-India* Company, the pound	0	0	2	0	0	1½
——— from any other place, the pound	0	0	6	0	0	4
Galbanum, from the place of its growth, or by the *Eaſt-India* Company, the pound	0	0	4	0	0	2¾
——— from any other place, the pound	0	1	0	0	0	8
Gentiana, the pound	0	0	1	0	0	0¾
Ginſeng, the pound	0	0	8	0	0	5½
Grains of Guinea. See in G.						
Grana tinctorum, the pound	0	0	9	0	0	6
Granadilla Peruviana, the pound	0	0	9	0	0	6
Green ginger, the pound	0	0	6	0	0	4
Guinea pepper, the pound	0	0	3	0	0	2
Gum animi, the pound	0	0	3	0	0	2
Gum arabic or gum ſenega, the cwt.	0	0	6			
Gum ſenega, imported from *Europe*, the cwt.	0	12	11			
Gum ammoniac, from the place of its growth, or by the *Eaſt-India* Company, the pound	0	0	4	0	0	2¾
——— from any other place, the lb.	0	1	0	0	0	8
Gum carannæ, the pound	0	0	9	0	0	6
Gum copal, the pound	0	0	8	0	0	5½
Gum elemi, the pound	0	0	2½	0	0	1¾
Gum guaiaci, the pound	0	0	9	0	0	6
Gum hedera, the pound	0	0	9	0	0	6
Gum lac, viz. cake lac, the pound	0	0	1	0	0	0¾
Gum ſhellac, or ſeed lac, the pound	0	0	2	0	0	1½
Gum ſticklac, the pound See 8 Geo. I. cap. 15.	0	0	1			
Gum opoponax, from the place of its growth, or by the *Eaſt-India* Company, the pound	0	1	4	0	0	11
—— from any other place, the pound	0	4	0	0	2	8
Gum ſandrake, or juniperi, the cwt.	0	7	0	0	4	8
Gum ſarcocolla, from the place of its growth, or by the *Eaſt-India* Company, the pound	0	0	4	0	0	2¾
—— from any other place, the pound	0	1	0	0	0	8
Gum ſerapinum, or ſagepenum, from the place of its growth, or by the *Eaſt-India* Company, the pound	0	0	4	0	0	2¾
—— from any other place, the pound	0	0	1	0	0	8
Gum tacmahaca, the pound	0	0	9	0	0	6
Gum tragacanth, from the place of its growth, or by the *Eaſt-India* Company, the pound	0	0	3	0	0	2
—— from any other place, the pound	0	0	9	0	0	6
Hermodactilus, the pound	0	0	3	0	0	2
Horn of harts or ſtags, the 100 horns	0	6	8	0	4	5
Hypociſtis, the pound	0	0	5	0	0	3½

Jalap,

IMPORT.	Duty.			Drawbacks on Export.		
Drugs continued	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Jalap, the pound	0	0	9	0	0	6
Incenſe, or olibanum. See Olibanum.						
Ireos, the cwt.	0	14	0	0	9	4
Iſinglaſs, the pound	0	0	0 1/20			
Jujubes, the pound	0	0	2	0	0	1 1/2
Juniper berries, the cwt.	0	4	5	0	3	3
Labdanum, or lapadonum, the pound	0	0	3	0	0	2
—— if not imported directly from the place of its growth, the pound	0	0	9	0	0	6
Lapis calaminaris, the cwt.	0	3	8			
Lapis contrayervæ, the ounce	0	0	9	0	0	6
Lapis hæmatitis, the pound	0	0	2	0	0	1 1/2
Lapis hibernicus, the cwt.	0	6	4	0	4	2
Lapis hyacinthi, the pound	0	0	6	0	0	4
Lapis judaicus, the pound	0	0	3	0	0	2
Lapis lazuli, the pound	0	0	6	0	0	4
Lapis magnetis, the pound	0	0	3	0	0	2
Lapis nephriticus, the pound	0	0	6	0	0	4
Lapis oſtiocolla, the pound	0	0	2	0	0	1 1/2
Lapis rubinus, the pound	0	0	3	0	0	2
Lapis ſapphirus, the pound	0	0	3	0	0	2
Lapis ſmaragdus, the pound	0	0	3	0	0	2
Lapis ſpongiæ, the pound	0	0	3	0	0	2
Lapis topagæ, the pound	0	0	3	0	0	2
Lapis tutiæ, the pound	0	0	3	0	0	2
Lavender flowers, the pound	0	0	4	0	0	2 3/4
Leaves of roſes, the pound	0	0	3	0	0	2
Leaves of violets, or flowers, the pound	0	0	2	0	0	1 1/2
Lentiles, the pound	0	0	0 1/2	0	0	0 1/4
Lignum aloes, the pound	0	0	6	0	0	4
Lignum aſphaltum, the pound	0	0	2	0	0	1 1/2
Lignum nephriticum, the pound	0	0	6	0	0	4
Lignum rhodium, the cwt.	0	7	0	0	4	8
Litharge of gold, the cwt.	0	10	0	0	0	7
Litharge of ſilver, the cwt.	0	0	8	0	0	5 1/2
Lupines, the cwt.	0	2	4	0	1	7
Lyntiſcus, or xylobalſamum, the pound	0	0	3	0	0	2
Madder roots, the cwt.	0	4	8			
See 8 Geo. I. cap. 15.						
Manna, the pound	0	0	6	0	0	4
Marmalade, the pound	0	0	3	0	0	2
Maſtich red, from the place of its growth, or by the *Eaſt-India* Company, the pound	0	0	3	0	0	2
—— from any other place, the pound	0	0	9	0	0	6
Maſtich white, from the place of its growth, or by the *Eaſt-India* Company, the pound	0	0	6	0	0	4
—— from any other place, the pound	0	1	6	0	1	0
Mechoacana, the pound	0	0	6	0	0	4
Mercury precipitate, the pound	0	0	9	0	0	6
—— Sublimate, the pound	0	0	9	0	0	6
Millium ſolis, the pound	0	0	2	0	0	1 1/2
Mirabolanes condited, from the place of its growth, or by the *Eaſt-India* Company, the pound	0	0	2	0	0	1 1/2
—— from any other place the pound	0	0	6	0	0	4
Mirabolanes dry, from the place of its growth, or by the *Eaſt-India* Company, the pound	0	0	1	0	0	0 3/4
—— from any other place, the pound	0	0	3	0	0	2

IMPORT.	Duty. £.	s.	d.	Drawbacks on Export. £.	s.	d.
Drugs continued						
Mithridate Venetiæ, the pound -	0	1	6	0	1	0
Mother of pearl ſhells, rough, the pound	0	0	4	0	0	2¾
Muſk, the ounce troy -	0	2	0	0	1	4
Myrrh, from the place of its growth, or by the *Eaſt-India* Company, the pound -	0	0	6	0	0	4
——— from any other place, the pound -	0	1	6	0	1	0
Myrtle berries, the pound -	0	0	2	0	0	1½
Nardus celtica, or ſpica Romana, the cwt, -	0	9	4	0	6	2
Nitrum, the pound -	0	0	5	0	0	3½
Nutmegs condited, the pound -	0	0	10	0	0	7
Nux de benne, the pound -	0	0	2	0	0	1½
Nux cupreſſi, the pound -	0	0	2	0	0	1½
Nux indica, the piece -	0	0	1	0	0	0¾
Nux vomica, the pound -	0	0	1½	0	0	1
Oil of almonds, the pound -	0	0	3	0	0	2
Oil of amber, the pound -	0	0	6	0	0	4
Oleum aniſi, the pound -	0	1	6	0	1	0
Oil of bay, the cwt. -	0	8	9	0	5	10
Oleum cariophyllorum, the pound -	0	2	6	0	1	8
Oleum carui, the pound -	0	0	6	0	0	4
Oleum cinnamomi, the ounce troy -	0	1	6	0	1	0
Oleum juniperi, the pound -	0	0	6	0	0	4
Oil of mace, the pound -	0	1	4	0	0	11
Oleum nucis muſchatæ liquidum, the lb. -	0	2	0	0	1	4
Oleum origani, the pound -	0	1	3	0	0	10
Oleum palmæ, the cwt. -	0	7	0	0	4	8
Oleum petrolium, the pound -	0	0	3	0	0	2
Oleum rhodii, the pound -	0	5	0	0	3	4
Oil of roſemary, the pound -	0	0	9	0	0	6
Oleum ſaſſafræ, the pound -	0	1	0	0	0	8
Oil of ſpike, the pound -	0	0	4	0	0	2¾
Oleum thymæ, the pound -	0	1	3	0	0	10
Oil of turpentine, the pound -	0	0	1¼	0	0	0¾
Oleum vitrioli, the pound -	0	0	1	0	0	0¾
Oil, viz. chemical oils not otherwiſe enumerated, the pound	0	0	7½	0	0	5
Orange jeſſamine, and perfumed oils, not otherwiſe enumerated, the pound -	0	1	6	0	1	0
Olibanum or incenſe, from the place of its growth, or by the *Eaſt-India* Company, the cwt. -	1	1	0	0	14	0
——— from any other place, the cwt. -	3	3	0	2	2	0
Opium, from the place of its growth, or by the *Eaſt-India* Company, the pound -	0	1	6	0	1	0
——— from any other place, the pound	0	4	6	0	3	0
Orange-flower ointment, the pound -	0	0	6	0	0	4
Orange-flower water, the gallon -	0	1	0	0	0	8
Origanum, the pound -	0	0	1½	0	0	1
Orpiment or auripigmentum, the cwt. -	0	8	9	0	5	10
Pearl beaten, the ounce troy -	0	0	6	0	0	4
Pellitory, the pound -	0	0	1	0	0	0
Pepper long, the pound -	0	0	2½	0	0	1
Pæony ſeeds, the pound -	0	0	1½	0	0	1
Piſtachias, or nux piſtachiæ, the pound -	0	0	3	0	0	2
——— if not imported directly from the place of its growth, the pound -	0	0	9	0	0	6
Pix burgundiæ, or rhinehurſt, the cwt. -	0	6	4	0	4	2
Polypodium, the pound -	0	0	1	0	0	0

IMPORT.	Duty. £.	s.	d.	Drawbacks on Export. £.	s.	d.
Drugs continued.						
Polium montanum, the pound	0	0	1½	0	0	1
Pomegranate peels, the cwt.	0	4	8			
Pomholix, the pound	0	0	1	0	0	0¾
Poppy ſeeds, the pound	0	0	1½	0	0	1
Prunelloes, the pound	0	0	3	0	0	2
Pſyllium, the pound	0	0	1½	0	0	1
Radix biſtortæ, the cwt.	0	4	8	0	3	2
Radix caſſamunair, or ryſagon, the pound	0	0	4	0	0	2¾
Radix contrayervæ, the pound	0	0	6	0	0	4
Radix enulæ campanæ, the cwt.	0	6	4	0	4	2
Radix eringii, the pound	0	0	1½	0	0	1
Radix eſulæ, the pound	0	0	2½	0	0	1½
Radix ipecacuanhæ, the pound	0	1	8	0	1	1
Radix mei athamantici, the pound	0	0	1¼	0	0	1
Radix phu, the pound	0	0	1½	0	0	1
Radix ſcorcionera, the pound	0	0	3	0	0	2
Radix ſeneca, the pound	0	0	2	0	0	1½
Radix ſerpentariæ, the pound	0	0	9	0	0	6
Radix tormentillæ, the cwt.	0	3	2	0	2	1
Red lead, the cwt.	0	3	8	0	2	5
Reſin jalapii, the pound	0	3	2	0	2	1
Reſina ſcammonii, the pound	0	3	2	0	2	1
Rhabarbarum, or rhubarb, the pound	0	1	6	0	1	0
Rhinehurſt. See Pix Burgundiæ.						
Saccharum ſaturni, the pound	0	0	3	0	0	2
Saffron, the pound	0	2	6	0	1	8
Sago, the pound	0	0	3	0	0	2
Sal alkali, the pound	0	0	6	0	0	4
Sal ammoniacum, the cwt. } See 8 Geo. I.	0	4	8			
Sal gem, the cwt. } cap. 15.	0	4	8			
Sal nitri, the pound	0	0	4	0	0	2¾
Sal prunellæ, the pound	0	0	2	0	0	1½
Sal ſuccini, the pound	0	1	2	0	0	9
Sal tamariſci, the pound	0	1	2	0	0	9
Sal tartari, the pound	0	0	3	0	0	2
Sal vitrioli, the pound	0	0	3	0	0	2
Sal volatile ammoniaic, the pound	0	0	6	0	0	4
Sal volatile cornu cervi, the pound	0	0	6	0	0	4
Salep, or ſalop, the pound	0	0	3	0	0	2
—— if not imported directly from the place of its growth, the pound	0	0	9	0	0	6
Sandracha. See Gum Sandrake.						
Sanguis draconis, from the place of its growth, or by the *Eaſt-India* Company, the pound	0	0	8	0	0	5½
—— from any other place, the pound	0	2	0	0	1	4
Sanguis hirci, the pound	0	0	2	0	0	1½
Sarſaparilla, the pound	0	0	8	0	0	5½
Saſſafras wood or roots, the cwt.	0	2	4	0	1	7
Saunders red, the cwt. See 8 Geo. I. cap. 15.	0	4	8			
Saunders white and yellow, the pound	0	0	3	0	0	2
Scammony. See Diagredium.						
Scincus marinus, each	0	0	1	0	0	0½
Scordium, the pound	0	0	1	0	0	0¾
Sebeſtines, the pound	0	0	2	0	0	1½
Seeds for gardens, the pound	0	0	1½	0	0	1

IMPORT.	Duty. £.	s.	d.	Drawbacks on Export. £.	s.	d.
Drugs continued.						
Seler montanus, the pound -	0	0	1½	0	0	1
Semen cucumeris, cucurb citrol melon, the lb.	0	0	1½	0	0	1
Senna, from the place of its growth, or by the *East-India* Company, the pound -	0	0	6	0	0	4
——— from any other place, the pound -	0	1	6	0	1	0
Sperma ceti, coarse and oily, the cwt. -	0	17	8	0	11	9
——— in *British* built ships, duty free. See 26 *Geo.* III. cap. 41. and cap. 50.						
Sperma ceti, fine, the pound -	0	0	8	0	0	5½
Spikenard, the pound	0	1	4	0	0	11
Spiritus cornu cervi, the pound -	0	0	8	0	0	5½
Spiritus vitrioli, the pound -	0	0	1	0	0	0¾
Sponge, the pound -	0	0	9	0	0	6
——— if not imported directly from the place of its growth, the pound -	0	2	3	0	1	6
Squilla, the cwt. -	0	2	6	0	1	8
Squinanthum, the pound -	0	0	4	0	0	2¾
——— if not imported directly from the place of its growth, the pound -	0	1	0	0	0	8
Staphisager, the cwt. -	0	8	9	0	5	10
Stechados, the pound -	0	0	2	0	0	1½
Storax calamita, from the place of its growth, or by the *East-India* Company, the pound -	0	0	9	0	0	6
——— from any other place, the pound -	0	2	3	0	1	6
Storax liquida, the pound -	0	0	4	0	0	2¾
——— if not imported directly from the place of its growth, the pound -	0	1	0	0	0	8
Succus liquoritiæ, the cwt. -	1	8	0			
Sulphur vivum, the cwt. -	0	6	8	0	4	5
Talc green, or white, the pound -	0	0	2	0	0	1½
Tamarinds, the pound	0	0	2	0	0	1½
Tapioca, the pound -	0	0	2	0	0	1½
Tartarum vitriolatum, the pound -	0	0	3	0	0	2
Terra japonica, the pound -	0	0	4	0	0	2¾
Terra lemnia, or sigillata, the pound -	0	0	6	0	0	4
Thlaspii semen, the pound -	0	0	2	0	0	1½
Turnsall, the cwt. -	0	4	8			
Treacle, common, the pound -	0	0	4	0	0	2¾
Treacle of *Venice*, the pound -	0	1	6	0	1	0
Turbith, from the place of its growth, or by the *East-India* Company, the pound -	0	1	0	0	0	8
——— from any other place, the pound -	0	3	0	0	2	0
Turbith thapsiæ, the pound -	0	0	5	0	0	3½
Turmeric, the pound -	0	0	2	0	0	1½
Turpentine, common, the cwt. -	0	2	3	0	1	6
Turpentine of *Venice*, *Scio*, or *Cyprus*, the pound	0	0	4	0	0	2¾
Turpentine of *Germany*, or of any other place, not otherwise enumerated, the cwt. -	0	12	9	0	8	6
Verdigrise, common, the pound -	0	0	3			
Verdigrise, crystallized, the pound -	0	1	0			
Varnish, the cwt. -	0	8	9	0	5	10
Viscus quercius, the pound -	0	0	10	0	0	7
Vitriolum Romanum, the pound -	0	0	2	0	0	1½
——— if not imported directly from the place of its growth, the pound -	0	0	6	0	0	4
Umber, the cwt. -	0	4	5	0	2	11

IMPORT.	Duty. £.	s.	d.	Drawbacks on Export. £.	s.	d.
Drugs continued.						
Ungulæ alcis, the 100 hoofs	0	3	3	0	2	2
White lead, the cwt.	0	4	5	0	2	11
Worm ſeeds, from the place of their growth, or by the *Eaſt-India* Company, the pound	0	0	6	0	0	4
—— from any other place, the pound	0	1	6	0	1	0
Zedoaira, from the place of its growth, or by the *Eaſt-India* Company, the pound	0	0	6	0	0	4
—— from any other place, the pound	0	1	6	0	1	0
EAST-INDIA goods, viz. arrangoes, for every 100*l.* of the value thereof, according to the price at which they ſhall be ſold at the public ſales of the *Eaſt-India* Company.	31	13	4	29	16	0
China ware, for every 100*l.* ditto, ditto, ditto	47	10	0	45	5	0
Cotton manufactures, not otherwiſe deſcribed, for every 100*l.* ditto, ditto, ditto	50	0	0	48	10	0
Cowries, for every 100*l.* ditto, ditto, ditto	31	13	4	29	16	0
Drugs manufactured, not otherwiſe deſcribed, for every 100*l.* ditto, ditto, ditto	40	0	0	38	6	3
Drugs unmanufactured, not otherwiſe deſcribed, for every 100*l.* ditto, ditto, ditto	31	0	0	29	2	6
Japanned, or lacquered wares, for every 100*l.* ditto, ditto, ditto	49	10	0	47	0	0
Muſlins, plain, nankin cloth, muſlins or white callicoes, flowered or ſtitched, for every 100*l.* ditto, ditto, ditto	18	0	0	10	0	0
Tea, for every 100*l.* ditto, ditto, ditto	5	0	0			
Tea, exported to *Ireland*, or any of the *Britiſh* colonies in *America*, ditto, ditto, ditto				5	0	0
See 25 *Geo.* III. cap. 74.						
N. B. Tea is alſo ſubject to the duty of exciſe.						
Goods, wares, and merchandize prohibited to be uſed in *Great-Britain*, for every 100*l.* ditto, ditto, ditto	6	15	0			
—— on exportation to *Africa*, except to the iſland of *Madeira*, the Canary iſlands, the Azores, or Weſtern iſles.						
Allejars, the piece				0	0	7
Bejutapants, the piece				0	1	0
Byrampants, the piece				0	0	9
Blue long cloths, the piece				0	2	0
Brawles, the piece				0	0	2
Callaway-pores, the piece				0	0	9
Cuſhtaes, the piece				0	0	7
Coopees, the piece				0	0	7
Chintz, the piece				0	0	9
Chelloes, the piece				0	0	9
Cotton romals, the piece				0	0	6
Guinea ſtuffs, the piece				0	0	2
Nicanees, ſmall, the piece				0	0	7
Nicanees, large, the piece				0	0	9
Niganepants, the piece				0	1	0
Photaes, the piece				0	0	9
Saſtra cundies, the piece				0	0	9
Tapſeils, the piece				0	1	0
Manufactured goods, wares, and merchandize, not otherwiſe deſcribed, for every 100*l.* ditto, ditto, ditto	37	16	3	36	1	3

Unmanufactured

IMPORT.	Duty. £.	s.	d.	Drawbacks on Export. £.	s.	d.
Eaſt-India Goods continued.						
Unmanufactured goods, wares, and merchandize, not otherwiſe deſcribed, for every 100*l.* ditto, ditto, ditto	28	5	0	26	5	0
Earthen ware, viz. bricks, the thouſand	0	7	2	0	6	8
Flanders tiles, to ſcour with, the thouſand	0	12	2	0	11	2
Galley tiles, the foot ſquare	0	0	3	0	0	2½
Paving tiles, not exceeding ten inches ſquare, the thouſand	1	9	9	1	8	3
Paving tiles, above 10 inches ſquare, 1000	2	6	3	2	4	9
Pan tiles, the thouſand	2	12	10	2	8	10
Earthen ware, not otherwiſe enumerated, for every 100*l.* of the value thereof	41	16	0	36	11	0
—— *French.* See Porcelain.						
Ebony. See Wood.						
Eels. See Fiſh.						
Eggs; the hundred, containing ſix ſcore	0	0	5	0	0	4
Elephants' teeth, the cwt.	1	6	5	1	4	5
—— imported by the *Eaſt-India* Company, the cwt.	1	10	10	1	8	10
Enamel, the pound	0	3	4	0	1	6
FEATHERS, viz. for beds, the cwt.	1	6	5	1	3	5
—— of *Muſcovy* or *Ruſſia*, imported in foreign ſhips, the cwt.	1	8	1	1	3	5
Oſtrich or eſtridge feathers, dreſt, the lb.	0	8	10	0	7	10
—— undreſt, the pound	0	4	5	0	3	11
Fins of Whales. See Whale Fins.						
Fiſh, viz. anchovies, the barrel, of 16 lb.	0	2	1	0	1	10
Eels, viz. quick eels, the ſhip's lading	4	13	6	3	18	6
Oyſters, the buſhel	0	0	6			
Stockfiſh, the 120	0	2	1	0	1	4
Sturgeon, the keg	0	3	4	0	2	11
Flannel, the yard	0	0	7	0	0	6
Flax, viz. dreſt, in a *Britiſh* built ſhip, the cwt.	5	4	6	4	17	0
—— imported in a foreign ſhip, the cwt.	5	8	8	4	17	0
—— rough, or undreſt, imported in a *Britiſh* built ſhip, the cwt.	0	4	10	0	4	7
—— in a foreign ſhip, the cwt.	0	5	1	0	4	7
Flax, *Iriſh*, duty free.						
Flint ſtones, for potters, the ton	0	1	0			
Flocks, the cwt.	0	8	10	0	7	10
Frize of *Ireland*, the yard	0	0	6	0	0	5
Furrier's waſte, for making glue, the cwt.	0	5	0			
Furs.						
GARNETS, viz. rough, the pound	0	4	5	0	3	11
—— imported by the *Eaſt-India* Company, the pound	0	5	6	0	5	0
—— cut, the pound	0	13	3	0	11	9
—— imported by the *Eaſt-India* Company, the pound	1	9	9	1	8	3
Galls, the cwt.	0	4	5			
Gauzes, of all ſorts, *French*, imported directly into *Great-Britain*, for every 100*l.* of the value	10	0	0			
Glaſs, viz. bottles. See Bottles.						
—— broken, to be re-manufactured, the cwt.	0	1	3	0	1	0
Glaſs, *French*, imported directly into *Great-Britain*, for every 100*l.* of the value thereof	12	0	0			

IMPORT.	Duty. £.	s.	d.	Drawbacks on Export. £.	s.	d.
Glaſs manufactures, not otherwiſe enumerated, for every 100*l.* of the value thereof -	60	0	0	43	0	0
N. B. Subject alſo to a duty of exciſe.						
Glover's clippings, to make glue, the cwt.	0	1	4½	0	1	3
Glue, the cwt. -	0	4	5	0	3	11
Grain, or ſcarlet powder, the pound	0	0	9	0	0	7
Grain of *Seville*, in berries, and grains of *Portugal*, or *Rotta*, the pound -	0	0	4½	0	0	3½
Grains, viz. *Guinea* grains, the pound -	0	0	2	0	0	1½
Graves for dogs, the cwt. -	0	0	11	0	0	10
GROCERY, viz. almonds, viz. Jordan, the cwt.	2	6	3	2	3	3
—— of any other ſort, except bitter almonds, the cwt. -	1	3	2	1	1	8
—— Bitter. See Drugs.						
Anniſeeds, the cwt. -	1	3	2	1	1	8
Cinnamon, the pound -	0	4	5	0	4	0
Cloves, the pound -	0	0	8	0	2	5
Currants, in a *Britiſh* built ſhip, the cwt. -	1	3	4	1	1	9
—— in a foreign ſhip, the cwt. -	1	4	10	1	1	9
Dates, the cwt. -	2	6	3	2	3	3
Figs, in a *Britiſh* built ſhip, the cwt. -	0	12	10	0	12	0
—— in a foreign ſhip, the cwt. -	1	13	4	0	12	0
Ginger, of the *Britiſh* plantations, the cwt.	0	11	0	0	10	6
—— not of the *Britiſh* plantations, the cwt.	1	8	0	1	6	0
Liquorice powder, the cwt. -	2	12	:	2	11	1
—— root, the cwt. -	1	8	10	1	8	0
Mace, the pound -	0	4	0	0	3	8
Nutmegs, the pound -	0	2	0	0	1	10
Pepper, imported by the *Eaſt-India* Company, to be warehouſed, the pound -	0	0	0½			
—— taken out for home conſumption, the pound	0	0	6			
Pimento, of the *Britiſh* plantations, the pound -	0	0	3	0	0	2¼
—— of any other place, the pound -	0	0	6	0	0	5½
Plumbs dried, the pound -	0	0	3	0	0	2¾
Prunes, the cwt. -	0	12	5	0	8	3
Raiſins of the Sun, imported in a *Britiſh* built ſhip, the cwt.	0	18	8	0	17	6
—— imported in a foreign ſhip, the cwt. -	0	19	1	0	17	6
—— Smyrna, imported in a *Britiſh* built ſhip, the cwt.	0	11	5	0	10	10
—— in a foreign ſhip, the cwt. -	0	11	8	0	10	10
—— Faro, or Lexia, imported in a *Britiſh* built ſhip, the cwt. -	0	8	0	0	7	8
—— in a foreign ſhip, the cwt. -	0	8	1	0	7	8
—— Lipra, or Belvidere, imported in a *Britiſh* built ſhip, the cwt. -	0	8	3	0	7	11
—— in a foreign ſhip, the cwt. -	0	8	5	0	7	11
—— Denia, and all other raiſins, not otherwiſe enumerated, imported in a *Britiſh* built ſhip, the cwt. -	0	7	1	0	6	10
—— in a foreign ſhip, the cwt. -	0	7	2	0	6	10
Sugar candy, brown, the cwt. -	2	15	0	2	10	0
—— imported by the *Eaſt-India* Company, the cwt.	4	19	0	4	14	0
—— white, the cwt. -	4	2	6	3	15	0
—— imported by the *Eaſt-India* Company, the cwt.	7	8	6	7	1	0
Sugar, viz. refined, the cwt. -	4	18	8	4	10	2
—— brown and Muſcovado, not of the *Britiſh* plantations, the cwt.	1	7	2	1	5	2

Sugar,

IMPORT.	Duty.			Drawbacks on Export.		
Grocery continued.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Sugar, of the *Britiſh* plantations, the cwt.	0	12	4	0	12	4
—— white, not of the *Britiſh* plantations, the cwt.	2	5	6	2	1	10
—— of the *Britiſh* plantations, the cwt.	1	9	0	1	9	0
—— white, from any of the *Britiſh* colonies on the continent of *America*, to be warehouſed, the cwt.	0	0	3			
—— when taken out of ſuch warehouſe, in order to be uſed in this kingdom, the cwt. -	1	6	11			
Gunpowder, viz. cornpowder, the cwt.	1	15	3	1	11	3
—— Serpentine powder, the cwt. -	1	2	0	0	19	6
HAIR, viz. camel's, the pound -	0	0	8	0	0	7
—— cow or ox, or of elks, the cwt.	0	8	3	0	7	6
—— goats, viz. Carmenia wood, the pound	0	0	8	0	0	7
—— imported by the *Eaſt-India* Company, the pound See 24 *Geo.* III. ſeſſ. 2. cap. 21.	0	0	9	0	0	8
—— Horſe, the pound -	0	0	9	0	0	8
—— Human, the pound -	0	2	0			
Hams. See Bacon.						
Harp ſtrings, the groſs, 12 dozen knots -	0	2	6	0	2	1
Hats, viz. baſt or ſtraw hats or bonnets, each hat or bonnet not exceeding 22 inches in diameter, the dozen	0	2	9	0	2	6
—— exceeding 22 inches diameter, the dozen	0	5	6	0	5	0
Chip, cane, or horſe-hair hats or bonnets, each hat or bonnet not exceeding 22 inches in diameter, the dozen	0	3	6	0	3	1½
—— each exceeding 22 inches in diameter, the dozen	0	7	0	0	6	3
—— Made of, or mixed with, felt, hair, wool, or beaver, the hat -	2	4	0	1	19	0
Hay, the load, 36 truſſes, each 56lbs. -	0	11	0	0	10	0
Heath, for bruſhes, the cwt. -	0	4	5	0	3	11
Hemp, viz. dreſt, imported in a *Britiſh* built ſhip, the cwt. -	2	4	0	1	19	0
—— in a foreign ſhip, the cwt. -	2	6	9	1	19	0
Hemp, rough, or undreſt, imported in a *Britiſh* built ſhip, the cwt. -	0	3	8	0	3	4
—— in a foreign ſhip, the cwt. -	0	3	11	0	3	4
Hemp of *Ireland*, or *Britiſh* plantations in *America*; duty free.						
Hides and ſkins, and pieces, tanned, tawed, or dreſſed, not otherwiſe enumerated, for every 100*l.* of the value thereof -	77	0	0	25	0	0
Hides, viz. cow or ox, in the hair, the piece See 9 *Geo.* III. cap. 39. and 21 *Geo.* III. cap. 29.	0	0	9	0	0	8
—— Cow or ox, tanned, the pound	0	0	5			
Of horſes, mares, &c. in the hair, the piece	0	0	9	0	0	8
—— —— tanned, the pound	0	0	5½			
—— Indian, undreſſed, the piece -	0	1	2	0	1	0
—— Loſh hides, the pound -	0	0	10			
—— Of *Muſcovy* or *Ruſſia*, tanned, the pound	0	0	8			
Hones, the 100, containing 5 ſcore	0	11	0	0	10	0
Honey, the barrel, containing 42 gallons	0	8	10	0	7	10
Hoops of iron, for caſks, the cwt. -	0	11	5			
—— of wood, for coopers, the thouſand -	0	5	11	0	5	3
Hops, the cwt. -	5	18	10	4	3	4
Horns of cows or oxen, the 100	0	1	10	0	1	8

IMPORT.	Duty.			Drawbacks on Expoft.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Horn tips, the 100, containing 5 ſcore	0	0	7	0	0	6
Horſes, mares, or geldings, each -	2	4	0	1	19	0
Hoſiery, *French*. See Cotton and Woollen.						
JAPANNED or lacquered ware. See *Eaſt-India* Goods.						
Jet, the pound -	0	0	9	0	0	8
Incle, unwrought, or ſhort ſpinnel, the pound	0	0	3½			
—— wrought, the dozen pound -	1	9	4	1	5	4
Indico, the pound -	0	0	6			
Ink for printers, the cwt. -	0	8	10	0	7	10
Iron, viz. in bars, or unwrought, of *Ireland*, the ton	1	10	10	1	7	4
—— of *Muſcovy* or *Ruſſia*, imported in a foreign ſhip, the ton -	3	9	1	2	12	8
—— of any other country, in a foreign ſhip, the ton	3	7	2	2	12	8
—— of any other country, imported in a *Britiſh* built ſhip, the ton -	2	16	2	2	12	8
—— of *Ireland*, ſlit, or hammered into rods, the cwt.	0	4	5	0	3	11
—— of any country, ſlit, or hammered into rods, leſs than ¾ of an inch ſquare, imported in a *Britiſh* built ſhip, the cwt. -	0	9	11	0	9	5
—— in foreign ſhips, the cwt. -	0	10	3	0	9	5
—— hoops. See Hoops.						
—— ore, the ton -	0	2	9	0	2	6
—— old, broken, and old caſt iron, the ton	0	13	9	0	12	6
—— pig, the ton	0	5	6	0	5	0
—— wire. See Wire.						
Articles of *French* manufacture, made entirely or in part of iron and ſteel, not exceeding in value 2*l.* 10*s.* the cwt. and imported directly into *Great-Britain*, in *French* or *Britiſh* built ſhips, for every 100*l.* of the value thereof	5	0	0			
—— exceeding in value 2*l.* 10*s.* the cwt. and all buckles, buttons, knives, or ſciſſars, and all other articles of hard-ware or cutlery, and all articles compoſed of copper or braſs, ſeparately or mixed, imported directly into *Great-Britain*, in *French* or *Britiſh* built ſhips, for every 100*l.* of the value thereof -	10	0	0			
Juice of lemons, the ton, 252 gallons -	3	10	5	3	6	5
—— Limes, the gallon -	0	0	3	0	0	2½
Ivory, the pound -	0	2	3	0	2	0
KELP, the ton -	0	16	6	0	15	0
LACE, viz. bone lace of thread, 12 yards -	0	17	8	0	15	8
Lamp black, the cwt. -	1	15	3	1	13	3
Latten, viz. black, the cwt. -	0	13	3	0	12	3
—— ſhaven, the cwt. -	1	2	0	1	0	4
Lead ore, the ton -	0	17	8	0	15	8
Lead, black, red, or white. See Drugs.						
Leather, viz. leather manufactures, or any manufacture where-of leather is the moſt valuable part, for every 100*l.* of the value -	77	0	0	25	0	0
Leaves of gold, the 100 leaves -	0	1	2	0	1	0

IMPORT.	Duty. £.	s.	d.	Drawbacks on Export. £.	s.	d.
Lemons and oranges, the thouſand -	0	4	5	0	3	11
——— pickled, the ton, 252 gallons -	1	15	3	1	13	3
Linen, viz. *Alexandria*, or *Turkey*, plain, not exceeding 1 yard in width, the ell -	0	0	7	0	0	6
—— exceeding 1 yard in width, the ell	0	0	10	0	0	9
—— callicoes, viz. plain white, imported by the *Eaſt-India* Company, the piece -	0	5	3	0	5	0
—— each piece to be of the breadth of 1 yard and $\frac{1}{4}$ or under, and 10 yards or leſs long, and if above 1 yard and $\frac{1}{4}$ broad, not to exceed 6 yards in length, or if longer to pay duty in proportion. See 4 and 5 *Will.* and *Mary*, cap. 5.						
—— and beſides for every 100*l.* of the value according to the price the ſame ſhall be publickly ſold at the ſales of the *Eaſt-India* Company -	16	10	0			
——— if exported to *Africa* -				16	10	0
——— the *Britiſh* colonies in *America* -				11	15	0
——— any other places, if the ſaid goods ſhall have been printed or dyed in this kingdom -				16	10	0
——— to any other place, without having been printed or dyed in this kingdom -				14	10	0
Cambrics, *French*, imported directly from *France*, the demi-piece, not exceeding $7\frac{3}{4}$ yards in length, nor $\frac{7}{8}$ of a yard in breadth, or if exceeding $\frac{7}{8}$ of a yard, and under 2*l.* 10*s.* in value -	0	5	0			
——— exported to any *Britiſh* colony in *America*				0	2	10
——— exceeding $\frac{7}{8}$ of a yard in breadth, and being above the value of 2*l.* 10*s.* the demi-piece of $7\frac{3}{4}$ yards in length, for every 100*l.* of the value thereof -	10	0	0			
——— exported to any *Britiſh* colony in *America*				5	13	4
Cambric, *French*, imported and warehouſed for exportation, the demi-piece -	0	0	6			
Canvas, viz. Heſſens canvas, or *Dutch* barraſs, the 120 ells -	1	7	0	1	5	3
—— packing canvas, guttings, ſpruce, Elbing, or Queenborough canvas, the 120 ells -	0	18	2	0	16	11
—— poldavies the bolt, containing 28 ells	0	8	9			
Damaſk tabling, *Dutch* or *French*, viz. not exceeding ell $\frac{1}{8}$ in breadth, the yard -	0	5	4	0	4	10
——— above ell $\frac{1}{8}$ and under 2 ells in breadth, the yard	0	6	2	0	5	8
——— from 2 ells to 3 ells, the yard -	0	7	0	0	6	6
——— of 3 ells or more, the yard -	0	10	4	0	9	10
——— and diaper tabling, towelling and napkining of *Ireland*. See *Iriſh* Cloth.						
——— of *Ruſſia*. See Linen of *Ruſſia*.						
——— tabling of *Sileſia*, or of any other place not enumerated, the yard -	0	1	3	0	1	1
——— towelling and napkining, *Dutch or French*, the yard -	0	1	11	0	1	8
——— and diaper towelling and napkining of *Sileſia*, or of any other place, not otherwiſe enumerated, the yard	0	0	5	0	0	4
Diaper tabling, *Dutch*, or *French*, viz. not exceeding ell $\frac{1}{8}$ in breadth, the yard -	0	2	5	0	2	2
——— above ell $\frac{1}{8}$ in breadth, and under 2 ells, the yard	0	2	10	0	2	6

IMPORT.	Duty. £.	s.	d.	Drawbacks on Export. £.	s.	d.
Linen continued.						
Diaper of 2 ells to 3 ells, the yard	0	3	2	0	2	10
—— of 3 ells, or upwards, the yard	0	4	8	0	4	4
—— tabling of *Silesia*, or of any place, not otherwise enumerated, the yard	0	1	1	0	0	11
Diaper towelling and napkining, *Dutch* or *French*, the yard	0	0	10	0	0	8
Drillings and packduck, the 120 ells	2	5	4	2	4	4
Flanders, *Holland*, and *French* linen, plain, not otherwise enumerated, viz. not exceeding ell $\frac{1}{8}$ in breadth, the ell	0	1	4	0	1	2
—— above ell $\frac{1}{8}$, and under 2 ells, the ell	0	1	7	0	1	5
—— of 2 ells to 3 ells, the ell	0	1	9	0	1	7
—— of 3 ells, or upwards, the ell	0	2	7	0	2	5
German, *Switzerland*, *East* country, except *Russia*, and *Silesia* cloth, plain, viz. above the breadth of 31½ inches, and not exceeding 36 inches, the 120 ells	3	1	5	2	16	5
—— above 36 inches in breadth, the 120 ells	4	14	5	4	9	5
—— not above 31½ inches in breadth, the 120 ells	1	4	7	1	2	7
Hinderlands brown, viz. under 22½ inches in breadth, the 120 ells	0	16	5	0	15	1
Irish linen, chequered, stained, or dyed, imported under the 7th and 8th W. III. cap. 39. and 16 *Geo.* II. cap. 26. for every 100*l.* of the value thereof	49	10	0	49	10	0
Irish cloth, plain, not exceeding 36 inches in breadth, the 120 ells	0	12	4	0	11	4
—, exceeding 36 inches in breadth, the 120 ells	2	5	4	2	4	4
Lawns, viz. *Silesia* and all others, plain, except *French*, not bleached in *Holland*, the piece not exceeding 8 yards in length	0	3	1	0	2	10
—— bleached in *Holland*, the piece not exceeding 8 yards	0	3	10	0	3	7
——, *French*, imported directly into *Great-Britain*, viz. the demi-piece, not exceeding 7¾ yards in length, nor 1¼ yard in breadth, or exceeding 1¼ yard, and under 2*l.* 10*s.* in value	0	5	0			
—— exported to any *British* colony in *America*				0	2	10
—— exceeding 1¼ yard in breadth, and being above the value of 2*l.* 10*s.* the demi-piece of 7¾ yards in length, for every 100*l.* of the value thereof	10	0	0			
—— exported to any *British* colony in *America*				5	13	4
Lawns, *French*, imported and warehoused for exportation, the demi-piece	0	0	6			
Oil cloth, not exceeding yard wide, the ell	0	0	4	0	0	3
—— exceeding yard wide, the ell	0	0	7	0	0	6
Russia linen, plain, viz. towelling and napkining, not exceeding 22¼ inches in breadth, in a *British* built ship, the 120 ells	0	15	5	0	14	2
—— in a foreign ship, the 120 ells	0	16	1	0	14	2
Russia linen, not otherwise enumerated, not exceeding 22½ inches in breadth, in a *British* built ship, the 120 ells	0	16	5	0	15	1
—— in a foreign ship, the 120 ells	0	17	2	0	15	1
—— exceeding 22½ inches in breadth, and not exceeding 31½ inches, in a *British* built ship, the 120 ells	1	4	7	1	2	7
—— in a foreign ship, the 120 ells	1	5	8	1	2	7

IMPORT.	Duty. £. s. d.	Drawbacks on Export. £. s. d.
Linen continued.		
Ruſſia linen, exceeding 22½ inches in breadth, and not exceeding 31½ inches, in a *Britiſh* built ſhip, the 120 ells	1 4 7	1 2 7
—— in a foreign ſhip, the 120 ells	1 5 8	1 2 7
—— exceeding 31½ inches in breadth, and not exceeding 36 inches, in a *Britiſh* built ſhip, the 120 ells	1 16 11	1 13 11
—— in a foreign ſhip, the 120 ells	1 18 6	1 13 11
—— exceeding 36 inches in breadth, and not exceeding 45 inches, in a *Britiſh* built ſhip, the 120 ells	3 9 11	3 6 11
—— in a foreign ſhip, the 120 ells	3 11 6	3 6 11
—— exceeding 45 inches in breadth, in a *Britiſh* built ſhip, the 120 ells	4 14 5	4 9 5
—— in a foreign ſhip, the 120 ells	4 17 2	4 9 5
Sail cloth or duck, *Dutch* or *French*, not exceeding 36 inches in breadth, the 120 ells	2 3 1	
—— exceeding 36 inches in breadth, the 120 ells	3 16 1	
Sail cloth or duck of *Ruſſia*, not exceeding 36 inches in breadth, in a *Britiſh* built ſhip, the 120 ells	2 1 9	
—— in a foreign ſhip, the 120 ells	2 3 1	
—— exceeding 36 inches in breadth, in a *Britiſh* built ſhip, the 120 ells	3 14 9	
—— in a foreign ſhip, the 120 ells	3 16 1	
Sail cloth or duck, not otherwiſe enumerated, and not exceeding 36 inches in breadth, the 120 ells	2 1 9	
—— exceeding 36 inches in breadth, the 120 ells	3 14 9	
Sail cloth or canvas, *Iriſh*, on which the bounty of 4*d.* the yard has been there granted, of the value of 1*s.* 2*d.* the yard, or upwards, the yard	0 0 4	
—— on which the bounty of 2*d.* the yard has been granted, of the value of 10*d.* and under 1*s.* 2*d.* the yard, the yard	0 0 2	
Sails, ready made, for every 100*l.* of the value thereof	45 0 0	
Sheets old, the piece	0 0 6	0 0 3
Spaniſh or *Portugal* linen plain, viz. not exceeding 36 inches in breadth, the ell	0 0 5	0 0 4
—— exceeding 36 inches in breadth, the ell	0 0 8	0 0 7
Turkey linen. See Linen of *Alexandria*.		
Linen, viz. plain white linen, not printed or dyed, nor otherwiſe particularly enumerated, for every 100*l.* of the value thereof	33 6 8	30 16
Linen chequered, printed or dyed, not prohibited to be imported, or uſed, in *Great-Britain*, and not otherwiſe particularly enumerated, for every 100*l.* of the value thereof	80 4 2	77 14
N. B. Linen printed, or ſtained, is alſo ſubject to a duty of exciſe.		
Litmus, the cwt.	0 3 4	
Luteſtrings or catlings, the 12 dozen knots	0 2 6	0 2
MADDER, the cwt.	0 4 8	
Maps, the map	0 0 6	
Mats of *Ruſſia*, in a *Britiſh* built ſhip, the 100	0 11 0	0 9
—— in a foreign ſhip, the 100	0 11 9	0 9
Matting of *Barbary* or *Portugal*, the yard	0 0 5	0 0
—— of *Holland*, the yard	0 0 2	0 0
Mead, the hogſhead, containing 63 gallons	0 8 10	0 7

IMPORT.	Duty. £.	s.	d.	Drawbacks on Export. £.	s.	d.
Medlars, the buſhel	0	2	4	0	0	4
Melaſſes, viz. of and from the *Britiſh* plantations in *America*, the cwt.	0	3	0	0	2	8
—— from any other place, the cwt.	0	11	9	0	11	5
Metal, viz. leaf, except of leaf gold, the packet containing 250 leaves	0	0	2	0	0	1½
—— prepared for battery, the cwt.	1	11	11	1	8	11
Metheglin, the hogſhead, 63 gallons	0	8	10	0	7	10
Millboards. See Paſteboards, under Wood.						
Millinery, *French*, made up of muſlin, lawn, cambric, or gauze, imported directly into *Great-Britain*, for every 100*l.* of the value thereof	12	0	0			
—— any other article, uſed in ſuch millinery, ſhall pay duty, as if ſeparately imported.						
Morels, the pound	0	1	2	0	1	0
Moſs, viz. rock moſs for dyers' uſe, the ton, containing 20 cwt.	0	5	0			
Mum, the barrel, containing 32 gallons	0	9	10	0	7	10
N. B. Subject alſo to the duty of exciſe.						
Muſical inſtruments, *French*. See Cabinet Ware.						
NANKIN cloth. See *Eaſt-India* Goods.						
Neats tongues, the dozen	0	1	0			
Nuts, viz. cheſnuts, the buſhel	0	1	5	0	1	3
—— Small nuts, the buſhel	0	0	9	0	0	8
—— Walnuts, the buſhel	0	0	6	0	0	5
OAK bark, when allowed, the cwt.	0	0	1			
Oakum, the cwt.	0	2	3	0	2	0
Ochre, the buſhel	0	2	0	0	1	9
Oil, viz. ſallad oil, in a *Britiſh* built ſhip, the gallon	0	1	1	0	1	0
Sallad oil, in a foreign ſhip, the gallon	0	1	2	0	1	0
Ordinary oil of olives, in a *Britiſh* built ſhip, the ton, containing 252 gallons	7	0	9	6	4	9
—— in a foreign ſhip, the ton	7	9	8	6	4	9
Rape and linſeed oil, the ton, 252 gallons	24	4	0	22	9	0
Oil of hemp ſeed, or any other ſeed oil, not enumerated, the ton, 252 gallons	13	4	0	12	14	0
Train oil, or blubber, or fiſh oil, of foreign fiſhing, the ton, containing 252 gallons	18	3	0	13	13	0
—— of *Britiſh* fiſhing, viz. of *Greenland*, and parts adjacent, the ton, containing 252 gallons	1	15	3	1	11	3
—— when taken by any ſhipping belonging to his majeſty's colonies, and imported in ſuch ſhipping, the ton, containing 252 gallons	0	15	5	0	12	5
—— when imported in *Britiſh* ſhips, the ton, containing 252 gallons	0	12	2	0	10	7
—— of *Newfoundland* and like ſort, the ton, containing 252 gallons	1	6	5	1	3	5
—— when taken by ſhipping belonging to any of his majeſty's colonies, and imported in ſuch ſhipping, the ton, containing 252 gallons	0	13	3	0	10	2
—— when imported in *Britiſh* ſhips, the ton, containing 252 gallons	0	9	11	0	8	5
Oil cloth. See Linen.						
Olives, the hogſhead, containing 63 gallons	1	15	3	1	11	3

Onions,

IMPORT.	Duty. £.	s.	d.	Drawbacks on Export. £.	s.	d.
Onions, the buſhel -	0	0	3	0	0	2½
Oranges. See Lemons.						
Orchal, the cwt. -	0	6	4			
Orchelia or archelia, the cwt. -	0	3	1			
Orſedew, the dozen pounds -	0	6	0	0	5	3
PACKTHREAD, the hundred pounds -	0	13	3	0	11	9
Paling boards. See Wood.						
Pails, or kits of wood, the dozen -	0	1	10	0	1	8
Painters colours of all ſorts, not otherwiſe enumerated, the pound -	0	0	2	0	0	1½
Paper, viz. atlas, ordinary, the ream	1	8	10			
Atlas, fine, the ream -	2	5	2			
Baſtard, or double copy, the ream -	0	5	4			
Blue royal, the ream -	0	8	6			
Blue paper, for ſugar bakers, the ream	0	7	1			
Brown paper, the bundle, containing 40 quires	0	2	11			
Brown cap, the ream -	0	4	11			
Cap, viz. fool's cap, fine, the ream -	0	6	2			
—— Fool's cap, ſecond, the ream -	0	5	4			
—— *Genoa* fool's cap, fine, the ream -	0	4	7			
—— *Genoa* fool's cap, ſecond, *German* fool's cap, and fine printing fool's cap, the ream -	0	3	9			
—— Second ordinary printing fool's cap, the ream	0	3	4			
Cartridge paper, the ream -	0	5	9			
Chancery double, the ream -	0	5	0			
Crown, viz. fine *Genoa* crown, the ream -	0	4	7			
——— Second *Genoa* crown, *German* crown, and fine printing crown, the ream -	0	3	9			
——— Second ordinary printing crown, the ream	0	3	4			
Demy, viz. demy fine, the ream -	0	13	6			
—— Second, the ream -	0	11	0			
—— *Genoa* demy, fine, the ream	0	6	9			
—— *Genoa* demy, ſecond, the ream -	0	5	11			
—— *German* demy, the ream -	0	5	11			
Printing demy, the ream -	0	6	2			
Elephant ordinary, the ream -	0	12	3			
Elephant fine, the ream -	1	5	4			
Fool's cap. See Cap Paper.						
Imperial fine, the ream -	2	5	2			
Imperial ſecond writing, the ream -	1	16	11			
Lombard, viz. *German* lombard, the ream	0	3	9			
Medium, viz. fine medium, the ream	0	16	2			
——— Second writing medium, the ream	0	12	11			
——— *Genoa* medium, fine, the ream	0	10	5			
——— *Genoa* medium, ſecond, the ream -	0	9	1			
Poſt, viz. ſmall poſt, the ream -	0	5	1			
—— Fine large poſt, weighing 15 pounds per ream, or upwards, the ream -	0	8	7			
—— Fine large poſt, weighing under 15 pounds, the ream	0	7	9			
Pot, viz. fine *Genoa* pot, ſecond *Genoa* pot, and ordinary pot, the ream -	0	3	4			
—— Superfine pot, the ream -	0	5	4			
—— Second fine pot, the ream -	0	4	7			
Preſſing paper, the cwt. -	0	12	10			

Roy

IMPORT.	Duty. £.	s.	d.	Drawbacks on Export. £.	s.	d.
Paper continued.						
Royal, viz. royal, fine, the ream -	1	5	4			
—— Super royal, fine, the ream -	1	11	11			
—— Second writing royal, the ream -	1	1	3			
—— Second writing ſuper royal, the ream	1	5	4			
—— *Genoa* royal, fine, the ream -	0	14	5			
—— *Genoa* royal, ſecond, the ream -	0	13	1			
—— Fine *Holland* royal, the ream -	0	14	5			
—— Second fine *Holland* royal, the ream	0	11	0			
—— Ordinary royal, the ream -	0	7	9			
Painted paper, or paper hangings for rooms, for every 100*l.* of the value thereof -	75	0	0			
Paper, not otherwiſe particularly enumerated, for every 100*l.* of the value thereof -	55	0	0			
Parchment, the dozen, containing 12 ſheets	0	4	9			
Paſteboards, or millboards. See Wood.						
Pears, the buſhel -	0	1	5	0	1	3
Pears, dried, the buſhel -	0	0	9	0	0	8
Perry, the ton, containing 252 gallons - N. B. Subject alſo to the duty of exciſe.	8	8	0	7	7	0
Pewter, old, the cwt. -	0	13	9	0	12	6
Pickles of all ſorts, not otherwiſe deſcribed or enumerated, the gallon -	0	0	9	0	0	7
Pictures of four feet ſquare, or upwards, the picture	3	11	6			
—— imported by the *Eaſt-India* Company	3	17	0			
Pictures of two feet ſquare, and under four feet ſquare, the picture -	2	7	8			
—— imported by the *Eaſt-India* Company	2	11	4			
Pictures under two feet ſquare, the picture -	1	3	10			
—— imported by the *Eaſt-India* Company -	1	5	8			
Pitch, not the product of any of the *Britiſh* dominions, viz. imported in a *Britiſh* built ſhip, the laſt containing 12 barrels, each 31½ gallons -	0	12	5	0	11	2
—— imported in a foreign ſhip, the laſt -	0	13	1	0	11	2
Pitch, of the product of any of the *Britiſh* dominions of the crown of *Great-Britain*, the laſt -	0	11	0	0	9	9
Plaſter of *Paris*, the 100 pounds -	0	1	1	0	0	8
Platting, or other manufactures of baſt, ſtraw, chip, cane, or horſe-hair, to be uſed in or proper for making hats or bonnets, the pound -	0	1	10	0	1	8
Plate of ſilver, ungilt, the ounce troy	0	2	2			
—— imported by the *Eaſt-India* Company -	0	3	3			
Plate of ſilver, part gilt, the ounce troy -	0	2	4			
—— imported by the *Eaſt-India* Company -	0	3	7			
Plate of ſilver, gilt, the ounce troy -	0	2	6			
—— imported by the *Eaſt-India* Company -	0	3	10			
Plate, wrought of gold, the ounce troy - -	1	10	0			
—— imported by the *Eaſt-India* Company -	2	7	8			
Plate, battered, fit only to be re-manufactured. See Bullion.						
Platters of wood, the ſhock, containing ſixty	0	2	9	0	2	6
Pomegranates, the thouſand -	0	8	10	0	7	10
Porcelain, earthen ware, and pottery, *French*, imported directly into *Great-Britain*, for every 100*l.* of the value thereof	12	0	0			
Potatoes, the cwt. -	0	3	8	0	3	3
Pots, viz. melting pots, the hundred -	0	0	7	0	0	6
Powder of braſs, for japanning, the ounce -	0	0	2	0	0	1½

Powder,

IMPORT.	Duty. £. s. d.	Drawbacks on Export. £. s. d.
Powder, viz. hair powder, the cwt. -	5 5 8	
Prints, viz. paper prints, the piece -	0 0 6	
QUILLS, viz. goose quills, the thousand -	0 0 6	0 0 5
——— swan quills, the thousand -	0 2 0	0 1 8
Quinces, the hundred, containing 5 score	0 1 10	0 1 7
RAGS, old ropes, or junks, or old fishing nets, fit only for the making of paper or pasteboard. See 11 *Geo.* I. cap. 7. duty free.		
Rape of grapes, the ton, containing 252 gal.	5 8 11	4 8 11
Rape cakes, for manure, from *Ireland*. See the 15 *Geo.* III. cap. 34. free.		
Rennet, the gallon -	0 0 2¼	0 0 2
Rice, the cwt. -	0 7 4	0 7 4
——— imported by the *East-India* Company -	0 8 10	0 8 10
Rice, of the production of the *British* plantations in *America*, imported for the purpose of exportation into the ports of *Plymouth*, *Exeter*, *Poole*, *Southampton*, *Chichester*, *Sandwich*, and the members thereof; as also into *Bristol*, *Liverpool*, *Lancaster*, *Whitehaven*, and *Glasgow*, the cwt.	0 0 8	
Ropes, new. See Cordage.		
Ropes, old. See Rags.		
Rosin, of the product of any of the *British* dominions, the cwt.	0 1 6	0 1 4
——— not the product of the *British* dominions, imported in a *British* built ship, the cwt. -	0 2 3	0 2 1
——— imported in a foreign ship, the cwt.	0 2 4	0 2 1
Rugs, viz. *Irish* rugs, the piece -	0 3 0	0 2 8
SADLERY, *French*, imported directly, for every 100*l.* of the value thereof -	15 0 0	
Saflower, the pound -	0 0 1½	
Sail cloth. See Linen.		
Salt, viz. for curing of fish, imported in a *British* built ship, or from *Jersey*, *Guernsey*, *Sark*, or *Alderney*, the wey, containing 40 bushels, each bushel being 84lb. -	0 5 11	0 5 3
——— imported in a foreign ship, the wey -	0 6 3	0 5 3
——— not for curing of fish, imported in a *British* built ship, or from *Jersey*, *Guernsey*, *Sark*, or *Alderney*, the wey	0 11 5	0 10 9
——— imported in a foreign ship, the wey	0 11 9	0 10 9
N. B. Salt is also subject to the duties on salt, imported under the management of the commissioners of that revenue -		
Saltpetre, the cwt. -	0 2 3	0 1 9
——— imported by the *East-India* Company -	0 7 9	0 7 3
——— when used to make oil of vitriol, a drawback of the whole duties.		
Sausages, or puddings, the pound -	0 0 3½	0 0 3
Scoops of wood, the dozen -	0 0 11	0 0 10
Seamorse teeth, or sea-horse teeth, the lb.	0 0 8	0 0 7
Seeds in general. See Drugs.		
Canary seed, the cwt. -	0 16 6	0 14 7

Clover

IMPORT.	Duty. £.	s.	d.	Drawbacks on Export. £.	s.	d.
Clover ſeed, the cwt. -	0	2	9	0	2	6
Cole ſeed, the quarter, containing 8 buſhels	0	13	3	0	12	9
Hemp ſeed, the quarter, containing 8 buſhels	0	9	3	0	9	2
Lucerne ſeed, the cwt. -	0	2	9	0	2	6
Maw ſeed, the cwt. -	0	15	5	0	14	0
Millet ſeed, the cwt. -	0	4	5	0	4	0
Muſtard ſeed, the cwt. -	0	2	3	0	2	0
Onion ſeed, the cwt. -	0	17	8	0	15	8
Rape ſeed, the quarter, containing 8 buſhels -	0	13	3	0	12	9
Rape, and all other ſeeds from *Ireland*, for the purpoſe of extracting oil therefrom, the laſt, containing 10 quarters, each 8 buſhels -	0	1	0			
Sheep's guts, dried to make whips, the groſs, containing 12 dozen -	0	0	6	0	0	5
Ships, and all their tackle, except ſails, for every 100*l.* of the value thereof -	5	10	0			
Shovels of wood unſhod, the dozen -	0	2	9	0	2	6
Shruff, or old braſs, the cwt. -	0	13	3	0	11	9
Shumac, the cwt. -	0	1	5			
Silk, viz. orgazine, and all thrown ſilk in the gum, the pound, containing 16 ounces -	0	7	4			
—— if exported to *Ireland*, the pound -				0	6	11
—— exported, except to *Ireland*, the pound -				0	6	5
—— raw, the pound, containing 16 ounces	0	3	0			
—— if exported to *Ireland*, the pound -				0	2	10
—— exported, except to *Ireland*, the pound -				0	2	0
—— knubs, or huſks of ſilk, the pound, containing 16 ounces -	0	0	4	0	0	3½
Thrown ſilk dyed, the pound, 16 ounces -	1	4	9			
—— if exported to *Ireland*, the pound -				1	2	3
—— exported, except to *Ireland*, the pound				1	1	9
Silk wrought, viz. crapes and tiffanies of the manufacture of *Italy*, imported from thence in *Britiſh*-built ſhips, the pound -	1	13	5	1	4	9
—— otherwiſe imported, the pound -	1	15	9	1	4	9
Skeets for whitſters, the ſkeet -	0	0	3	0	0	2½
Skins and furs, viz. armin, or ermin ſkins, undreſſed, the timber, containing 40 ſkins -	0	11	0	0	10	0
Badger ſkins, undreſſed, the piece -	0	0	7	0	0	6
Bear ſkins, white, undreſſed, the piece -	0	11	0	0	10	0
Bear ſkins of any other colour, undreſſed, the piece	0	5	6	0	5	0
Beavers' ſkins, undreſſed, the piece -	0	0	8¼			
Beavers' ſkins, from any of his majeſty's dominions in *America*, the piece -	0	0	1			
Beavers' wombs, the piece -	0	0	5½			
Buck or deer ſkins, undreſſed, the ſkin -	0	0	9	0	0	7½
—— *Indian*, half dreſt, the pound -	0	0	4½	0	0	3½
Calabar ſkins, tawed, the timber, 40 ſkins	0	2	3	0	2	0
—— untawed or undreſſed, the timber, containing 40 ſkins -	0	1	10	0	1	8
Calves ſkins of *Ireland*, undreſſed, the dozen -	0	1	10	0	1	8
Calves ſkins of any other country, the dozen -	0	2	9	0	2	6
—— of *Ireland* or *America* free.						
—— tanned, the pound -	0	0	4½			
Cat ſkins, undreſſed, the hundred ſkins -	0	11	0	0	10	0
Coney ſkins, the dozen -	0	0	3½	0	0	3

Cordivant,

IMPORT.	Duty. £.	s.	d.	Drawbacks on Export. £.	s.	d.
Skins continued.						
Cordivants, dreſſed, viz. imported by the *Eaſt-India* Company, the dozen -	1	3	6	0	14	9
——— of *Turkey*, the dozen -	0	16	2	0	7	6
——— of *Spain*, the dozen -	1	16	4	1	5	9
Dog ſkins, undreſſed, the piece -	0	0	2½	0	0	2
Dog fiſh ſkins, undreſſed, the dozen -	0	2	0	0	1	9
Elk ſkins, undreſſed, the ſkin -	0	1	8	0	1	6
Fiſher ſkins, undreſſed, the piece -	0	1	4½	0	1	3
Fitches, undreſſed, the timber, 40 ſkins	0	3	8	0	3	4
Fox ſkins, black, undreſſed, the ſkin -	2	15	0	2	10	0
——— of all other ſorts, undreſſed, the ſkin	0	0	4½	0	0	4
Goats' ſkins of *Ireland*, undreſſed, the dozen	0	1	10	0	1	8
——— of any other country, undreſſed, the dozen -	0	5	6	0	5	0
——— tanned, the dozen -	1	0	0			
Hare ſkins, undreſſed, the 120 -	0	0	11	0	0	10
Huſſe ſkins, undreſſed, the ſkin -	0	0	2	0	0	1¾
Kid ſkins, in the hair, the 100 -	0	19	3	0	6	3
——— dreſſed, the 100, containing 5 ſcore -	1	4	9	0	11	3
Lamb ſkins, undreſſed, in the wool, the 120	0	2	9	0	2	6
——— dreſſed in allum, the 100 -	0	14	8	0	5	10
——— dreſſed in oil, the 100 -	2	0	4	1	1	8
Slink lamb ſkins, undreſſed, in wool, the 120	0	1	4½	0	1	3
Leopard ſkins, undreſſed, the piece	0	6	11	0	6	3
Lion ſkins, undreſſed, the piece -	0	2	9	0	2	6
Martins, or martrons, undreſſed, the timber, containing 40 ſkins -	2	15	0	2	10	0
——— tails, undreſſed, the 120 -	0	11	0	0	10	0
Minks ſkins, tawed, the timber, 40 ſkins	1	2	0	1	0	0
——— untawed or undreſſed, the timber	0	16	6	0	15	0
Mole ſkins, undreſſed, the dozen -	0	0	2	0	0	1½
Mooſe ſkins, undreſſed, the piece -	0	2	9	0	2	6
Muſquaſh ſkins, undreſſed, the 100 ſkins -	0	13	9	0	12	6
Otter ſkins, undreſſed, the piece -	0	1	5	0	1	3
Ounce ſkins, undreſſed, the piece -	0	3	6	0	3	1½
Panther ſkins, undreſſed, the piece -	0	5	6	0	5	0
Pelts of goats, dreſſed, the dozen -	0	2	9	0	2	6
——— undreſſed, the dozen -	0	1	4½	0	1	3
——— of all other ſorts, undreſſed, the 100 -	0	8	3	0	7	6
Raccoon ſkins, undreſſed, the hundred ſkins	0	13	9	0	12	6
Sables, undreſſed, the timber, 40 ſkins -	8	5	0	7	10	0
Sables tails, or tips, undreſſed, the piece -	0	0	7	0	0	6
Seal ſkins, undreſſed, the ſkin -	0	0	6	0	0	5
Skins of ſeals, taken by the inhabitants of his majeſty's colonies in *America*, and imported in a *Britiſh* ſhip, the ſkin -	0	0	2	0	0	1
Skins of ſeals, taken by the *Britiſh* ſubjects. Duty free.						
Sheep ſkins, undreſſed, in the wool, the doz.	0	0	10	0	0	9
Sheep ſkins, dreſſed in oil, the dozen -	0	4	9	0	2	6
Sheep ſkins, otherwiſe dreſſed, the dozen -	0	2	6	0	1	8
Squirrel ſkins, undreſſed. See Calabar Skins.						
Swan ſkins, undreſſed, the piece -	0	0	11	0	0	10
Tyger ſkins, undreſſed, the piece -	0	2	9	0	2	6
Weaſel ſkins, undreſſed, the 120 -	0	0	11	0	0	10
Wolf ſkins, tawed, the piece -	0	8	3	0	7	6
Wolf ſkins, untawed or undreſſed, the piece	0	6	4	0	5	9
Wolverings, undreſſed, the ſkin -	0	3	6	0	3	1

Skins

IMPORT.	Duty. £. s. d.	Drawbacks on Export. £. s. d.
Skins continued.		
Skins, and pieces of ſkins, not otherwiſe enumerated. See Hides.		
Slude, the pound -	0 0 6	0 0 5
Smalts, the pound -	0 0 4	0 0 3½
Snuff, imported by the *Eaſt-India* Company, the pound	0 3 3	
—— from the *Britiſh* plantations in *America*, or the *Spaniſh Weſt-Indies*, the pound -	0 1 6	
—— from any other place, the pound -	0 2 2	
Soap, viz. hard ſoap, the cwt. -	2 4 0	
Soft ſoap, the cwt. -	1 17 5	
Soapers waſte. See 18 *Geo.* II. cap. 22.		
Spelter, the cwt. -	0 13 9	1 12 6
Spinal fine, to make gauze, the pound -	0 2 9	0 2 6
Spirits, viz. arrack imported by the *Eaſt-India* Company, the gallon -	0 0 9	0 0 8
Brandy, of any country, the gallon -	0 0 9	0 0 8
Citron water, the gallon -	0 5 8	0 5 1
Geneva, the gallon -	0 0 5	0 0 4
Hungary water, the gallon -	0 2 10	0 2 7
Roſa ſolis, the gallon -	0 2 10	0 2 7
Rum, viz. of any *Britiſh* colony in *America*, the gallon	0 0 5	0 0 5
—— foreign, the gallon -	0 0 7	0 0 6
Viſney, the gallon -	0 2 10	0 2 7
Uſquebaugh, the gallon -	0 2 10	0 2 7
Cordial water, ſtrong water, or other ſpirits, not enumerated, the gallon -	0 2 10	0 2 7
N. B. All ſpirits are likewiſe ſubject to the exciſe duty.		
Spunges. See Drugs.		
Starch, the cwt. -	5 5 8	
Steel, viz. gad ſteel, the cwt. -	2 5 2	2 0 8
Long, or wiſp ſteel, the cwt. -	0 12 8	0 11 11
Stones, viz. dog ſtones, the laſt, containing 3 pair	8 11 8	7 12 2
Emery ſtones, the cwt. -	0 1 10	0 1 7
Emery ſtones of *Turkey*, imported in a foreign ſhip, the cwt. -	0 1 11	0 1 7
Grave ſtones of marble, unpoliſhed, the foot ſquare, ſuperficial meaſure -	0 0 1¼	0 0 1
— poliſhed, the foot ſquare, ſuperficial -	0 0 2½	0 0 2
— not of marble, poliſhed or unpoliſhed, the foot ſquare, ſuperficial -	0 0 0½	0 0 0¼
Marble baſons, tables, mortars, and other poliſhed marble, except grave and paving ſtones, poliſhed, the foot ſquare, ſuperficial -	0 1 0	0 0 10
—— blocks, the ſolid foot -	0 2 0	0 1 10
—— paving ſtones, rough, the foot ſquare, ſuperficial meaſure -	0 0 1¼	0 0 1
—— poliſhed, the foot ſquare, ſuperficial	0 0 2½	0 0 2
Mill ſtones, above 4 feet in diameter, or of 12 inches in thickneſs, or upwards, the piece	2 4 0	1 19 0
Paving ſtones, not of marble, the foot ſquare	0 0 0½	0 0 0¼
Pebble ſtones, the ton -	0 5 6	0 5 0
Pomice ſtones, the ton -	0 3 0	0 2 8
Quern ſtones, from 3 to 4 feet in diameter, and not above 6 inches in thickneſs, the laſt, containing 3 pair	0 19 10	0 17 6

IMPORT.	Duty. £.	s.	d.	Drawbacks on Export. £.	s.	d.
Quern ſtones, ſmall, under 3 feet in diameter, and not exceeding 6 inches in thickneſs, the laſt, containing 3 pair	0	9	11	0	8	9
Slates in frames, the dozen	0	0	11	0	0	10
Slick ſtones, the hundred, containing 5 ſcore	0	3	4	0	3	0
Tables of ſlate, without frames, the piece	0	0	6	0	0	5
Whetſtones, the hundred	0	3	8	0	3	3
Stuffs, made of, or mixed with, wool, the yard	0	5	6	0	4	10
Succades, wet or dry, the pound	0	0	8	0	0	7
——— imported by the *Eaſt-India* Company	0	1	6	0	1	5
Swingles, the groſs, containing 12 dozen	0	16	6	0	15	0
TAILS of cows, the hundred, containing 5 ſcore	0	2	9	0	2	6
Tallow, the cwt.	0	9	2			
Tar, not the product of any of the *Britiſh* dominions, imported in a *Britiſh* built ſhip, the laſt, containing 12 barrels, each 31½ gallons	0	12	4½	0	11	1½
—— imported in a foreign ſhip, the laſt	0	13	1	0	11	1½
—— of any of the *Britiſh* dominions, the laſt	0	11	0	0	9	9
Tarras, the buſhel	0	0	6	0	0	5
Tazels, the thouſand	0	1	2	0	1	0
Thread, viz. bridges thread, the dozen lb.	0	9	11	0	8	9
Croſsbow thread, the hundred pounds	0	14	8	0	13	0
Outnal thread, the dozen pounds	0	17	8	0	16	2
Sifter's thread, the pound	0	2	9	0	2	4½
Whited-brown thread, the dozen pounds	0	17	8	0	15	8
—— thread of *Ireland*. See 7 and 8 Will. III. cap. 39. and 16 *Geo.* II. cap. 26. free.						
Thrums of linen or fuſtian, the pound	0	0	1½	0	0	1
Thrums of woollen, the pound	0	0	3	0	0	2
Tiles. See Earthen-Ware.						
Tin, the cwt.	2	13	0			
Tin glaſs, the cwt.	0	13	3	0	11	9
Tobacco, viz. of the growth or manufacture of the dominions of *Spain* or *Portugal*, the pound	0	3	6	0	3	3
Tobacco of the growth of *Ireland*, or of the *Britiſh* colonies in *America*, or of the *United States* of *America*, the pound	0	1	3	0	1	3
Tortoiſe-ſhell, the pound	0	1	3	0	1	1½
Tow, the cwt.	0	2	9	0	2	6
—— of *Ruſſia*, in a foreign ſhip, the cwt.	0	2	11	0	2	6
Toys, for every 100*l.* value thereof	33	0	0	29	13	4
Trays of wood, the ſhock, containing ſixty	0	4	5	0	3	11
Trenchers of wood, the groſs, 12 dozen	0	0	11	0	0	10
Trunnels, or treenails, the 1200	0	2	3	0	2	0
Truffles, the pound	0	2	3	0	2	0
Tubs of wood, the dozen	0	0	5	0	0	4
Twine, the cwt.	0	11	0	0	9	9
Twiſt, for bandſtrings, the dozen knots	0	2	3	0	2	0
VALONIA, the cwt.	0	1	2			
Vellum, the ſkin	0	3	2			
Vermicelli, the pound	0	0	2	0	0	1½
——— from the *Britiſh* colonies in *America*, free.						
Vinegar, *French*, or of any other country, the ton, containing 252 gallons	32	18	10	7	14	11

Vinellos

IMPORT.	Duty. £.	s.	d.	Drawbacks on Export. £.	s.	d.
Vinelloes, the pound	0	8	3	0	7	6
WAFERS, the pound	0	0	6	0	0	5
Wainſcot boards. See Wood.						
Water, Spa, or Pyrmont, and all other mineral and natural waters, the dozen bottles or flaſks, each not exceeding 3 pints	0	1	10	0	1	8
Wax, viz. bees' wax, white or manufactured, the cwt.	3	2	4	3	1	4
Bees wax, unmanufactured, the cwt.	1	11	7	1	10	7
—— hard wax, the pound	0	1	3	0	1	1
—— bay or myrtle wax, the pound	0	0	4	0	0	3½
Weld, the cwt.	0	0	10	0	0	8½
Whale fins, viz. of foreign fiſhing, the ton, containing 20 cwt.	97	18	0	88	18	0
—— of *Britiſh* fiſhing, imported in ſhipping belonging to any of his majeſty's colonies, or plantations, the ton, containing 20 cwt.	2	15	0	1	10	0
—— of *Britiſh* fiſhing, imported in ſhipping belonging to *Great-Britain*, the ton, containing 20 cwt.	1	7	6	0	15	0
Whipcord, the pound	0	0	2	0	0	1½
WINES, viz. *French* wine, imported into the port of *London*, in a *Britiſh* built ſhip, the ton, containing 252 gallons	29	8	0			
—— in a foreign ſhip, the ton, 252 gallons	33	12	0			
—— having been imported into the port of *London*, and exported to any *Britiſh* colony or plantation in *America*, or the *Eaſt-Indies*, the ton, containing 252 gallons				29	8	0
—— exported to any other place, the ton				24	13	6
—— imported to any port of *Great-Britain*, except the port of *London*, in a *Britiſh* built ſhip, the ton, 252 gallons	25	4	0			
—— in a foreign ſhip, the ton, 252 gallons	29	8	0			
—— having been imported into any port of *Great-Britain*, except *London*, and exported to any *Britiſh* colony or plantation in *America*, or the *Eaſt-Indies*, the ton, containing 252 gallons				25	4	0
—— exported to any other place, the ton				20	9	6
French wine, entered for priſage, viz. imported into the port of *London*, in a *Britiſh* built ſhip, the ton, containing 252 gallons	21	11	10			
—— in a foreign ſhip, the ton	24	6	9			
—— having been imported into the port of *London*, and exported to any *Britiſh* colony in *America* or the *Eaſt-Indies*, the ton, containing 252 gallons				21	11	10
—— exported to any other place, the ton				17	17	1
French wines, imported into any port of *England*, except the port of *London*, in a *Britiſh* built ſhip, the ton, containing 252 gallons	18	16	10			
—— in a foreign ſhip, the ton	21	11	10			
—— having been imported into any port of *England*, except the port of *London*, and exported to any *Britiſh* colony or plantation in *America*, or the *Eaſt-Indies*, the ton, containing 252 gallons				18	16	10
—— exported to any other place, the ton				15	0	7

Wine,

IMPORT.	Duty. £. s. d.	Drawbacks on Export. £. s. d.
Wines continued.		
Wine, viz. *Rheniſh*, *German*, and *Hungary* wine, imported into any port of *Great-Britain*, in a *Britiſh* built ſhip, the ton, containing 252 gallons -	33 12 0	
——— in a foreign ſhip, the ton -	37 16 0	
Rheniſh, *German*, and *Hungary* wines, exported to any *Britiſh* colony in *America*, the ton, containing 252 gallons		
——— exported to any other place, the ton -		33 12 0
Portugal, *Madeira*, *Spaniſh*, and all wines not otherwiſe enumerated, imported into the port of *London*, in a *Britiſh* built ſhip, the ton, containing 252 gallons	19 12 0	28 17 6
——— in a foreign ſhip, the ton, 252 gallons	22 8 0	
——— having been imported into the port of *London*, and exported to any *Britiſh* colony in *America*, the ton, containing 252 gallons -		
——— exported to any other place, the ton -		19 12 0
——— imported into any port of *Great-Britain*, except *London*, in a *Britiſh* built ſhip, the ton, containing 252 gallons -	16 16 0	16 9 0
——— in a foreign ſhip, the ton, 252 gallons	19 12 0	
——— having been imported into any port of *Great Britain*, except the port of *London*, and exported to any *Britiſh* colony in *America*, the ton, containing 252 gallons		
——— exported to any other place, the ton, containing 252 gallons -		16 16 0
Wine entered for priſage, viz. *Rheniſh*, *German*, or *Hungary* wine, imported into any port of *England*, in a *Britiſh* built ſhip, the ton, containing 252 gallons	24 6 9	13 3 0
——— in a foreign ſhip, the ton, containing 252 gallons -	27 1 9	
——— exported to any *Britiſh* colony in *America*, the ton, containing 252 gallons -		
Wines exported to any other place, the ton, containing 252 gallons -		24 6 9
Portugal or *Madeira*, or *Spaniſh*, and all other wines, not otherwiſe enumerated, imported into any port of *England* except *London*, in a *Britiſh* built ſhip, the ton, containing 252 gallons	14 7 11	20 13 9
——— in a foreign ſhip, the ton, containing 252 gallons	16 4 6	
——— having been imported into the port of *London*, and exported to any *Britiſh* colony in *America*, the ton, containing 252 gallons -		
——— exported to any other place, the ton, containing 252 gallons -		14 7 11
——— imported to any port of *England*, except *London*, in a *Britiſh* built ſhip, the ton, containing 252 gallons	12 11 2	11 18
——— in a foreign ſhip, the ton, containing 252 gallons	14 7 11	
——— having been imported into any port of *England*, except *London*, and exported to any *Britiſh* colony or plantation in *America*, the ton, containing 252 gallons -		
——— exported to any other place, the ton -		12 11
N. B. Wines are alſo ſubject to the duty of exciſe.		10 0
Wine lees ſubject to the ſame duty as wine; but no drawback for any lees exported.		

Wi

IMPORT.	Duty. £.	s.	d.	Drawbacks on Exporr. £.	s.	d.
Wire, viz. braſs or copper wire, not otherwiſe enumerated, the cwt. -	2	12	3	2	9	0
—— iron Wire, the cwt.	2	17	9	2	14	0
—— latten wire, the cwt. -	2	13	0	2	9	8
—— ſteel wire, the pound -	0	0	10	0	0	9
—— virginal wire of braſs, the cwt. -	7	6	11	6	12	11
———— iron, the cwt. -	7	8	0	6	14	0
Woad, viz. green woad, the ton, containing 20 cwt.	1	13	0	1	5	6
—— Thouloufe woad, the cwt. -	0	3	8	0	1	10
* WOOD, viz anchor ſtocks, imported in a *Britiſh* built ſhip, the piece -	0	2	3	0	2	1
——— in a foreign ſhip, the piece -	0	2	4	0	2	1
Balks, from five to eight inches ſquare, or if 24 feet in length, or upwards, imported in a *Britiſh* built ſhip, the 120 -	2	13	0	2	10	6
—— in a foreign ſhip, the 120 -	2	14	5	2	10	6
—— under 5 inches ſquare, and under 24 feet in length, imported in a *Britiſh* built ſhip, the ton	1	1	3	1	0	3
—— in a foreign ſhip, the 120 -	1	1	9	1	0	3
Battens, from 8 to 20 feet in length, not above 7 inches in width, and not exceeding 2¾ inches in thickneſs, imported in a *Britiſh* built ſhip, the 120	1	6	6	1	5	3
——— in a foreign ſhip, the 120	1	7	3	1	5	3
——— exceeding 20 feet in length, not above 7 inches in width, or if exceeding 2¾ inches in thickneſs, imported in a *Britiſh* built ſhip, the 120 -	2	13	0	2	10	6
———— in a foreign ſhip, the 120 -	2	14	5	2	10	6
Batten ends, under 8 feet in length, not above 7 inches in width, and not exceeding 2¾ inches in thickneſs, imported in a *Britiſh* built ſhip, the 120 -	0	8	10	0	8	5
——— in a foreign ſhip, the 120 -	0	9	1	0	8	5
——— under 8 feet in length, not above 7 inches in width, and exceeding 2¾ inches in thickneſs, imported in a *Britiſh* built ſhip, the 120 -	0	17	8	0	16	10
———— in a foreign ſhip, the 120 -	0	18	2	0	16	10
Beech plank, 2 inches thick, or upwards, imported in a *Britiſh* built ſhip, the load, containing 50 cubic feet	0	13	3	0	12	3
——— 2 inches in thickneſs, or upwards, imported in a foreign ſhip, the load, containing 50 cubic feet	0	13	9	0	12	3
Beech quarters, from 5 to 8 inches ſquare, or if 24 feet in length, or upwards, imported in a *Britiſh* built ſhip, the 120 -	2	13	0	2	10	6
——— in a foreign ſhip, the 120 -	2	14	5	2	10	6
——— under 5 inches ſquare, and under 24 feet in length, imported in a *Britiſh* built ſhip, the 120	1	1	3	1	0	3
——— in a foreign ſhip, the 120 -	1	1	9	1	0	3
Boards, viz. beech boards, under 2 inches in thickneſs, and under 15 feet in length, imported in a *Britiſh* built ſhip, the 120 -	1	6	5	1	4	5
——— in a foreign ſhip, the 120 -	1	7	6	1	4	5
——— under 2 inches in thickneſs, and if 15 feet in length, or upwards, imported in a *Britiſh* built ſhip, the 120	2	12	10			
Beech boards, in a foreign ſhip, the 120 -	2	13	11	2	8	10

Clap

* Wood, in general, from *America*, under certain reſtrictions, duty-free.

IMPORT.	Duty. £.	s.	d.	Drawbacks on Export. £.	s.	d.
Wood continued.						
Clap boards, not exceeding 5 feet three inches in length, and under eight inches ſquare, imported in a *Britiſh* built ſhip, the 120 -	1	0	0	0	19	6
——— in a foreign ſhip, the 120 -	1	0	2	0	19	6
Linn boards, or white boards for ſhoe-makers, under four feet in length, and under ſix inches in thickneſs, imported in a *Britiſh* built ſhip, the 120 -	1	19	8	1	16	8
——— in a foreign ſhip, the 120 -	2	1	3	1	16	8
——— for ſhoe-makers, four feet in length, or ſix inches in thickneſs, imported in a *Britiſh* built ſhip, the 120 -	3	19	4	3	13	4
——— in a foreign ſhip, the 120 -	4	0	11	3	13	4
Oak boards, under two inches in thickneſs, and under fifteen feet in length, imported in a *Britiſh* built ſhip, the 120 -	2	12	10	2	8	10
—— in a foreign ſhip, the 120 -	2	15	0	2	8	10
—— under 2 inches in thickneſs, and if fifteen feet in length, or upwards, imported in a *Britiſh* built ſhip, the 120 -	5	5	8	4	17	8
—— in a foreign ſhip, the 120 -	5	7	10	4	17	8
Paling boards, hewed on one ſide, and not exceeding ſeven feet in length, imported in a *Britiſh* built ſhip, the 120 -	0	5	0	0	4	10
——— in a foreign ſhip, the 120 -	0	5	1	0	4	10
——— exceeding ſeven feet in length, imported in a *Britiſh* built ſhip, the 120 -	0	10	0	0	9	8
——— in a foreign ſhip, the 120 -	0	10	1	0	9	8
Paſte boards, or mill boards, imported in a *Britiſh* built ſhip, the cwt. -	0	10	0	0	9	8
—— in a foreign ſhip, the cwt. -	0	10	2	0	9	8
Pipe boards, above 5 feet 3 inches in length, and not exceeding 8 feet in length, and under 8 inches ſquare, imported in a *Britiſh* built ſhip, the 120 -	1	10	0	1	9	6
—— in a foreign ſhip, the 120 -	1	10	3	1	9	6
—— exceeding 8 feet in length, and under 8 inches ſquare, imported in a *Britiſh* built ſhip, the 120	3	0	0	2	19	0
—— in a foreign ſhip, the 120 -	3	0	3	2	19	0
Scale boards, imported in a *Britiſh* built ſhip, the cwt.	0	11	0	0	10	11
—— in a foreign ſhip, the cwt. -	0	11	1	0	10	11
Wainſcot boards, containing 12 feet in length, aad 1 inch in thickneſs, and ſo in proportion for any other length or thickneſs, imported in a *Britiſh* built ſhip, the board	0	0	9	0	0	8
—— in a foreign ſhip -	0	0	9½	0	0	8
Box-wood, imported in a *Britiſh* built ſhip, the ton, containing 20 cwt. -	2	13	0	2	9	0
——— in a foreign ſhip, the ton, containing 20 cwt.	2	15	0	2	9	0
Brazil, or Fernambucca wood, for dyers, the cwt.	0	5	10			
Brazilletto, or Jamaica wood, the cwt. -	0	3	7			
See 8 *Geo.* I. cap. 15, for Brazil, &c.						
Deals, above 7 inches in width, and exceeding 20 feet in length, not exceeding 4 inches in thickneſs, imported in a *Britiſh* built ſhip, the 120 -	5	9	0	5	1	6
—— imported in a foreign ſhip, the 120	6	3	2	5	1	6
—— exceeding 4 inches in thickneſs, imported in a *Britiſh* built ſhip, the 120 -	11	18	0	11	5	0

Deal

IMPORT.	Duty. £.	s.	d.	Drawbacks on Export. £.	s.	d.
Wood continued.						
Deals imported in a foreign ſhip, the 120 -	12	2	2	11	3	0
—— above 7 inches in width, being from 8 to 20 feet in length, and not exceeding 3¼ inches in thickneſs, imported in a *Britiſh* built ſhip, the 120	2	13	0	2	10	6
—— imported in a foreign ſhip, the 120	2	14	5	2	10	6
—— exceeding 3¼ inches in thickneſs, imported in a *Britiſh* built ſhip, the 120 -	5	6	0	5	1	0
—— in a foreign ſhip, the 120 -	5	7	5	5	1	0
Deal ends, above 7 inches in width, being under 8 feet in length, and not exceeding 3¼ inches in thickneſs, imported in a *Britiſh* built ſhip, the 120 -	0	17	8	0	16	10
—— imported in a foreign ſhip, the 120 -	0	18	2	0	16	10
—— exceeding 3¼ inches in thickneſs, imported in a *Britiſh* built ſhip, the 120 -	1	15	4	1	13	8
—— imported in a foreign ſhip, the 120	1	16	3	1	13	8
Ebony, imported in a *Britiſh* built ſhip, the cwt.	0	13	3	0	12	3
—— imported in a foreign ſhip, the cwt. -	0	13	9	0	12	3
Firewood, the fathom, 6 feet wide, and 6 feet high, imported in a *Britiſh* built ſhip -	0	2	8	0	2	6
—— imported in a foreign ſhip -	0	2	9	0	2	6
Fir quarters, from 5 to 8 inches ſquare, or if 24 feet in length, or upwards, imported in a *Britiſh* built ſhip, the 120 -	2	13	0	2	10	6
—— imported in a foreign ſhip, the 120	2	14	5	2	10	6
—— under 5 inches ſquare, and under 24 feet in length, imported in a *Britiſh* built ſhip, the 120 -	1	1	3	1	0	3
—— imported in a foreign ſhip, the 120 -	1	1	9	1	0	3
Fir timber, 8 inches ſquare, or upwards, imported in a *Britiſh* built ſhip, the load, containing 50 cubic feet	0	6	8	0	6	4
—— in a foreign ſhip, the load -	0	6	10	0	6	4
Fuſtick, for dyers' uſe, the cwt. -	0	0	10			
Handſpikes, under 7 feet in length, imported in a *Britiſh* built ſhip, the 120 -	0	6	8	0	6	2
——— imported in a foreign ſhip, the 120 -	0	6	11	0	6	2
——— 7 feet in length, or upwards, imported in a *Britiſh* built ſhip, the 120 -	0	13	4	0	12	4
——— imported in a foreign ſhip, the 120	0	13	7	0	12	4
Knees of oak, under 5 inches ſquare, imported in a *Britiſh* built ſhip, the 120 -	0	3	4	0	3	1
—— imported in a foreign ſhip, the 120	0	3	6	0	3	1
—— from 5 to 8 inches ſquare, imported in a *Britiſh* built ſhip, the 120 -	1	13	0	1	10	6
—— imported in a foreign ſhip, the 120 -	1	14	5	1	10	6
—— 8 inches ſquare, or upwards, imported in a *Britiſh* built ſhip, the load, containing 50 cubic feet	0	9	11	0	9	2
—— imported in a foreign ſhip, the load	0	10	4	0	9	2
Lathwood in pieces under 5 feet in length, the fathom, 6 feet wide and 6 feet high, imported in a *Britiſh* built ſhip	0	13	3	0	12	3
——— imported in a foreign ſhip -	0	13	9	0	12	3
——— in pieces 5 feet in length, or upwards, the fathom, 6 feet wide and 6 feet high, imported in a *Britiſh* built ſhip -	0	19	10	0	18	4
——— imported in a foreign ſhip -	1	0	4	0	18	4
Lignum vitæ, the cwt. -	0	2	3	0	2	0

Logwood,

IMPORT.	Duty. £.	s.	d.	Drawbacks on Export. £.	s.	d.
Wood continued.						
Logwood, for dyers' uſe, the ton, 20 cwt. -	11	0	0			
Mahogany, the ton, containing 20 cwt. -	2	4	0	2	0	0
Maſts under 6 inches in diameter. See Spars. -						
Maſts, ſix inches in diameter, and under eight inches, imported in a *Britiſh* built ſhip, the maſt	0	1	1½	0	1	0
—— imported in a foreign ſhip, the maſt -	0	1	2	0	1	0
—— 8 inches in diameter, and under 12 inches, imported in a *Britiſh* built ſhip, the maſt -	0	3	4	0	3	1
—— imported in a foreign ſhip, the maſt -	0	3	6	0	3	1
—— 12 inches in diameter, or upwards, imported in a *Britiſh* built ſhip, the maſt -	0	6	8	0	6	2
—— imported in a foreign ſhip, the maſt -	0	6	11	0	6	2
Nicaragua wood, for dyers' uſe, the cwt. -	0	1	4			
Oak plank, 2 inches in thickneſs, or upwards, imported in a *Britiſh* built ſhip, the load, containing 50 cubic feet	0	19	10	0	18	4
—— imported in a foreign ſhip, the load -	1	0	8	0	18	4
Oak timber, 8 inches ſquare or upwards, imported in a *Britiſh* built ſhip, the load, containing 50 cubic feet	0	9	11	0	9	2
—— imported in a foreign ſhip, the load -	0	10	4	0	9	2
Oars, imported in a *Britiſh* built ſhip, the 120 -	1	19	8	1	16	8
—— imported in a foreign ſhip, the 120 -	2	1	3	1	16	8
Olive wood, imported in a *Britiſh* built ſhip, the ton, containing 20 cwt. - -	3	6	0	3	1	0
—— imported in a foreign ſhip, the ton -	3	8	9	3	1	0
Planks of *Ireland*, the 100 feet -	0	2	9	0	2	6
Red or Guinea wood, for dyers' uſe, the ton - See 8 *Geo.* I. cap. 15.	3	6	0			
Round wood, under 8 inches ſquare, and under 6 feet in length, imported in a *Britiſh* built ſhip, the 120	0	13	3	0	12	3
—— imported in a foreign ſhip, the 120 -	0	13	9	0	12	3
—— if 6 feet in length, or upwards, imported in a *Britiſh* built ſhip, the 120 -	1	6	6	1	4	6
—— imported in a foreign ſhip, the 120 -	1	7	0	1	4	6
Spars under 22 feet in length, and under 4 inches in diameter, excluſive of the bark, imported in a *Britiſh* built ſhip, the 120 - -	0	6	8	0	6	2
—— imported in a foreign ſhip, the 120 -	0	6	11	0	6	2
—— 22 feet in length, or upwards, and under 4 inches in diameter, excluſive of the bark, imported in a *Britiſh* built ſhip, the 120 - -	0	11	0	0	10	2
—— imported in a foreign ſhip, the 120 -	0	11	6	0	10	2
—— 4 inches in diameter, and under 6 inches excluſive of the bark, imported in a *Britiſh* built ſhip, the 120	1	4	3	1	2	5
—— imported in a foreign ſhip, the 120 -	1	5	3	1	2	5
—— 6 inches in diameter, or upwards. See Maſts.						
Speckled wood, the cwt. - - -	0	4	5	0	4	1
Spokes for wheels, not exceeding 2 feet in length, imported in a *Britiſh* built ſhip, the 1000 -	0	19	10	0	18	4
—— imported in a foreign ſhip, the 1000 -	1	0	8	0	18	4
—— exceeding 2 feet in length, imported in a *Britiſh* built ſhip, the 1000 - -	1	19	8	1	16	8
—— imported in a foreign ſhip, the 1000 -	2	1	3	1	16	8
Staves, not exceeding 36 inches in length, not above 3 inches thick, or 7 broad, imported in a *Britiſh* built ſhip, the 120	0	4	0	0	3	10
—— imported in a foreign ſhip, the 120 -	0	4	1	0	3	10

Staves

IMPORT.	Duty. £. s. d.	Drawbacks on Export. £. s. d.
Wood continued.		
Staves above 36, and not exceeding 50 inches in length, not above 3 inches thick, or 7 broad, imported in a *Britiſh* built ſhip, the 120 -	0 7 6	0 7 3
—— imported in a foreign ſhip, the 120 -	0 7 7	0 7 3
—— above 50 inches, and not exceeding 60 inches in length, not above 3 inches thick, or 7 broad, in a *Britiſh* built ſhip, the 120 - -	0 10 0	0 9 8
—— imported in a foreign ſhip, the 120 -	0 10 1	0 9 8
—— above 60 inches, and not exceeding 72 inches in length, not above 3 inches thick, or 7 broad, in a *Britiſh* built ſhip, the 120 - -	0 15 0	0 14 6
—— imported in a foreign ſhip, the 120 -	0 15 1	0 14 6
—— above 72 inches in length, not above 3 inches thick or 7 broad, in a *Britiſh* built ſhip, the 120 -	0 17 6	0 16 8
—— imported in a foreign ſhip, the 120 -	0 17 7	0 16 8
—— not above 3 inches thick, or 7 broad, and not exceeding 5 feet 3 inches in length, ſhall be deemed clapboards, and pay duty accordingly.		
—— exceeding 5 feet 3 inches in length, and above 3 thick, or 7 broad, ſhall be deemed pipeboards, and pay duty accordingly.		
Sweet wood, the cwt. -	0 5 6	0 4 10
Timber of *Ireland*, the ton or load -	0 3 0	0 2 8
—— not otherwiſe particularly enumerated, being 8 inches ſquare, or upwards, imported in a *Britiſh* built ſhip, the load, containing 50 cubic feet -	0 6 8	0 6 4
—— imported in a foreign ſhip, the load -	0 6 10	0 6 4
Uſers, under 5 inches ſquare, and under 24 feet in length, imported in a *Britiſh* built ſhip, the 120 -	1 1 3	1 0 3
—— in a foreign ſhip, the 120 -	1 1 9	1 0 3
—— from 5 to 8 inches ſquare, or if 24 feet in length or upwards, imported in a *Britiſh* built ſhip, the 120	2 13 0	2 10 6
—— imported in a foreign ſhip, the 120 -	2 14 5	2 10 6
Wainſcot logs, 8 inches ſquare or upwards, imported in a *Britiſh* built ſhip, the load, containing 50 cubic feet -	0 9 11	0 9 2
—— imported in a foreign ſhip, the load -	0 10 4	0 9 2
Wood for dyers' uſe, not enumerated, the cwt.	0 1 8	
Wood, manufactured, not otherwiſe enumerated, imported from any part of *Europe*, for every 100*l.* of the value thereof - -	33 0 0	30 10 0
Wood from *America*, except maſts, yards, and bowſprits, duty free. See 8 *Geo.* I. cap. 12. 11 *Geo.* III. cap. 41. 26 *Geo.* III. cap. 53. and 26 *Geo.* III. cap. 60.		
WOOL, viz. bever wool, duty free.		
—— cut and combed, except combed in *Ruſſia*, and imported from thence in *Britiſh* built ſhips, the pound	0 16 6	
Carmenia wool. See Hair of Goats.		
Coney wool, the pound -	0 0 1¾	
Cotton wool, of the *Britiſh* plantations, free.		
—— not of the *Britiſh* plantations, the pound	0 0 1	0 0 0¾
See 6 *Geo.* III. cap. 52.		
Eſtridge wool, in a *Britiſh* built ſhip, free.		
—— in a foreign ſhip, the cwt. -	0 7 9	0 7 0
Hare's wool, the pound -	0 0 1	

IMPORT.	Duty. £. s. d.	Drawbacks on Export. £. s. d.
Wool continued.		
Iriſh wool, combed or uncombed, duty free.		
Lamb's wool, duty free.		
Polonia wool, duty free.		
Red wool, duty free.		
Sheep's wool, duty free.		
Spaniſh wool, duty free.		
Woollen cloths, the yard -	1 17 5	1 13 1
——— manufactures, of all ſorts, including hoſiery, *French*, and imported directly into *Great-Britain*, for every 100*l.* of the value thereof - -	12 0 0	
YARN, viz. cable yarn, the cwt. -	0 8 6	
Camel or mohair yarn, the pound -	0 0 7	0 0 6
Cotton yarn, the pound -	0 0 3½	0 0 3
Cotton yarn of *Ireland*; free.		
Grogram yarn, the pound -	0 0 8	0 0 7
Iriſh yarn, the pack, containing four cwt. at ſix ſcore pounds to the cwt. -	1 2 0	0 19 6
Raw linen yarn, the pound -	0 0 1¼	
Wick yarn, the cwt. - -	1 12 8	1 8 0
Woollen or bay yarn, the cwt. -	0 14 8	0 13 0
——— yarn of *Ireland*; free.		
Worſted yarn, being of two or more threads, twiſted, or thrown, the pound -	0 0 10	0 0 9
Goods, wares, and merchandize, prohibited to be uſed in this kingdom, but allowed to be ſecured in warehouſes, for exportation, not otherwiſe enumerated, for every 100*l.* of the value thereof - -	7 10 0	
GOODS, wares, and merchandize, not otherwiſe enumerated, and not prohibited to be uſed in *Great-Britain*, but allowed to be ſecured in warehouſes for exportation, for every 100*l.* of the value thereof -	2 10 0	
All other goods, wares, and merchandize whatever, not being particularly enumerated, or charged with duty, and not prohibited to be imported, or uſed in *Great-Britain*, not exempt from duty, for every 100*l.* of the value thereof - -	27 10 0	25 0 0

DUTIES payable on ſundry Articles exported from Great-Britain.

EXPORT.

	Duty. £.	s.	d.
AGARICK, trimmed or pared, foreign, the pound -	0	0	3
—— rough, or untrimmed, foreign, the pound -	0	0	1
Alum, *Britiſh*, the cwt. - -	0	1	2
Annotto, foreign, the pound - -	0	0	1
Antimonium crudum, foreign, the cwt. -	0	0	3
Aqua-fortis, foreign, the gallon -	0	0	4
Argoil, foreign, the cwt. -	0	0	8
Arſenick, foreign, the pound -	0	0	0¼
Bayberries, foreign, the cwt. -	0	0	2
Brazil, or Fernambucca wood, foreign, the cwt. -	0	1	0
Brazilletto, or Jamaica wood, foreign, the cwt. -	0	0	8
Cambrics, foreign, and *French* lawns, ſecured in warehouſes, under the 32 *Geo.* II. cap. 32. and 7 *Geo.* III. cap. 43. on exportation to the *Britiſh* colonies in *America*, the piece, containing 13 ells -	0	3	4
Cards, viz. new wool cards, *Britiſh*, the dozen -	0	0	7
—— old wool cards, *Britiſh*, the dozen -	0	0	4
Cloth, viz. white woollen cloth, commonly called broad cloth, the piece	0	5	6
Coals, uſually ſold by meaſure, viz.			
—— exported to *Ireland*, or the Iſle of Man, the chalder, containing 36 buſhels, *Wincheſter* meaſure -	0	1	2
—— to any *Britiſh* colony in *America*, the chalder -	0	2	3
—— exported to any other place, viz. in *Britiſh* built ſhips, the chalder, *Newcaſtle* meaſure - -	0	15	5
—— in a foreign ſhip, the chalder -	1	7	6
—— exported in certain quantities from *Newcaſtle* and *Swanſea*, to *Jerſey*, *Guernſey*, and *Alderney*, under the conditions, &c. directed by the 6 *Geo.* III. cap. 40. the chalder, *Newcaſtle* meaſure -	0	11	0
—— uſually ſold by weight, viz. exported to *Ireland*, or the Iſle of Man, the ton, containing 20 cwt. -	0	0	9
—— to any *Britiſh* colony in *America*, the ton -	0	1	6
—— to any other place, viz. in *Britiſh* built ſhips, the ton, containing 20 cwt. - -	0	5	2
—— in foreign ſhips, the ton, containing 20 cwt. -	0	9	2
Cochineal, foreign, the pound -	0	0	3
Copperas, *Britiſh*, for every 100*l.* of the value thereof -	5	10	0
Cotton wool, of the growth and produce of the *Britiſh* plantations in *America*, for every 100*l.* of the value thereof -	5	10	0
—— in *Britiſh* built ſhips; free.			
Cream of tartar, foreign, the cwt. -	0	1	2
Culm exported to *Liſbon*, under the 31 *Geo.* II. cap. 15. and the 13 *Geo.* III. cap. 70. in a *Britiſh* built ſhip, the chalder, *Newcaſtle* meaſure	0	1	2
—— in a foreign ſhip, the chalder, *Newcaſtle* meaſure	0	1	8
Fuſtick, foreign, the cwt. -	0	0	2
Galls, foreign, the cwt. -	0	1	2
Glue, *Britiſh*, the cwt. - -	0	0	11
Gum arabic, foreign, the cwt. -	1	13	4
Gum ſenega, foreign, the cwt. -	0	5	10
Gum arabic or ſenega, to *Ireland*, duty free.			
Hair, viz. hart's hair, the cwt. -	0	1	10
Horſe hair, the cwt. - -	0	6	8
Ox or cow hair, the cwt. - -	0	2	3
Hair, not particularly enumerated, and not prohibited to be exported, for every 100*l.* of the value thereof -	5	10	0

Horſes,

EXPORT.

	Duty. £.	s.	d.
Horſes, mares, or geldings, each	0	5	6
Indico of all ſorts, foreign, the cwt.	0	0	1¼
Iſinglaſs, foreign, the cwt.	0	0	11
Lapis calaminaris, for every 100*l.* of the value thereof	5	10	0
Lead, caſt or uncaſt, the fodder or ton, 20 cwt.	2	5	2
Lead ore, for every 100*l.* of the value thereof	5	10	0
Leather of all ſorts, tanned, tawed, or dreſſed, the cwt.	0	1	2
Litharge of lead, the cwt.	0	0	3
Litmus, foreign, the cwt.	0	0	7
Logwood, foreign, the cwt.	0	1	2
——— in *Britiſh* built ſhips; free.			
Madder, foreign, the cwt.	0	0	10
Madder roots, foreign, the pound	0	0	0¼
Nicaragua wood, foreign, the ton, containing 20 cwt.	0	4	5
Orchal, foreign, the cwt.	0	1	2
Orchelia, foreign, the cwt.	0	0	7
Pomegranate peels, foreign, the cwt.	0	0	5
Red or Guinea wood, foreign, the cwt.	0	0	10
Safflower, foreign, the pound	0	0	1
Sal armoniacum, foreign, the pound	0	0	0½
Sapan wood, foreign, the cwt.	0	0	4
Saunders red, foreign, the cwt.	0	0	9
Sal gem, foreign, the pound	0	0	0¼
Shumac, foreign, the cwt.	0	0	5
Skins, viz. badger ſkins, the piece	0	0	1
Beaver ſkins, the ſkin, or piece of ſkin	0	0	8
Calves ſkins, tanned, tawed, or dreſſed, the cwt.	0	1	2
Cat ſkins. the 100	0	1	6
Coney ſkins, dreſſed or tawed, the 120	0	1	2
——— black, with or without ſilver hairs, dreſſed or tawed, the 120	0	3	0
Dog ſkins, the dozen	0	0	2
Elk ſkins, raw, the piece	0	1	2
Fitches, the timber, containing 40 ſkins	0	1	10
Fox ſkins, the piece	0	0	1
Kid ſkins, in the hair, the 100	0	0	7
Kid ſkins, dreſſed, the 100	0	0	9
Otter ſkins, raw, the piece	0	0	0½
——— tawed, the piece	0	0	1
Sheep and lamb ſkins, dreſſed without wool, the 120	0	2	9
Sheep ſkins, tanned, rawed, or dreſſed, the cwt.	0	1	2
Squirrel ſkins, the 1000	0	2	9
Swan ſkins, the piece	0	0	2
Wolf ſkins, tawed, the piece	0	0	4
Skins, not particularly enumerated, nor prohibited, for every 100*l.* of the value thereof	5	10	0
Stricklac, foreign, the pound	0	0	0½
Tin unwrought, the cwt.	0	3	4
Turnſall, foreign, the pound	0	0	0½
Valonia, foreign, the ton, containing 20 cwt.	0	3	11
Verdigreaſe, foreign, the pound	0	0	1
Wool, viz. beaver wool, the pound	0	1	8
All other goods, wares, and merchandize, of the production, or manufacture of *Great-Britain*, the exportation of which is not prohibited, may be exported without payment of duty, if regularly entered and ſhipped; on failure thereof, ſuch goods, &c. ſhall be ſubject to the duty, for every 100*l.* of the value thereof	5	10	0

DUTIES payable, and Drawbacks allowed, on ſundry Articles carried Coaſtwiſe or from Port to Port in Great-Britain.

COASTWISE.	Duty. £.	s.	d.	Drawback. £.	s.	d.
COALS, except charcoal made of wood, carried coaſtwiſe, except into the port of *London*, viz. in caſe they are ſuch as are moſt uſually ſold by weight, the ton, containing 20 cwt. -	0	3	8	0	3	8
—— in caſe they are uſually ſold by the chalder, or any other meaſure reducible thereto, the chalder containing 36 buſhels - -	0	5	6	0	5	6
Culm, except into the port of *London*, the chalder, containing 36 buſhels, *Wincheſter* meaſure -	0	1	2	0	1	2
Cynders made of pit coal, to any port in *Great-Britain*, for every chalder, containing 36 buſhels -	0	5	6			
Coals, culm, and cynders, from the bridge of Stirling, on the firth of Forth, to the town of *Dunbar*, or to *Redhead*, or any part betwixt them, or from Ellen Foot to Bank End, in the county of *Cumberland*, or any place between them, duty free.						
Coals, except charcoal made of wood, brought coaſtwiſe into the port of *London*, viz. in caſe they are ſuch as are moſt uſually ſold by weight, the ton, containing 20 cwt. - -	0	7	0	0	4	0
—— in caſe they are ſuch as are moſt uſually ſold by the chalder, or any meaſure reducible thereto, the chalder	0	8	10	0	5	10
Culmn, brought coaſt-wiſe into the port of *London*, the chalder, containing 36 buſhels -	0	4	5	0	1	5
Coals brought coaſtwiſe into the port of *London*, for the royal hoſpital at *Chelſea*, not exceeding 100 chalder by the year, the chalder -	0	5	6			
Coals uſed for melting copper and tin ores, within the counties of *Cornwall* and *Devon*, or in fire engines for the draining water out of the mines of tin and copper, within the county of *Cornwall*, a drawback of all the duties paid thereon. See 9 *Ann.* cap. 6. and 14 *Geo.* II. cap. 41.						
For all coals uſed in ſmelting copper and lead within the iſle of *Angleſey*, or in fire engines for draining water out of the mines of copper and lead, within the ſaid iſle, a drawback of all the duties; provided the amount of ſuch drawbacks ſhall not exceed the ſum of 1500*l.* in any one year. See 26 *Geo.* III. cap. 104.						
Culm, to be uſed for the burning of lime, viz. in ſhips, or veſſels, not exceeding 30 tons burthen, from the port of *Milford*, to any other place within the counties of *Pembroke*, *Carmarthen*, *Cardigan*, or *Merioneth*, the chalder, containing 36 buſhels -	0	1	0			
Wines, viz. *French* wine, in bottles above 3 dozen, or in a caſk or caſks exceeding ten gallons in quantity, ſent coaſtwiſe, or by land-carriage, into the port of *London*, or to any place within the diſtance of twenty miles from the Royal Exchange, the ton, containing 252 gallons	4	4	0			
—— of any other ſort ſent in bottles, &c. except *Rheniſh*, *German*, and *Hungary* wines, the ton -	2	16	0			

BOUNTIES allowed on EXPORTATION.

	Bounties. £.	s.	d.
CORDAGE, to all places, except the Iſle of Man, for any quantity not leſs than 3 tons, per cwt.	0	2	4¾
See 6 *Geo.* III. cap. 45. which was continued by other acts, and 26 *Geo.* III. cap. 85. for the term of 4 years, and to the end of the then next ſeſſion of parliament.			
Corn, of the growth and produce of this kingdom, when the price of middling *Britiſh* corn and grain, at the port of exportation, ſhall be under the following prices, and exported according to law.			
Wheat, or wheat ground, the quarter, 2*l.* 4*s.*	0	5	0
Malt made therefrom, the quarter, when wheat at 2*l.* 4*s.*	0	5	0
Rye, or rye ground, the quarter, 1*l.* 8*s.*	0	3	0
Barley, beer, or big, the quarter, 1*l.* 2*s.*	0	2	6
Malt made therefrom, the quarter, when barley at 1*l.* 2*s.*	0	2	6
Oats, the quarter, 14*s.*	0	2	0
Oatmeal, the quarter, containing 276lb. when oats are at 14*s.*	0	2	6
Gunpowder, for each barrel, containing 100 pounds weight	0	4	6
Linens, made of hemp or flax, in *Great-Britain*, *Ireland*, or the Iſle of *Man*, and exported to *Spain*, *Portugal*, *Gibraltar*, or *America*, under the value of 5*d.* per yard	0	0	0½
——— valued 5*d.* and under 6*d.* per yard	0	0	1
——— valued 6*d.* and under 1*s.* 6*d.* per yard	0	0	1½
Britiſh checked or ſtriped linen, 7*d.* and not exceeding 1*s.* 6*d.* per yard	0	0	0½
N. B. Every yard of the above linen muſt be of the breadth of 25 inches, or more.			
See 29 *Geo.* II. cap. 15.—5 *Geo.* II. cap. 43.—10 *Geo.* II. cap. 38. and 19 *Geo.* II. cap. 27.			
For every yard of diaper, huckaback, ſheeting, and other ſpecies of linen, upwards of one yard *Engliſh* in breadth, and not exceeding 1*s.* 6*d.* the ſquare yard	0	0	1½
Britiſh or *Iriſh* buckrams, tilletings, linen, *Britiſh* callicoes, or cotton mixed with linen, printed, painted, ſtained, or dyed in *Great-Britain*, of the breadth of 25 inches or more, before the printing, painting, or ſtaining thereof, under the value of 5*d.* per yard	0	0	0½
——— valued 5*d.* and under 6*d.* per yard	0	0	1
——— valued 6*d.* and under 1*s.* 6*d.* per yard	0	0	1½
See 21 *Geo.* III. cap. 40.			
Sail cloth, viz. *Britiſh* made ſail cloth, exported under the regulations required by law, per ell	0	0	2
See 12 *Anne*, cap. 16.—4 *Geo.* II. cap. 27. and 18 *Geo.* III. cap. 45.			
Salted beef and pork, per barrel	0	5	0
——— ſalmon, per barrel	0	4	6
——— dried ling and cod, called haberdines, per cwt.	0	3	0
——— wet ling and cod, the barrel of 32 gallons	0	2	0
——— white herrings, the barrel of 32 gallons	0	2	8
——— red herrings, the barrel of 32 gallons	0	1	9
——— red ſhotten, the barrel of 32 gallons	0	1	0
——— ſprats dried, the laſt	0	1	0
N. B. They muſt be cured with *Engliſh* or foreign ſalt, which has paid duty, of which the proprietor muſt make oath.			

Silk

Bounties.

	£.	s.	d.
Silk manufactures, of *Great-Britain*, exported under the regulations, according to law, *free*.			
Ribbons and ſtuffs, of ſilk only, the pound avoirdupoiſe weight Silk gauze, $\frac{1}{3}$ of the weight on which is allowed for gum	0	5	•
Silk ſtockings, ſilk gloves, ſilk fringes, ſilk laces, ſtitching or ſewing ſilk, the pound, ditto -	0	3	0
Silk, and ribbons of ſilk, mixed with gold and ſilver, the pound, ditto	0	6	8
Stuffs of ſilk and Grogram yarn, the pound ditto -	0	1	2
Stuffs of ſilk, mixed with incle, or cotton and gauze, the pound ditto	0	1	8
Stuffs of ſilk and worſted -	0	0	1•
Sugar, refined from ſugar of the *Britiſh* plantations, under the regulations and reſtrictions according to law, *free*.			
—— in loaves, complete and whole, and in lumps, duly refined, for every cwt. -	0	1	6
—— called baſtards, ground or powdered ſugar, broken in pieces, and candy refined, for every cwt. - -	0	11	8

Bounties, Premiums, or Allowances.

Hemp, water rotted, bright and clean, of the growth of *Ireland*, imported directly from thence, under the regulations required by law; from *June* 24, 1786, to *June* 24, 1793, per ton - -	6	0	0
Ditto, from *June* 24, 1793, to *June* 24, 1800, per ton -	4	0	0
Raw ſilk, of the growth of the *Britiſh* colonies in *America*, imported directly from thence into the port of *London*, under the regulations required by law, for every 100*l.* value, from *January* 1, 1784, to *January* 1, 1791. See 9 *Geo.* III. cap. 38.			
Tobacco, damaged, for every pound weight cut off -	•	0	0½
See 9 *Geo.* I. cap. 21.			
Wines, damaged or corrupt, or unmerchantable, if the importer ſhall refuſe to pay the duties thereon, the commiſſioners of the cuſtoms may cauſe ſuch wines to be received into the cuſtody of the proper officers, and to be publicly ſold, in order to be diſtilled into brandy, or made into vinegar; the produce of ſuch ſale to be paid to the importer, but not to exceed the following allowances:			
Of the growth of *Germany*, or which pay duty as ſuch, the ton -	4	0	•
—— of *France* - -	4	0	0
—— of *Spain*, *Portugal*, or elſewhere	8	0	0
But no allowances to be made for any wines, unleſs imported in caſks on board a merchant's ſhip, directly from the place of the growth, or the uſual place of ſhipping, except as to ſhips ſtranded.			

THE merchant being thus enabled to aſcertain and prepare the ſum requiſite for the acquittal of the duties, his next care muſt be to appoint a proper perſon to report the ſhip's arrival, and to make the entries in the long room up-ſtairs at the cuſtom-houſe; and the manner of tranſacting this buſineſs follows here in order.

Form

Form of ENTRIES inwards.

WHEN a ſhip arrives, on which a merchant has any goods, it is uſual for him to apply to ſome clerk in the long room at the cuſtom-houſe to make the entry, who computes the duties, and directs him where to pay them in, for which his charge is very ſmall; however, if one has a mind to avoid it, he muſt draw out a *bill of entry* in the following manner, *viz.*

London, October the 25th, 1794.

In the *Union, Thomas Richardſon*, a *Alicant*.

S. T.

S. T. No. 1 *a* 10, Ten bales of almonds, containing 60 *cwt.* 2*q.* 34 4 4-20 *per cwt.* £. 103 : 1

of which the merchant muſt make ſeven, the one written in words at length which is to paſs, and called a warrant; and in the others, the contents may be expreſſed *in figures*, which are all delivered to the proper clerks in the long room, who attend for that purpoſe, from ten in the morning till two in the afternoon; and having paid the cuſtoms into the treaſury, a receipt is given for them, and officers appointed ſo ſoon as others concerned in the cargo have taken the ſame ſteps.

But previous to this entry, the ſhip muſt be reported, the method of performing which I ſhall add for the ſake of thoſe who may be as well owners as merchants.

On the ſhip's arrival in the river, the general practice is to nominate a perſon to act as a ſhip's huſband, except an owner has a mind to perform this part himſelf, who muſt take an exact account of her lading from the captain's manifeſt, and report the ſame at the cuſtom-houſe; which he does by making two copies, the one on a blank ſheet of paper, and the other on a paper with the oath to be taken by the maſter of the ſhip, printed on it, given by the uſher of the cuſtom-houſe, who generally attends at the upper end of the long room, to adminiſter oaths, &c. And the report is to be made in the ſubſequent form, *viz.*

To report a Ship.

After exactly copying the manifeſt on the two ſheets of paper, as before-mentioned, you muſt go to the comptroller, or to the deputy comptroller, in the long room of the cuſtom-houſe, accompanied by the maſter, and read the two manifeſts over with him of which he retains that written on the plain ſheet; and the other with the printed oath, you muſt return to the uſher from whom you received it, who, after examining the maſter concerning the ſhip, and this latter has ſworn to the manifeſt, the uſher directs you how, and to whom you muſt pay for entering the ſhip, and your next buſineſs is to ſee, whether thoſe principally concerned in her cargo have made their entries, that if they have not, you may apply for their doing it, in order to ſet the ſhip to work, and begin her diſcharge.

Omiſſions in a Report.

When upon the delivery of any ſhip, it appears that any part of the cargo has been omitted in the maſter's report, and he applies to the collector to amend the ſame; though the officers have not any reaſon to believe, but that ſuch omiſſion was through inadvertency, and without any deſign of fraud, yet the ſame ſhall not be permitted as the law ſtands; but the honourable the commiſſioners are to be acquainted with a true ſtate of the caſe, and if they are ſatisfied, and are pleaſed to give leave, then the goods ſo omitted, may be added to the report, after the following manner:

Third day of *March*, 1794—Added by the commiſſioner's leave of the 8th ultimo.
D. S.—4—1 Caſe—Linen—*David Smith.*

A. B. Maſter.

And then the report is ſworn to *de novo*, inſerting the particular days underneath that when ſworn to before.

Direct

Directions how to proceed after the Report is made.

The perſon directed by the owners to take an account of every merchant's goods as they are delivered, called the ſhip's huſband, having got the land-waiter's name, who is appointed for the ſhip, he applies to him for information of what merchants have made their entries, and for a copy of his warrant, which he ſigns, and ſends aboard the ſhip to the officers there, that they may commence their work, which they ſoon after do, and ſend a hoy or lighter to the quays.

And againſt the lighter's arrival, the ſhip's huſband has prepared a book, ruled in the ſame manner as the waiter's; on one ſide of which he places the number or quantity of goods he judges the lighter may contain, as in the margin, and oppoſite thereto, he ſets down the marks and numbers of each parcel as they are landed; and as ſoon as the lighter is delivered, he takes a view, or gets the ſurveyor to give him an account of the damage, if any, upon the goods.

1	A B No.	4
2	C D	8
3	E F	5
4	G H	9
5		
6		
7		
8		

When the goods are weighed or meaſured, and the merchant has got an account thereof, and finds his entry already made too ſmall, he muſt make a poſt-entry for the ſurpluſage in the ſame manner as the firſt was done.

And as a merchant is always in time to make his poſt, he ſhould take care not to over-enter, to avoid as well the advance as the trouble in getting the overplus back; however, if this is the caſe, and an over-entry has been made, and more paid or bonded for cuſtoms than the goods really landed amount to, the land-waiter and ſurveyor muſt ſignify the ſame, upon oath made, and ſubſcribed by the perſon ſo over entered, that he, or any other perſon to his knowledge, had not any of the ſaid goods over-entered on board the ſaid ſhip, or any where landed the ſame without payment of cuſtom; which oath muſt be atteſted by the collector and comptroller, or their deputies, who then compute the duties, and ſet down on the back of the certificate, firſt in words at length, and then in figures, the ſums to be paid; which certificate and endorſement are as follows:

The CERTIFICATE.

Theſe are to certify, that *J. F.* did pay his majeſty's duties inward in the *Dolphin*, *Thomas Wheeler*, maſter, from the *Sound*, the 9th day of *May*, 1794, for 124 tons of iron, 35 hundred and a half of copper in plates, and 800 hundred clap boards; and we the officers underwritten did examine the ſame at the delivery thereof out of the ſaid ſhip, and found no more than 118 tons of iron; 33 hundred weight of copper, and 763 hundred clap-boards: And for further manifeſtation of the truth hereof he made oath, that neither he, nor any other perſon, to his uſe or knowledge, had any of thoſe goods over-entered on board the ſaid ſhip, or in any place landed them without paying cuſtoms. Dated at the *Cuſtom houſe*, *London*, the 14th day of *May*, 1794.

W. B. Surveyor.
H. S. Landwaiter.

Jurat. J. F. that the contents of the above-mentioned certificate are true.

J. F.

As the difference is very great between the duties paid by Britiſh ſubjects, and thoſe paid by aliens, it is neceſſary in this place to obſerve, with reſpect to the making and ſubſcribing of merchant's entries at the *Cuſtom-houſe*, that any Britiſh man may cuſtom, in his own name, the goods of another Britiſh man; ſo may one merchant ſtranger enter the goods of another merchant ſtranger; but he that ſo enters the goods of another perſon, whereby the king looſes his duty, forfeits the goods to the king, &c. and likewiſe all his own goods and chattels for ever. 1 *Eliz.* Cap. 11. S. 6.

Bills of Sight.

When goods come conſigned to any merchant, and he has not received any invoice, bill of lading, or other advice, from his correſpondent, or happens by any other cauſe

to be ignorant of the real quantities and qualities of the ſaid goods, ſo that he is not capable of making a perfect entry of the ſame, he muſt acquaint the collector and comptroller thereof, and deſire a bill of ſight, or view, in order to have them brought on ſhore and examined; who, upon the merchant's making oath to the truth of his allegiations, and depoſiting ſuch a ſum of money in the collector's hands, as may be conjectured to be ſufficient to anſwer the duties, will grant ſuch bill. The form thereof, and the whole method of execution muſt be as follows:

January 23, 1794.

In the *Britain* of *London*, *Jonathan Dael*, maſter, from *Oſtend*.

Edward Hague.

Sight *A. F.* N° 1 to 5. { 2 Caſes, 1 Bale, 2 Packets } of merchandiſe, quantity and quality unknown.

Andrew Fountain maketh oath, that neither he, nor any other perſon for his uſe, has received any invoice, bill of lading, or other advice, or doth know the contents of any of the goods above mentioned, ſo as to be capable of making a true and perfect entry thereof, without having them firſt examined by the officers of the cuſtoms.

Jurat. 23 *die Januarii*, 1794. Signed *Edward Hague.*
Coram me A. B. collector.

Sufficient money being depoſited to ſecure the duties, you may permit the goods above mentioned to be landed under your care, and to be brought to his majeſty's warehouſe, to be there viewed, examined, &c. by the ſurveyor and the land-waiters, who are to endorſe the particular quantities and qualities on the back hereof, and return the ſame to us immediately, that a perfect entry may be made; but the goods are not to be delivered till ſuch perfect entry be made, and his majeſty's full duties be paid.

Depoſited one hundred pounds.

R. M. collector, *T. W.* cuſtomer, *I. L.* comptroller.

To { *E. B.* Surveyor. *W. A.* Tide-ſurveyor. *C. R.* *M. P.* } Land-waiters.

Time allowed to export by Certificate.

The merchants are allowed, for their ſhipping off tobacco, ſugar, ginger, pepper, bugles, *alias* beads, caſt and bar iron, dying wood, all dying wares and drugs, eighteen months to *Britiſh*, and fifteen months to *aliens*, to have their drawbacks; and all other goods, twelve months to *Britiſh*, and nine months to *aliens*. 2, 3 and 9 *Ann.*

Amber beads, rough amber, coral beads, and poliſhed coral, and all cowries, may draw the impoſt 16$\frac{2}{3}$ exported in three years. 4 and 5 *W.* and *M.*

No duties or cuſtoms are to be taken for prize goods, conſiſting of any military or ſhip ſtores.

Wines which, at the time of landing, ſhall be damaged, corrupt or unmerchantable, and which ſhall be given up to the officers of the cuſtoms, to be publicly ſold, in order to be diſtilled into brandy, or to be made into vinegar, in manner directed by the act of 12 *Geo.* I. *for the improvement of his majeſty's revenues of cuſtoms, exciſe, and inland duties*, are not chargeable with the duty of 3*l.* per ton.

Almoſt all goods and merchandize imported, pay duties, and are to be delivered either by *tale*, *weight*, *meaſure*, or *gauge*.

Thoſe which pay duty by *tale*, are, at the delivery, to be tallied at one, ten, twenty, &c. according to the nature of them; and as the merchant cannot, generally, have any

pretence

pretence for a ſhort entry in goods by *tale*, therefore it is ſuppoſed that, in ſtrictneſs, no poſt-entry ſhould be admitted of.

Goods paying duties by *weight*, are to be brought to the king's beam, and weighed, in order to adjuſt the true quantity for which his majeſty's duties ought to be paid; for, in conſideration of the different proportion which foreign weights bear to the *Britiſh*, the waſte, &c. which may happen during the voyage, and the draughts and tares to be allowed on the landing, it cannot be expected that a perfect entry can be made at firſt; but to enable the merchant to make the neareſt eſtimate of the true nett weight to be entered, he will be furniſhed in the progreſs of this work with a table of the proportion which all foreign weights bear with our's, and alſo with the particular draughts, tares, &c. on all goods imported; abſtracted from Mr. *Crouch*'s account of them.

At landing the goods, the weigher is to call out the full and true groſs weights in the ſcale, which, the landwaiters, and ſhip's huſband, are to enter in their books, and ſhould check with one another every day, and from the total of the ſaid groſs weight is to be deducted an allowance in conſideration of

DRAUGHT, according to the following reſpective weights, viz.

On all goods imported, weighing under 1 *cwt.*			1 *lb.* dra.
From 1	to 2		2
2	to 3		3
3	to 10		4
10	to 18		7
18	to 30	or upwards	9

Except tobacco of the *Britiſh* plantations, which is to be allowed eight pounds draught only, for every hogſhead of 350*lb.* or upwards. 9 *Geo.* I. C. 21. S. 15.

Theſe allowances for *draughts*, the landwaiters may, when they are very different, inſert in their books, oppoſite to each reſpective draught, or, when they are not very different, compute the ſame, by counting the number of the draughts at each ſeparate allowance.

The allowance for draught being deducted, there is, in moſt caſes, a farther allowance to be made out of the remaining weight, called

TARE, being a conſideration for the outſide package that contains ſuch goods which cannot be unpacked without detriment; or for the papers, threads, bands, &c. that incloſe or bind any goods which are imported looſe; or, though imported in caſks, cheſts, &c. yet can be unpacked and weighed nett.

Several ſorts of goods have their *tares* aſcertained, and thoſe tares are not to be altered or deviated from, in any caſe within the port of *London*, unleſs the merchant, or the officers of the crown, thinking themſelves prejudiced by ſuch *tares*, ſhall deſire that the goods may be unpacked, and the nett weight taken; which may be done either by weighing the goods in each reſpective caſk, &c. nett, or, as it is practiſed in the *Eaſt-India* goods particularly by picking out ſeveral caſks, &c. of each ſize, and making an average, and ſo computing the reſt accordingly. But this muſt not be done without the conſent of two land-ſurveyors, atteſted by their hands in the land-waiter's books; and in the out-ports, not without the conſent of the collector and ſurveyor: And as to thoſe goods which have not their *tares* aſcertained, two land-ſurveyors in *London*, and the collector and ſurveyor in the out-ports, are to adjuſt and allow the ſame in the like manner.

Sometimes the caſks, &c. are weighed beyond ſea before the goods are put in, and the weight of each reſpective caſk, &c. marked thereon, as is uſual for moſt goods imported from the *Britiſh* plantations, or elſe inſerted in the merchant's invoice; in which caſe, if the real invoice be produced, and the officers have ſatisfied themſelves, by unpacking and weighing ſome of them, that thoſe weights are juſt and true, they do then, after having reduced them to *Britiſh* weight, if not ſo before, eſteem them to be the real *tares*, and paſs them accordingly; though ſometimes the *tares* on the caſk, &c. are wholly diſregarded, and the real *tares* taken.

But

But the unpacking goods, and taking the nett weight, being ſuppoſed the juſteſt method, both for the crown and merchant, it is uſually practiſed in the port of *London*, in all caſes where it can be done with conveniency, and without detriment to the goods.

Goods, delivered by *meaſure*, are under three different regulations:

1. Such as linens particularly, which are meaſured by running meaſure, being no more than taking the length of the piece from one end to the other.

And as in the *Holland*, *Flanders*, and ſome ſorts of *German* linens, the contents in *Britiſh* ells are often annexed to, or marked on each piece, and likewiſe inſerted in the merchant's invoice; therefore there will not be any difficulty in making a perfect entry; ſo that no poſt-entry will be admitted in this caſe.

And for ſuch linens as are contented in foreign meaſures, the table, which will hereafter be inſerted, proportioning them to the *Engliſh*, will enable the merchant readily to find their contents in *Britiſh* yards or ells, according as the nature of the entry ſhall require.

But thoſe *German*, or Eaſt-country linens, which are not contented, by reaſon the ſeveral pieces of each reſpective ſort are generally about the ſame certain lengths, may be entered, by computing the whole quantity at ſuch uſual lengths, and delivered by the officers, by meaſuring ſome of the pieces, and computing the reſt accordingly.

2. Such as pictures, grave and paving ſtones, and marble tables particularly, which are meaſured by ſquare and ſuperficial feet.

Such as marble blocks, and timber particularly, which are meaſured by ſolid or cubical meaſure.

Goods delivered by *gauge*, are wines, &c. and all exciſeable liquors, whoſe quantity to be entered may be pretty nearly determined by conſidering the ſize of the caſks, and what accidental leakage or other diminution, may have happened during the voyage.

Before any goods are delivered by virtue of any warrant, the ſame muſt be copied into the landwaiter's books, as a foundation for the delivery, diſtinguiſhing the date and number of the entry, the merchant's name, the total duties paid, the particular packages, with the marks, numbers and quantities of the goods, for which the duties have been paid.

And at the delivery of the goods, underneath the ſaid copy of the warrant, muſt be inſerted the particular manner of the delivery, as the tale, weight, meaſure or gauge, with the reſpective allowances for draught and tare, where the ſame are to be allowed, from the total; wherefrom the quantity firſt entered being deducted, the remainder is the quantity, for which a poſt or additional entry is to be made; and when the ſame is made, the date and number of ſuch entry muſt be inſerted, oppoſite to the ſaid ſhort entry, as will be illuſtrated by three or four examples annexed.

In making entries it is uſual for merchants to include all the goods they have on board the ſame ſhip in one, though ſometimes they may happen to be of twenty ſeveral denominations, or more; and as it is enacted by 12 *Car.* II. *cap.* 4. *ſect.* 4. to which ſubſequent acts have had reference, That if any goods, or merchandize, be brought from parts beyond the ſeas into this realm, by way of merchandize, and unſhipped to be laid on land, cuſtoms, and other duties thereof, not paid, or tendered to the collector, &c. nor agreed with for the ſame in the cuſtom-houſe, then the ſaid goods and merchandizes ſhall be forfeited; therefore there was ſome years ago a reſolution of the court of Exchequer, that, to admit of poſt or additional entries, where goods are ſhort entered, the goods ſo ſhort entered being laid on land before payment of duty, is a matter of favour and indulgence, to prevent ſuch goods from forfeiture; and though, in goods delivered by weight and gauge, it is almoſt impoſſible to make a perfect entry before landing, yet in goods delivered by tale and meaſure there cannot be any excuſe or pretence for a ſhort entry, and therefore, as has been before remarked, it ought not to be allowed.

Example

Examples of the Examination and Delivery of Foreign Goods imported.

6th of *December*, 1794, N° 45.

Benjamin James £. 10 12 2¼

B I. N° 1 a 10 Ten Caſks, containing C. 50 0 0 of Allum.

N° 1	6	0 10
2	6	3 14
3	5	3 17
4	6	0 13
5	5	3 24
6	6	1 12
7	6	3 2
8	6	0 0
9	6	0 8
10	6	1 18
	62	2 6
	1	12 Draught
	60	0 22
	6	1 22 Tare at 12lb. *per Cent.*
Delivered	53	3 0
Entered	50	0 0
Short	3	3 0

Poſted 8th *December*, N° 18.

14th of *December*, 1794, N° 31.

John Siams £. 0 0 0

I. S. N° 1 a 3.
R. V. N° 5 a 8.
K. O. N° 3. 7. 9.
} 10 Caſks qt. 100 C. of Argol.

I. S. N° 2	12	3 14
3	12	0 14
1	12	0 14
R. V. 7	13	2 7
5	12	3 0
8	13	0 18
6	11	3 14
K. O. 8	13	0 18
7	11	3 26
3	13	2 0
10	128	0 27
10 at 7lb.	0	2 14 Draught.
	127	2 13
	15	3 22 Tare at 14lb. *per Cent.*
Delivered	111	2 19
Entered	100	0 0
Short	11	2 19

Poſted the 17th *December*, N° 5

15th *January*, 1794, N° 10.

George Chaſe £. 12 8 6½

G. C. N° 1 a 10—10 doub. Serons cont. 45 C. of Barilla.

	C.	qr.	lb.
N° 1	5	1	8
2	5	3	2
3	4	3	18
4	4	2	27
5	5	1	10
6	5	3	22
7	5	2	20
8	5	3	17
9	4	3	25
10	6	0	3
10	54	2	12
	0	1	12 Draught
	54	1	0
	3	0	24 Tare at 36lb. each
Delivered	51	0	4
Entered	45	0	0
Short	6	0	4

Poſted 24th of *January*, N° 5.

Tare thirty-ſix pounds *per* double Seron.

A. B. and *B. C.* Surveyors.

15th *January*, 1794, N° 7.

Robert Aſhby £. 1 13 2¼

R. A. N° 1 a 10—10 ſacks, cont. 20 C. Weed Aſhes.

	C.	qr.	lb.
N° 1	2	2	2
2	2	1	22
3	2	1	14
4	2	1	16
5	2	1	19
6	2	1	24
7	2	2	6
8	2	2	4
9	2	1	26
10	2	1	15
10	24	2	8
10 at 3lb.	0	1	2 Draught.
	24	1	6
	0	2	24 Tare 8lb. *per* ſack
Delivered	23	2	10
Entered	20	0	0
Short	3	2	10

Poſted 18th of *January*, N° 9.

Note. It is ſometimes imported in ſingle, and ſometimes in treble ſerons of about the ſame weight,

Of

Of Landing and Lading.

The merchants of *London* are allowed to unlade their goods at any of the lawful keys and places for landing goods, between the *Tower of London* and *London-bridge*, between the ſun-riſing and ſun-ſetting, from the 10th of *September* to the 10th of *March*, and between the hours of *ſix* of the clock in the morning and *ſix* in the evening, from the 10th of *March* to the 10th of *September*, giving notice to the proper officers appointed to attend the lading and unlading goods; and ſuch officers as ſhall refuſe, upon due calling, to be preſent, ſhall forfeit for every default 5*l*.

It may be lawful for any perſon to ſhip or lade into any ſhip or veſſel, on the river of *Thames*, bound over ſeas, horſes, coals, beer, ordinary ſtones for building, fiſh taken by any of his majeſty's ſubjects, corn, or grain, the duties being paid, and cockets, and other lawful warrants, duly paſſed for the ſame.

So likewiſe deal boards, balks, and all ſorts of maſts, and great timber, may be unſhipped, and laid on land, at any place between *Limehouſe* and *Weſtminſter*, the owners firſt paying or compounding for the cuſtoms, and declaring at what place they will land them before they unſhip them; and upon licenſe had, and in the preſence of an officer, they may unlade them; otherwiſe they incur a forfeiture.

Form of Sufferances for landing Goods at an unlawful Key.

Though foreign goods and merchandizes have been entered, and his majeſty's duties duly paid, and a warrant be thereupon granted for the delivery thereof; yet, if the merchant, for his conveniency, is deſirous to land them at any other place than the lawful keys appointed by his majeſty's commiſſion out of the court of Exchequer, a ſpecial ſufferance muſt be granted for that purpoſe, after the following manner:

In the Aldolphus of *Stockholm*, *Hans Carvel*, from *Sweden*.

Edmund Boehm.

Three thouſand five hundred bars, containing ſixty tons of *Swediſh* iron, two hundred and fifty barrels, containing twenty laſts of tar. A warrant having been paſt by us for delivery of the above mentioned goods, and the importer having ſignified to us, the inconveniency that would attend the bringing the ſame to the lawful key, we have granted this ſpecial ſufferance for landing the ſame at ——

You are therefore to permit the ſame to be unladen into lighters, and afterwards landed at the ſaid place, in like manner, and with like care, examination, and inſpection, as is uſual at the lawful key: For which this ſhall be your voucher.

Dated at the Cuſtom-houſe, *London*,
the 20th of *May*, 1794.

A. B. collector, *B. C.* cuſtomer, *C. D.* comptroller.

To { *D. E.* Surveyor, *E. F.* *F. G.* } Landwaiters.

Every merchant making an entry of goods, either inwards or outwards, ſhall be diſpatched in ſuch order as he cometh; and if any officer or his clerk ſhall, either for favour or reward, put any merchant or his clerk, duly attending and making his entries as aforeſaid; by his turn, to draw any other reward or gratuity from him than is limited in the act of *tonnage* and *poundage*, and the general books of value, if the maſter officer be found faulty herein, he ſhall, upon complaint to the chief officers of the cuſtom-houſe, be ſtrictly admoniſhed of his duty; but if the clerk be found faulty therein, he ſhall, upon complaint to the ſaid chief officers, be preſently diſcharged from his ſervice, and not permitted to ſit any more in the cuſtom-houſe.

Every merchant ſhall have liberty to break bulk in any port, and to pay cuſtom for no more than he ſhall enter and land, provided that the maſter of ſuch ſhip, make declaration

claration upon oath, before two principal officers of the port, of the content of his lading; and ſhall declare upon oath, before the cuſtomer, collector, comptroller, or ſurveyor, or two of them, at the next port where his ſhip ſhall arrive, the quantity and quality of the goods landed at the other port, and to whom they did belong.

The officers who ſit above in the cuſtom-houſe of *London*, ſhall attend their ſeveral places from nine to twelve in the forenoon, and one officer or clerk ſhall attend with the book in the afternoon, during ſuch time as the officers are appointed to wait at the water-ſide: All other the officers of the out-ports ſhall attend every day in the cuſtom-houſe between the hours of nine and twelve in the morning, and two and four in the afternoon.

The officers of *Graveſend*, having power to viſit any ſhip outward bound, ſhall not without juſt cauſe detain her, under colour of ſearching, above three tides, under pain of loſs of their office, and rendering damage to the merchant and owner of the ſhip. And the officer in any of the out-ports ſhall not without juſt cauſe detain any ſuch ſhip above one tide, after the ſhip is fully laden and ready to ſail, under pain of loſs of office, and rendering damage.

Of Entries outwards.

When the goods you intend to export are made up in the packages you think proper, whether in bales, bags, boxes, caſes, or in any other manner, you muſt carry the true contents to the cuſtom-houſe, by a bill of entry like the following one, viz.

In the Mary, Joſeph Thomas, *for Liſbon.*

T. S.

T. S. Two caſes of hats, *viz.*
N° 1 qt. 90 dozen.
2 — 18

Caſes 2——108 dozen.

T. S. Two trunks of ſtockings.
N°. 1 qt. 82 dozen.
2 — 32

Trunks 2—114 dozen.

Of theſe bills you muſt write ſeven, and act with them as directed for the bills inwards; and on having ſatisfied the cuſtoms, you will have a ſmall piece of parchment called a cocket, which teſtifies your payment thereof and all duties for ſuch goods; and having marked and numbered your goods, you endorſe the ſame on the back of the cocket, and of your ſhipping bill, mentioning the true contents of each bale, &c. This cocket and ſhipping bill you muſt give to the ſearcher with his fee; and after paying the wharfage and porterage of your goods, you may ſhip them off; and take care that you remind the perſon who carries them on board, to bring you the mate's receipt for them, which you deliver to the captain when he ſigns your bills of lading.

The Form of a COCKET.

KNOW ye, that *T. S. Ind.* * for 108 dozen of hats, and 114 dozen of ſtockings, in the *Mary*, *Joſeph Thomas* maſter, for *Liſbon*, paid all duties. Dated *Auguſt* 30, 1794.

* *Ind.* or *Indigenus*, ſignifies natural-born.

On

On the back of the cocket write the marks, numbers, and alſo the quantity of the goods contained in the cocket: Thus,

N°	1	1 Caſe qt. 90 dozen of hats.
	2	1 Caſe qt. 18 dozen of hats.
T. S.	1	1 Trunk qt. 82 dozen of hoſe.
	2	1 Trunk qt. 32 dozen of hoſe.

If ſeveral ſorts of goods are exported at once, of which ſome are free, and others pay cuſtoms, the exporter muſt have two cockets, and therefore muſt make two entries, one for the goods that pay, and the other for thoſe that do not pay cuſtom.

But to export goods by certificate, which muſt be foreign goods formerly imported, and on which a part of the cuſtoms paid on importation is drawn back, provided they are exported in the time limited by act of parliament, it is not ſufficient only to mention the marks, numbers, and contents, as commonly practiſed in the entries outwards, but alſo the name of the ſhip in which the goods were imported, the importer's name, and time of entry inwards; and make oath, that the entries for thoſe goods were paid, or ſecured to be paid, as the law directs. After you have made an entry in this manner, you are to carry it to the collector and comptrollor, or their deputies, who, after examining their books, will grant a warrant, a ſpecimen of which is here annexed, which muſt be given to the ſurveyor, ſearcher, and landwaiter, for them to certify the quantity of goods; after which the certificate muſt be brought back to the collector and comptroller, or their deputies, and oath made, that the ſaid goods are really ſhipped, and not landed again in any part of *Great-Britain*. This done, they ſet down, in words at length, on the back of the debenture, and then in figures on the ſame ſide, the ſum of the duties, and ſubſcribe jointly to the whole. By virtue of this debenture, the exporter may, in one month after the ſhip's departure from *Great-Britain*, demand his drawback; and if the collector has not money in his hands to pay the debenture, he is to certify the ſame on the back of the debenture, that the exporter may have recourſe to the commiſſioners, who are then to pay him. Suppoſe that *H. V.* merchant of *London*, exports 23 dozen of napkins, *Holland*'s making, and 232 ells of *Holland*, which he imported before from *Amſterdam*; he makes his entry in the following manner, *viz.*

London, May 7, 1794.

In the Goodfellow, Samuel Johnſon, *for* Barbadoes.

H. V.

H. V. One box, containing twenty-three dozen of napkins, *Holland*'s making, and one bundle, containing two hundred and thirty-two ells of *Holland*, imported the 20th of *April* laſt, in the *Dragon*, of *London*, *Samuel King*, maſter, from *Amſterdam*; the cuſtoms inward being paid by the ſaid *H. V.* the 20th of *April* laſt. *H. N.*

The collector and comptroller, or their deputies, give a warrant of the ſame tenor, ſigned by them, and directed to the ſurveyor and landwaiter; after which you have a cocket in the following manner:

London,

KNOW ye, that H. V. *merchant, for twenty-three dozen napkins, Holland's making, and two hundred thirty-two ells of Holland, paid all the duties inwards the* 20th *of* April *laſt, out of the* Dragon *of* London, Samuel King, *maſter, from* Amſterdam, *late unladen, and now in the* Goodfellow, *of* London, Samuel Johnſon, *maſter, for* Barbadoes. *Dated the* 7th *of* May, 1794.

A. R. Collector.
C. D. Comptroller.

And on the back of the cocket is endorſed as follows: The contents of the goods ſhipped, two hundred thirty-two ells of *Holland*, twenty-three dozen napkins, *Holland*'s making.

E. V. Surveyor.
A. L. Searcher.

The DEBENTURE *runs in the ſubſequent Form.*

H. V. Ind. did enter with us, the 20th of *April* laſt, in the *Dragon*, of *London*, *Samuel King*, maſter, from *Amſterdam*, twenty-three dozen napkins, *Holland*'s making, and two hundred thirty-two ells of *Holland*; the cuſtoms being paid inwards, by *H. V.* merchant, the 20th of *April*, 1794, as doth appear by the certificate of the collector inwards; and for further manifeſtation of his juſt dealing herein, he hath alſo taken oath before us for the ſame. *Cuſtom-houſe*, *London*, the day and year above written.

A. R. Collector.
C. D. Comptroller.

Jurat. H. V. that the two hundred thirty-two ells, and twenty-three dozen napkins above mentioned in this certificate, were really ſhipped, and have not been ſince landed, nor are intended to be re-landed, in any port, or creek in *Great-Britain*. The 7th of *May*, 1794.

A. R. Collector. *H. V.*
C. D. Comptroller.

The twenty-three dozen napkins, and two hundred thirty-two ells of *Holland*, were ſhipped off at *Dice-Key*, *May* 7th, 1794.

E. V. Surveyor.
A. L. Searcher.
I. K. Landwaiter.

When the money is received on this debenture, a receipt may be given in the following form, *viz.*

RECEIVED, June *the* 12*th*, 1794. *of the Honourable Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's cuſtoms, by the hands of* A. R. *collector, the ſum of eleven pounds, and three pence, for the above debenture.* *Per* H. V.

Of Goods, re-imported or returned.

FOREIGN.

WHEN foreign goods, which have been regularly imported, have been afterwards exported, and are, for want of ſale, or the great ſcarcity of ſuch goods, &c. deſired to be returned, or to be again imported into any port of *Great-Britain*, notwithſtanding there is not any law for ſuch re-importation, yet, upon payment of the like duties that were due upon the firſt importation though perhaps the goods were exported out of time, and conſequently were not intitled to any drawback, it is the practice to indulge the merchant in ſuch re-importation, although ſuch goods may be prohibited to be originally imported from the place from which the ſhip now returns, upon performance of the following requiſites: The firſt whereof is, to ſignify to the ſearcher, &c. the time when, and the ſhip in which they were exported; who thereupon will have recourſe to their books, and in caſe they find that ſuch entry outwards was duly made, will grant a certificate, or duplicate thereof, as follows:

In the *James*, of *Liverpool*, *John Williams*, for *Peterſburgh*,
Edward Ellis.

One thouſand pounds of *Virginia* tobacco, the duties inwards whereof were paid, and the other duties ſecured by *George Jones*, the tenth day of *Auguſt*, 1793. Dated the fourth of *April*, 1794.

The goods above-mentioned were regularly ſhipped off, but five hundred pounds of the ſaid tobacco*, for which a debenture hath paſſed, being part of the above entry, are now returned in the † *Sea Horſe*, *Jacob Peters*, maſter, from *Peterſburgh*, as the merchant is ready to make oath. Dated at the Cuſtom-houſe, *London*, the 20th of *Auguſt*, 1793.

R. W. Searcher.
L. M. Landwaiter.

If the goods were entered outwards at any other port, this certificate muſt be granted by the officers of that port; but if the cocket whereby they were ſhipped be produced, I apprehend that will fully ſerve the ſame purpoſe. And on the back of the aforeſaid certificate, proof muſt be made, by the oath of the merchant, that the goods then returned are the ſame therein mentioned. The form of which proof muſt be as follows:

20th of *Auguſt*, 1793. N° 4.

In the *Sea-Horſe*, *Jacob Peters*, maſter, from *Peterſburgh*.

Returned
L. M. } Fifty boxes, containing five hundred pounds weight of *Virginia* to-
N° 1 a 50 } bacco.

Edward Ellis maketh oath, that the tobacco above-mentioned is now returned as part of the entry outwards within mentioned, which was formerly exported from hence, and not ſold, nor the property changed beyond ſea; but he verily believes it to be the ſame tobacco which was exported as aforeſaid, and no other.

(Signed) *Edward Ellis.*

Jurat 20 *die Auguſtus*, 1793,
Coram me R. B. Collector.

Thereupon an entry muſt be made, as for other goods imported, and the duties paid, or ſecured, being inſerted underneath the merchant's oath; the collector, cuſtomer, and comptroller, are to ſubſcribe their names thereto, and direct it to the ſurveyor and proper landwaiter, as a warrant for their delivery of the goods.

British Goods Returned.

When goods of the product or manufacture of *Great-Britain*, which have been exported to foreign parts, are, for want of ſale, or any other occaſion, deſired to be returned into any port of *Great-Britain*, a bill of ſtore may be granted for the landing and delivering the ſame: As a foundation for which, the ſearcher, &c. muſt be applied to, for a certificate or duplicate of the entry outwards, in like manner as before directed for foreign goods.

Whereupon an entry muſt be made in the book inwards, as for foreign goods imported; and the collector, cuſtomer, and comptroller, having ſubſcribed their names underneath the merchant's oath, the ſame is to be directed to the ſurveyor and proper landwaiter, as a warrant for their delivery of the goods. But as it may ſometimes ſo happen, that the entry outwards cannot be fixed upon, by reaſon of the diſtance of time, the loſs of papers or accounts, or ſeveral other accidents: Therefore, in that caſe, as there cannot be any proof, the oath of the merchant only muſt be deemed ſufficient, and may be taken as follows:

In the *Good-Luck* of *Briſtol*, *John Darby*, maſter.

Richard White.

T. L. } Bales
N° 1, 2, 3. } Containing fifty pieces of woollen cloths of *Britiſh* manufacture.

Richard

* To be omitted, if exported out of time.
† Or the ſame ſhip and maſter.

Richard White maketh oath, that the cloths above-mentioned are ſent to him, this deponent, as part of a large quantity formerly exported from hence.

I. G.

and that, according to the beſt of his knowledge and belief, they are all of the manufacture of *Great-Britain*.

(Signed) *Richard White.*

Jurat. 25° *die Martii*, 1794,
Coram me C. L. Collector.

An entry muſt be made in the books inward, and this oath muſt be ſubſcribed and directed as a warrant for the delivery of goods, in like manner as when the particular entry is proved.

Form of a SUFFERANCE, *for Exporting Corn.*

In the Race-Horſe, *of* Harwich, William Tims, *for* Dublin.

I. G.

Two hundred fifteen quarters of wheat, to be ſhipped, but not exported till further orders.

To the Surveyor, Searcher, and Landwaiter.

A. R. Collector.
C. D. Comptroller.

On the back is to be endorſed, by the ſurveyor and landwaiter, the quantity ſhipped off, *viz.*

In bulk——215 quarters of wheat, *Wincheſter* meaſure.

E. V. Surveyor.
I. K. Landwaiter.

The ENTRY *and* CERTIFICATE.

London, June 19, 1794.

In the Race-Horſe, *of* Harwich, William-Tims, *for* Dublin.

I. G.

Two hundred fifteen quarters of wheat, *Wincheſter* meaſure, *Britiſh* growth, cuſtom free.

Theſe are to certify, that I. G. *merchant of* London, *hath ſhipped two hundred and fifteen quarters of wheat, on board the abovementioned ſhip for* Dublin, *and that the price of the wheat of the meaſure aforeſaid, in the port of* London, *the laſt market-day, did not exceed forty-four ſhillings per quarter.*

I. G.

Jurat. I. G. and *P. B.* that the contents of the above-mentioned certificate are true.

I. G.
P. B.

Note. There muſt always be one joined with the exporter in giving bond and making oath for exporting corn.

The WARRANT.

In the Race-Horſe, *of* Harwich, William Tims, *for* Dublin.

I. G.

Two hundred fifteen quarters of wheat, *Wincheſter* meaſure.

To the Surveyor and Searcher.

The

The DEBENTURE.

London.

THESE are to certify, I. G. *merchant*, Ind. *did on the* 19*th day of* June, 1794, *enter, and have ſhipped for* Dublin, *in the* Race-Horſe, *whereof* William Tims, *maſter, and two-thirds of the mariners, are his majeſty's ſubjects, two hundred fifteen quarters of wheat*, Wincheſter *meaſure*; *and that the price of the wheat of the meaſure aforeſaid, in the port of* London, *laſt market-day, did not exceed forty-four ſhillings* per *quarter. Witneſs my hand this* 19*th day of* June, 1794.

I. G.

Jurat. I. G. That the contents of the aboveſaid certificate are true.

Concerning Sufferances of Baggage.

Paſſengers' baggage, containing their wearing apparel, &c. are permitted to be landed by a particular ſufferance directed to the ſurveyors and landwaiters appointed to the ſhip, who, after examination, are, on the back thereof, to return a particular account of each paſſenger's baggage to the commiſſioners in the port of *London*, and to the collector in an out-port, who will order ſuch part as appears to be worn to be delivered without entry, provided they are not made of goods prohibited to be worn in this kingdom; but ſuch clothes, or ſmall parcels, &c. as have not been worn, and are cuſtomable, will be ordered to be entered, and thoſe that are prohibited, to be proſecuted.

Suppoſe a Suffrance for

3 Trunks,
1 Box,
2 Portmanteaus,
} containing wearing-apparel, linen, and woollen.

The Examination to be endorſed on the Back of the Sufferance, thus:

27 *June*, 1794.

Examined, 3 trunks, 1 box, 2 portmanteaus, containing 4 ſuits of old wearing-apparel, 16 ſhirts much worn, papers and books of accounts, 20 pounds of printed *Dutch* bound books, 1 *India* damaſk nightgown, 2 pounds of tea, 3 pounds of chocolate, 2 remnants, containing 20 ells plain *Holland*'s linen, under 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ ell wide.

A. B. Surveyor.

C. D.
D. E.
} Landwaiters.

The bound books and linen to be entered; the nightgown, tea, and chocolate to be proſecuted, and the reſt delivered.

F. G.
G. H.
H. I.
I. K.
} Commiſſioners.

The whole proceedings to be entered in the landwaiter's books, with the date of the order for delivery, &c.

And to finiſh this ſubject, when the landwaiters to each ſhip, have made true entries of the delivery of all goods in their books, and perfectly adjuſted them, they are, before they deliver them to the jerquer, or ſurveyor in thoſe parts where there is no jerquer, to certify the ſame under their hands, after the entry of the laſt article, thus:

This ſhip is regularly diſcharged, and all poſt-entries duly made.

A. B. Landwaiter.

The

The FEES, and ALLOWANCES that are *due* and *payable* to the Officers of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms in the Port of *London*, &c. are as follow:

For the Officers of the Petty Cuſtoms Outwards.

	Cuſtomer.		Comptroller.		Surveyor.		Survey. Gen.	
	s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
For a cloth cocket by *Engliſh* freemen of London	0	6	0	4	0	4	0	4
For a ſtranger's cocket, or unfreemen	0	8	0	6	0	6	0	6
For a cloth certificate, by ſtrangers, or *Engliſh*, to paſs according to the old rate	0	8	0	4	0	4	0	4
For a ſhip's entry croſſing the ſeas	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4
For a ſhip's entry to the *Streights*, or *Canaries*, or *Weſtern* iſlands	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
For clearing of ſhips, and examining the books	1	0	0	6	0	6	0	6
For every indorſement	0	4						
For making a bond to the king's uſe	0	6						
For every entry in the certificate book	0	2						
To the cuſtomer's clerks for a cloth cocket or certificate	0	6	0	2	0	2	0	2
For a ſhip's entry croſſing the ſeas	0	4						

Subſidy Outwards.	Collector.		Comptroller.		Surveyor.		Survey. Gen.	
	s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
For every ſhip's entry within the *Levant*, or beyond the *Streights* mouth	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
For every ſhip's entry, going to any other foreign parts	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4
For every ſhip's entry going to the out ports	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	1
For clearing of every ſhip, paſſing to foreign parts, and examining the contents of the ſhip	1	0	0	6	0	6	0	6
For every *Engliſh* cocket, by freemen	0	8	0	4	0	4	0	4
For every ſtranger's cocket, or unfreemen of *London*	1	0	0	6	0	6	0	6
For making every certificate cocket, as well *Engliſh* as ſtrangers, for goods which paid ſubſidies *inwards*, and pay no ſubſidy *outwards*	0	8	0	4	0	4	0	4
For every certificate upon warrant, from his majeſty, or the lords of the treaſury, paying no duties	1	6	0	8	0	8	0	8
For indorſement of warrants and licenſes	0	4	0	4				
For ſoaring bill, licenſing ſuch as bring in victuals, to carry out ſome beer, as by ſtore	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	6
Coaſt ſufferances, are to be given without fees.								
For every coaſt cocket outwards, and entering in his majeſty's books, for a whole ſhip or veſſel, paſſing into the open ſea	1	0	0	8	0	8	0	8
For a bond for the ſame	0	6						
For diſcharging the ſame bond; filling the certificate to the ſaid bond			0	4				
For making every certificate of return	1	0	0	2	0	2	0	2
For making, entering, and keeping an account of every debenture, for repaying of half the ſubſidy, or other ſums of money	1	0	0	4	0	4	0	4
For making and entering a *tranſire*, or *let paſs*, from port to port, in *England*, *Wales*, or *Berwick*	0	4	0	2				

To

	Collector.	Comptroller.	Surveyor.	Survey. Gen.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
To the clerks for cocket, by *Engliſh* or others	0 4	0 2	0 2	0 2
For a ſhip's entry croſſing the ſeas	0 4			
To the clerk of the coaſt cockets, for making a bill, or ticket, to the lord mayor, for corn, victuals, or other proviſions	0 4			

Petty Cuſtoms Inwards.

	Cuſtomer.	Comptroller.	Surveyor.	Survey. Gen.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
For every ſtranger's warrant	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2
For taking every bond	0 6			
For every bill at ſight	1 0			
For diſcharging every bond		0 6		
For every great employment, to employ the proceed of goods		0 6	1 0	1 0

Subſidy Inwards.

	Cuſtomer.	Comptroller.	Surveyor.	Survey. Gen.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
For every warrant by *Engliſh* freemen of *London*	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 4
For every warrant for ſtrangers, or unfreemen	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6
To the clerk for making the ſhipper's entry	1 0			
For making a bond to his majeſty's uſe	0 6			
For every oath adminiſtered by the collector	0 2			
For a ſhipper's entry with the particular contents, *viz.*				
From the *Eaſt-Indies*	2 6			
Ditto from the *Streights*	2 6			
For a ſhipper's entry, with the particular contents, *viz.*				
From *Spain*, *Portugal*, and the *Weſt-Indies*; or *Engliſh* plantations	2 0			
Ditto from *Dunkirk*, or *France*	1 0			
Ditto from *Flanders*, *Holland*, *Ireland*, or any *eaſtern* or *northern* parts	1 0			
For every ſhip or veſſel, leſs than twenty ton	0 8			
For every ſtranger's ſhip, entry to pay double fees.				
For every certificate of foreign goods imported, to be ſhipped out free of ſubſidy, eighteen-pence, which is underſtood, ſixpence for the ſearch although ſeveral ſhips, and twelve-pence for the certificate	1 6			
If the goods be under the value of twenty pounds according to the book of rates, the merchant is to pay the certificate, in all but	0 6			
For examining, and comparing every debenture with the original certificate	0 4			
For a certificate of foreign goods, coming from any of the out-ports to *London*, or from any other port, within this nation	0 6	0 2	0 2	0 2
For goods ſent by ſea, by the importer thereof, to any of the out-ports from *London*	0 6	0 2	0 2	0 2
For caſting up the ſum, and keeping an account of every debenture, and paying the money	0 8			
For every bale, pack, truſs, cheſt, caſe, or other package, brought into the king's warehouſe; to be allowed to the officer, when the merchant is ſhort entered above five ſhillings, to be paid to the proper officer, two-pence.				

Great Customs.	Cuſtomer. s.	d.	Comptroller. s.	d.
For cocket for calve ſkins	2	0	1	0
For a coaſt cocket outwards, of wools, woolfells, leather, ſkins, and hides	2	0	1	0
For a bond to his majeſty's uſe	1	0		
For filing the return	0	6		
For a return, and diſcharge outwards	2	4	1	0

Fees *to be paid to the Clerks, concerning ſeveral Officers, as well Inwards, as Outwards.*

	Cuſtomer. s.	d.	Comptroller. s.	d.	Surveyor. s.	d.
For every bill of portage	0	6	0	3	0	3
For a ſecond, or parcel cocket outwards	0	2	0	2	0	2

To the King's Waiters *received in the Cuſtom-houſe above Stairs.*

For every *Engliſhman*'s foreign goods, or merchandiſes, of what nature ſoever, paying cuſtoms, inwards in the port of *London*, or coming thither from any place or port, by cocket	1	0
For every ſtranger's foreign goods in like manner, paying cuſtoms inwards in the ſame port, or coming thither by cocket	1	6
For certifying every cocket of *Engliſh* goods brought up to *London*	1	6

To the King's Waiters *and others attending, received at the Water-ſide, to be divided as formerly.*

For a bill of ſtore, or portage, of any thing above ten ſhillings cuſtoms	1	0
For a bill of ſight, bill of ſufferance, or any other imperfect warrant	1	0
For wools, woolfels, leather, hides, and prohibited goods, from the out-ports by cocket	1	0

Regiſter of the King's Warrants.

For every *Engliſh* warrant for goods inwards	0	2
For every ſtranger's warrant	0	4
For every foreign certificate	0	4
For all goods not paying twenty ſhillings cuſtom, whether in or out, there ſhall be but half fees taken, whether for warrants, cocket, tranſires, debentures, or certificates.		

To the Uſher of the Cuſtom-houſe.

For every oath adminiſtered by the king's officers outwards	0	2

The Fees of the Chief Searcher, and his Majeſty's five Under Searchers in the Port of *London.*

Between the Chief Searcher and five Under-Searchers.

For every ſhip that paſſeth into *Spain*, *Portugal*, the *Streights*, *Weſt-Indies*, *Guinea*, or the *Weſtern* iſlands	6	0
For every ſhip that paſſeth to the *Eaſt-Indies*	10	0
All other *Engliſh* ſhips into foreign parts	4	0
For every ſtranger's ſhip, or bottom	6	8

Dues

Dues to his Majeſty's five Under-Searchers who attend at London.

English *and* Aliens.

	s.	d.
For every certificate for ſhipping out goods, formerly imported	2	0
But if the half ſubſidy to be received, amounts but to forty ſhillings, then	1	0

To be paid by Engliſh *and* Aliens *for Goods that pay Subſidy, and paſs out by Cocket or Warrant.*

Pipe, puncheon, or butt	0	4
Hogſhead, or bag	0	2
Tin, the block, or barrel	0	1
Beer eager, wood of all ſorts, copperas, allum, and ſuch groſs goods, *per* ton	0	4
Corn the laſt, ſea coal the chaldron, beer the ton	0	2
Lead the fodder	0	2
The maund, fat, or pack	0	6
The bundle, bale, cheſt, or caſe	0	3
Raiſins or figs, the 20 frails, or barrels	0	3
Butter, and ſuch goods, the barrel	0	2
For every coaſt certificate or cocket	1	0
Tranſires for the coaſt, free.		
For every horſe, mare, or gelding	1	0
For certifying every debenture for receiving back half ſubſidy, &c.	0	6
For every piece of ordnance	1	0
For the endorſement of every cocket	1	0
For every certificate out of their books, of goods loſt at ſea, taken by pirates, or returned, whereby ſo much may be ſhipped cuſtom free	1	0
For every bill of ſufferance, or ſtore, above ten ſhillings in the book of rates	1	0
If under	0	6
The fardle, or truſs, by *Engliſh*, of 3 cwt. or upwards	0	6
Woollen cloth, the bale, not exceeding five cloths, 3 cwt. ſtuffs, bays, or ſays	0	3

Merchants Strangers, or ſuch as ſhip on Stranger's Ships or Veſſels.

The fardle or truſs	1	0
The bale	0	6

The Fees *of the two Searchers at* Graveſend.

For every ſhip that paſſeth over the ſeas for *Spain, Portugal, Streights*, the *Weſt-Indies, Guinea*, or the *Weſtern Iſlands*	6	0
For every ſhip to the *Eaſt-Indies*	10	0
For all other ſhips in foreign parts	4	0
For every ſtranger's ſhip or bottom	8	0
For every ſhip having a coaſt cocket	0	4
For paſſengers outwards, not being merchants or mariners	0	6

No officer belonging to any cuſtom-houſe, ſhall receive any other fee than ſuch as ſhall be eſtabliſhed by the commons in parliament; if any officer ſhall offend contrary to this order, he ſhall forfeit his office, and be incapable of any office in the cuſtom-houſe.

All fees appointed to be paid to the cuſtomer, comptroller, or ſurveyor-general in the port of *London*, for any cocket outwards, ſhall be paid in one ſum to that officer from whom the merchant is to have his cocket above in the cuſtom-houſe; and after the merchant hath paid his cuſtom and ſubſidy, and other duties above in the cuſtom-houſe, he is to keep his own cocket until he ſhall ſhip out his goods, when he is to deliver the ſame to the ſearcher, with the mark and number of his goods.

NE

NET IMPORT DUTIES payable in IRELAND on the following Articles.

	Gt. Britain. £. s. d.	Abroad. £. s. d.
ALMONDS, per cwt.	0 9 2	0 9 11
Allum, per cwt.	0 1 4	
Alphiſtic, or Canary ſeeds, per cwt.	0 7 11	0 9 2½
Anchovies, per barrel	0 1 7	0 1 9
Anniſeeds, per cwt.	0 4 3	0 11 7
Annotto, per lb. (but if for dyer's uſe, *free*)	0 0 2	0 0 2
Anvils, *Engliſh*, per cwt.	0 0 11	
Apples, per barrel	0 0 4	
Argoil, per cwt.	0 2 5	0 2 10
Awl blades, per thouſand	0 0 10¼	
Aulgers, *Engliſh*, for carpenters, per groce	0 1 1	
BABIES for children, the groce	0 1 5	0 3 1
Bacon of *England* or *Wales*, per ſtitch	0 0 7	
Barley, per barrel	0 0 2	
— hulled, the cwt.	0 3 1	
Barilla. Free.		
Bark, per barrel	0 0 1	0 0 1
Beer, 32 gallons	0 4 3½	0 4 3½
Bell metal, per cwt.	0 3 6	0 4 1
Bellows, the pair	0 0 3	0 0 6
Blacking or lampblack, per 112lb.	0 8 5	0 9 10
Boom ſpars, the 120	0 4 11	0 5 6
— in foreign ſhips		0 6 8
Books, unbound, per cwt.	0 2 2	0 2 6
Bottles, glaſs, per dozen	0 0 3¾	
Bow ſtaves, the 120	0 8 5	0 0 10
— in foreign ſhips		0 12 8
Brandy, per gallon	0 3 10	0 4 2
Bricks, the 1000	0 2 2	0 3 9
Brimſtone, the cwt.	0 1 10	0 1 11
Briſtles, hogs, the dozen lb.	0 0 7	0 1 10
Buttons, glaſs, the great groce	0 1 4	0 3 0
CAFFOY, per yard	0 1 4	0 1 6
Calicoes, printed or ſtained, per yard	0 0 1	
Calf ſkins, in the hair, per piece	0 0 2	0 0 2½
Candles of tallow, per lb.	0 0 0¾	0 0 1
Candlewick, the cwt.	0 8 5	0 9 10
Cant ſpars, the hundred, containing 6 ſcore	1 13 3	1 13 10
Capers, per cwt.	0 10 9	0 11 8
Capravans, the hundred	0 7 8½	0 9 0
Cards, wool, old, per doz. pair	0 0 7½	0 0 8
——— new, ditto	0 1 0½	0 1 2¾
Chairs of walnut-tree, the piece	0 1 1	0 1 3
Cheeſe, per cwt.	0 0 4¼	0 1 2
Cinnamon, the lb.	0 1 1	0 1 1
Cloves, ditto	0 1 8	0 1 8
Cloth, ſail		0 0 6
Coals, per ton	0 0 8½	0 0 10
Coaches, each	6 6 0	
Coffee, per cwt.	— free —	7 9 3

	Gt. Britain. £.	s.	d.	Abroad. £.	s.	d.
Copper, unwrought, the 112lb.	0	4	9	0	4	11
Corks, the groſs	0	0	3	0	0	6
Cork wood, per cwt.	0	3	8	0	3	11
Currants, per cwt.	0	16	9	0	18	2
Cider, per ton	0	6	3	0	7	0
DEALS, by natives, per hundred	0	9	9	0	12	7
Drapery, new, per yard	0	0	2¼			
——— old, ditto	0	0	6½	0	1	10
DRUGS. Acacia, per lb.	0	1	1	0	1	2
Almiet or Orcant, per cwt.	0	0	2½	0	0	2¾
Aloes cicot, the lb.	0	1	1	0	1	2
——— hepat. ditto	0	0	6	0	0	6¼
Alumen plume, the lb.	0	0	2¾	0	0	3
Ambergris, the oz. troy	0	9	5½	0	16	10
Aſpalathus, the lb.	0	0	4½	0	0	4¾
Bayberries, 112lb. (for dyer's uſe, free)	0	3	6	0	3	9
Benjamin of all ſorts, per lb.	0	1	1	0	1	2
Black lead, the cwt.	0	7	10½	0	8	5
Borax, the lb. unrefined	0	0	7½	0	0	8¼
——— ditto, refined	0	2	4½	0	2	7½
Calamus, the lb.	0	0	1¾	0	0	1¾
Cambogium, ditto	0	0	10½	0	0	11¼
Camphire, refined, ditto	0	1	0	0	1	7
——— unrefined, ditto	0	0	9	0	0	10
Cantharides, the lb.	0	1	2½	0	1	4
Cardomoms, ditto	0	0	9	0	0	9½
Caſtorum, ditto	0	3	8½	0	3	10¼
China roots, ditto	0	1	5	0	1	6
Ciceres, ditto	0	0	1½	0	0	1½
Civet, the oz. troy	0	10	6	0	11	3
Copperas, white, the 112lb.	0	11	3	0	11	11
——— blue, ditto	0	3	10	0	4	1
Coriander ſeeds, ditto	0	4	5	0	4	10
Doronicum, the lb.	0	0	7	0	0	7½
Eleborus, ditto	0	0	2	0	0	2
Euphorbium, ditto	0	0	1¾	0	0	2
Frankincenſe, the 112lb.	0	3	2	0	3	5
Lapis calaminaris, ditto	0	4	7	0	4	11
Manna, the lb.	0	0	8½	0	0	9
Muſk, the oz. troy	0	9	5½	0	10	2
Myrrh	0	0	7¼	0	0	8¼
Origanum, the lb.	0	0	2	0	0	2
Red lead, 112lb.	0	2	9¼	0	3	0¼
Rhubarb, *Engliſh*, the lb.	0	2	9	0	5	2¼
——— foreign, ditto	0	4	10			
Sarſaparilla, the lb.	0	0	9	0	0	9¼
Senna, ditto	0	0	9¾	0	0	10¼
Tamarinds, ditto	0	0	2¼	0	0	2½
Vermillion, ditto	0	0	5	0	0	9
White lead, the 112lb.	0	3	10¼	0	4	2½
EARTH, red, the barrel	0	1	1	0	1	2¾
Earthen ware, per cent.	0	5	0			
Emery ground, the lb.	0	0	0½	0	0	0½
Eſſence, bergamot, per cent.	0	5	0			

FEATHERS,

	Gt. Britain. £.	s.	d.	Abroad. £.	s.	d.
FEATHERS, oſtriches, undreſſed, per lb.	0	4	3	0	4	7
——— undreſſed, black, per lb.	0	3	4	0	3	8
———, white, per lb.	0	3	8½	0	4	0½
Ferret, ribbon, the groce	0	1	8½			
Flax, the 112lb.	0	17	11	1	1	5
Flower roots, 5 ſcore	0	1	4	0	1	8
Frize, the yard	0	0	1¼	0	0	1½
GENEVA, the gallon	0	3	10	0	4	2
Glaſſes for watches, the dozen	0	0	7¾			
Globes under 18 inches diameter, the pair	0	4	3	0	4	7
——— the pair, 18 inches diameter	0	8	5	0	9	2
Gloves, leather, the dozen	0	3	1	0	6	9
Gold foil, the 12 dozen	0	0	7	0	0	8
GROCERIES, Almonds, the cwt.	0	12	8	0	13	8
Cinnamon, the lb.	0	1	2½	0	1	2½
Cloves	0	1	8¼	0	1	8¼
Currants, the cwt.	0	16	10	0	18	2½
Figs, ditto	0	4	9	0	5	1
Ginger, the lb.	0	0	6½			
Mace, ditto	0	3	2	0	3	2
Nutmegs ditto	0	1	3¼	0	1	3¼
Pepper, ditto	0	0	5			
Raiſins of all ſorts, per cwt.	0	9	2	0	9	11
HAIR, camel's, the lb.	0	0	1¼	0	0	1½
——— goats, the 112lb.	0	11	10	0	11	10
——— bottoms for ſieves, the 12 dozen	0	1	1	0	1	3
HARDWARE, buckles, ſhoe, per dozen	0	0	1			
Files, per groce	0	1	5	0	3	11
Hooks, reaping, per dozen	0	0	3	0	0	8
Knives and forks	0	0	3	0	0	8
Sythes	0	2	1	0	2	6
Sciſſars, per groce	0	4	10	0	8	11
Spectacles without caſes, per dozen	0	1	11	0	4	5
Sword-blades	0	1	3	0	2	8
Harp-ſtrings, 12 dozen	0	0	8	0	0	9
Hats, chip, the dozen	0	0	3	0	0	4
Hemp, dreſſed, the cwt.	0	11	7	0	13	8
Herrings, the barrel	0	1	0	0	13	7
Hides, buff, per hide	0	2	7½	0	3	0
— cow of Barbary or Muſcovy	0	0	8	0	0	9
— horſe, tanned, the piece	0	1	1	0	1	3
— loſh, not American	0	1	3¾	0	1	5
Hoops, wood, the thouſand	0	0	1	0	0	2
Hops, the 112lb.	1	2	0			
Horns for lanthorns, the thouſand	0	2	2	0	2	6
Horſes, mares, geldings, and nags, per	0	4	0	0	4	0
INCLE, the doz. lb.	0	8	4	0	14	8
Ink, for printer's uſe, the 112lb.	0	4	2½	0	4	11
Iron unwrought, the ton	0	10	6	0	10	6
Ivory, the lb.	0	1	1	0	1	3
KELP, the ton	0	3	2	0	3	8

	Gt. Britain. £.	s.	d.	Abroad. £.	s.	d.
LACE, bone, per lb.	2	12	0	3	17	0
Laſt blocks, per dozen	0	0	2½	0	0	3
Laths, per thouſand	0	0	1	0	0	1
Lawns, ornamented, per cent.	0	10	10			
Lead, milled, per cwt.	0	1	1	0	1	3
Leather for maſks, per lb.	0	0	9	0	0	10
Lemons and oranges, per thouſand	0	15	9	0	17	6
Lime, per barrel, (for dyer's uſe, free)	0	0	6	0	0	7
Linſeed, per buſhel	0	0	3			
Liquorice-ball, per lb.	0	0	2	0	0	3
MACE, per lb.	0	3	1			
Madder crop, per cwt.	0	2	7	0	3	2
——— fat	0	1	5	0	1	8
——— mul	0	0	7	0	0	8
Magnus, per cwt.	0	2	1	0	2	6
Malt, per barrel	0	2	10			
Mats, *Ruſſia*, per mat	0	0	1½	0	0	1½
Miſerable, per cent.	0	10	0			
Mithridate, per lb.	0	4	2	0	4	7
Muſlin, per yard	0	1	11			
Muſtard-ſeed, the 112lb.	0	1	1	0	1	3
OAKER, per barrel	0	2	9	0	3	2
Olives, per 63 gallons	1	13	7	1	16	4
Oars, per 6 ſcore	0	18	4	1	1	9
Oranges and lemons, per thouſand	0	15	9	0	17	6
Oil, ſallad, the ton	6	12	4	7	14	4½
Oil, train, per ton				1	0	0
PAPER, blue, per ream	0	1	1	0	1	3
——— brown, per bundle	0	0	3¾	0	0	8½
——— card, per ream	0	0	8	0	1	10
——— demy, per ream	0	1	3	0	2	6
——— poſt, ditto				0	1	0
——— marble and painted	0	1	9	0	3	0
——— preſſing, per 100 leaves	0	1	9	0	1	11
——— printing, per ream	0	0	3	0	1	4
Prints and colours, per cent.	0	10	10	0	12	5
Parchment, 6 dozen ſheets	0	5	5	0	6	1
Plamento, the lb.	0	0	2½	0	0	2¾
Pitch, the laſt, ſmall band	0	4	3	0	4	11
——— great band	0	6	8	0	7	10
Pipes, tobacco, per groce	0	0	4	0	0	8
Pumice-ſtone, the ton	0	6	0	0	6	3
QUILTS, calico, the piece	0	4	3			
RADDLE, the barrel	0	1	1	0	1	3
Rape-ſeed, the quarter	0	2	1	0	2	5
Regulus, the cwt.	0	4	3	0	4	11
Rice, the cwt.	0	7	11			
Rims for ſieves, the groce	0	0	8	0	0	9
Roſin, per cwt.	0	2	6¾	0	2	6¾
Rugs, the piece	0	2	2	0	2	6
Rum, ſingle, per gallon	0	3	7¾	0	3	7¾

SAFFLORE,

	Gt. Britain. £.	s.	d.	Abroad. £.	s.	d.
SAFFLORE, the 112lb. (for dyer's uſe, *free*)	0	8	5	0	9	10
Salt, per buſhel of 8 gallons	0	0	3¾	0	0	4
——, rock, the ton	0	1	0¾	0	1	0¾
Scythe ſtones, the dozen	0	0	1½	0	0	3
Sea hollyroots, the 112lb.	0	7	0	0	7	4
Seeds, cinquefoil, clover, the lb.	0	0	0¼	0	0	0¼
—— miller, per cwt.	0	1	9	0	2	1½
—— canary, per cwt.	0	7	10	0	9	1
—— caraway,	0	1	11	0	3	5
—— flax, the buſhel	0	0	3	0	0	4
—— garden, per lb.	0	0	1	0	0	1
Scives, of hair	0	1	1	0	1	3
Shag, ſtuff or hair, per yard	0	0	7	0	0	7
Shot, per cwt.	0	1	6	0	3	4
Shruff, or old braſs, per cwt.	0	6	4	0	7	5
Silk, raw, per cwt.	0	1	3¾	0	1	3¾
——, organized	0	1	9	0	2	1
Skins, bear, per ſkin	0	5	11	0	4	6
—— deer, dreſſed	0	0	6	0	1	5
—— fox, per dozen	0	2	2	0	3	3½
—— kid, per hundred	0	4	2	0	4	10
Slates, the thouſand	0	1	1	0	1	3
Snuff, the lb.	0	0	4¼	0	0	9½
Spars, ſmall, 6 ſcore	0	2	2	0	2	6
Spoons of horn, 12 dozen	0	1	8¼	0	2	0
Staves, per thouſand	0	1	0¾	0	1	0¾
Stockings, large worſted, per pair	0	0	7			
Steel, the 112lb.	0	3	2	0	3	6
Succards, per lb.	0	0	3	0	0	8
Syder or perry, the tun	0	6	4	0	7	0
Sugar, Muſc. *Britiſh* plantation, per cwt.	0	13	3	2	13	2
TALLOW, *Ruſſia*, cwt.	0	0	6			
Tar, ſmall band, the laſt	0	3	2	0	3	10
——, great band, ditto	0	5	3	0	6	5
Tarras, the barrel	0	0	8	0	0	9
Tea, green, the lb.	0	0	6½	0	0	6½
—— bohea	0	0	4¼	0	0	4¼
Threads, gold and ſilver, the oz.	0	0	4	*Prohib.*		
—— ſiſters, the lb.	0	1	6	0	6	6
——, unrated, the lb.				0	3	0
Tinſoil, the groce	0	0	5	0	0	5
Tinſhore, ditto	0	0	3	0	0	3
Tree nails, the thouſand	0	1	1	0	1	3
Trunnels, ditto	0	1	1	0	1	3
Tin wrought, called pewter, per cwt.	0	8	5	0	9	10
Tobacco, unbonded, per lb.	0	0	10	0	0	10
Trenchers, the 12 dozen	0	0	5	0	0	6
Turpentine oil, paint, per cwt.	0	7	9	0	9	9
Tyles, pan, the thouſand	0	10	6	0	16	7
——, paving, ditto	0	9	5	0	14	4
VELLUM, for table books, the ſkin	0	1	1	0	1	3
Verditer, the cwt.	0	2	10	0	3	4
Vinegar, per ton	1	11	6	6	8	9

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
WAINSCOTS, the hundred	3	13	6	3	17	0
Water, Seltzer, per cent.	0	10	10	0	12	5
——, Spa						
Wax, per cwt.	0	5	0	0	5	8
Whalebone, the cwt.	0	4	3	0	4	5
Whetſtones, 5 ſcore	0	1	8	0	2	0
Whiting, the cwt.	0	0	3¼	0	0	4
Wire, iron, the cwt.	0	5	3	0	6	2
Wines, *French*, unfilled for ſale, per ton				32	12	0
—— Madeira				20	14	0
—— Malaga				21	14	8
—— Portugal						
—— Rheniſh				26	19	7
YARN, called Grogram, 16 oz.	0	0	3¾	0	0	4½
——, woollen and bay, per cwt.	0	7	0	0	8	2
——, mohair, per lb.	0	0	3	0	0	3½
——, cotton, per lb.	0	0	1¾			

The following Articles may be imported, FREE *of any Duty.*

DRUGS.
- Aq. fort.
- Sal. Armon.
- Cream. Tart.
- Turmerick
- Verdigreaſe

Allum
Archalia
Argor
Aſhes
Berries (juniper)
Cochineal
Copperas
Cudbear, Vit.
Fuſtick
Indigo
Lawns (plain)
Madder
Mahogany, if *Britiſh* plan.
Reeds, (for manuf. uſe)
Sacks
Smalts
Sumac
Straw
Brazil, and log-wood
Baver-cotton and *Spaniſh* wool.

EXPORTS.

	£.	s.	d.
Aſhes, *free.*			
Bacon, per flitch	0	0	1½
—— hams, per cent.	5	0	0
Beef, per barrel	0	1	0
—— per tierce	0	1	4
Butter, per cwt.	0	0	6
Cambricks, *free.*			
Drapery, all ſorts, *free.*			
Feathers, *free.*			
Flour, *free.*			
Furr, rabbits, per lb.	0	0	2¼
Glue, *free.*			
Handkerchiefs, *free.*			
Herrings, *free.*			
HIDES.			
Salt, from *Great Britain*	0	0	3
—— elſewhere, per hide	0	1	0
Tanned, *Gt. B.* or elſewhere, per hide } *free.*			
Horns, ox, per 1000	0	2	6
Indigo, per lb.	0	0	1
Kelp, per cwt.	0	1	6

	£.	s.	d.
Laſtings, linens, and worſted goods } *Free.*			
Oats over 11s. per barrel } *Prohib.*			
——, under, *free.*			
Pork, per barrel	0	1	6
Quills, per thouſand, *free.*			
Silk manufacture, *free.*			
SKINS.			
Calf, un. ſta. per dozen	0	0	7
——, ov. ſta. per cent.	5	0	0
Fox, per ſkin	0	0	0¼
Hare, per ditto	0	0	0¼
Otter, kips, and runners, per cwt. }	5	0	0
Tallow, per cwt.	0	1	6
Tongues, per dozen	0	0	3
Waters, &c. *free.*			
Wheat, over 30s. p. bar. *prohib.*			
—— under ditto, *free.*			
Yarn, bay, *free.*			
—— linen, per cwt.	0	5	0

All the produce and manufacture of *Ireland* are exported *free*, except ſuch as are mentioned in the above Table.

DUTIES

DUTIES payable on Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, imported into the UNITED STATES of AMERICA, from and after the laſt Day of JUNE, 1792.

	On the value per cent.	Specific duties. cts.
ALE, the gallon		8
Anniſeed	10	
Arms, ſide and fire, &c.	15	
Beer, the gallon		8
Books, blank	10	
Boots, per pair		50
Bonnets	10	
Braſs, manufactures of	10	
Bricks	10	
Bruſhes	7½	
Buckles, ſhoe and knee	10	
Buttons	10	
Cabinet wares	10	
Candles, tallow, per lb.		2
——— wax or ſpermaceti		6
Cables, per cwt.		180
Canes	7½	
Cambricks	7½	
Cards, playing, per pack		25
Caps	10	
Carriages, and parts thereof	15½	
Cards, wool and cotton, per dozen		50
Carpets and carpeting	10	
Cheeſe, per lb.		4
China wares	15	
Chintz and calicoes, colour'd	7½	
Calicoes, coloured	7½	
Cloathing, ready made	7½	
Clocks	10	
Coal, per buſhel		4½
Cocoa, per lb.		2
Coffee, ditto		4
Clogs		10
Colours, painters	15	
Copper, manufactures of	10	
Chocolate, per lb.		3
Cordage, tarred, per cwt.		180
——— untarred		225
Coſmeticks	10	
Cotton, per lb.		3
Cutlaſſes	15	
Cotton, manufactures of ſtained, dyed or coloured, or of linen mixed	7½	
Drugs, medicinal	10	
Dolls, dreſſed or undreſſed	10	
Dentifrice powders	10	
Earthen wares	10	
Eſſences	10	
Fire arms	15	
Fans	10	
Feathers for head-dreſſes	10	
Flowers, artificial	10	

Floor

	On the value per cent.	Specific duties. cts.
Floor cloths	10	
Fringes	15	
Fruits	10	
Gauzes	7	
Gloves	10	
Glaſs (black bottle quarts excepted)	15	
Gold lace	10	
—— wares	10	
Goloſhoes, per pair		10
Glue	15	
Gun-powder	10	
GROCERIES, viz.—Capers, cinnamon, cloves, comfrits, currants, dates, figs, fruits, ginger, mace, muſtard, nutmegs, oil, olives, oranges, pickles, plumbs, prunes, and raiſins.	10	
Hats	10	
Hangers	15	
Head-dreſſes, or ornaments for women	10	
Hemp, per cwt.		100
Hair-powder	15	
Jewellery	10	
Indigo, per lb.		25
Iron, caſt, ſlit, rolled, and all manufactures of	10	
Lawns and laces	7½	
Laces, uſed by coachmakers, upholſterers and ſadlers	15	
Lead, per lb.	1	
Leather, tanned and tawed, and all manufactures of	10	
Lines, uſed by coachmakers, upholſterers and ſadlers	15	
Looking-glaſſes	15	
Lamp-black	10	
Linen, manufactures of, ſtained, dyed, or coloured, or of cotton mixed	7½	
Malt, per buſhel		10
Marble, and wares of	10	
Millinary, ready made	10	
Mittens	10	
Matts	10	
Molaſſes, per gallon		3
Muſlins and muſlinetts	7	
Muſquets	15	
Muſtard in flour	10	
Nails, per lb.		2
Nankeens	7½	
Ornaments for womens head dreſſes	10	
Pack thread, per cwt.		400
Painters colours, dry or ground in oil	15	
Paper, writing, wrapping, ſheathing, hangings, paſteboard, and cartridge	10	
Parchment	15	
Paſte-work	10	
Pewter wares	10	
Pepper, per lb.		
Pictures and prints	10	
Pimento, per lb.		4
Perfumes	10	
Plated wares	10	

Porter

	On the value per cent.	Specific duties.
		cts.
Porter, per gallon		8
Powder, gun	10	
——— hair	15	
Piſtols	15	
Saddles	7½	
Salt, not exceeding in weight 56lb. avoirdupoiſe, per buſhel		1
Shoes and Slippers, ſilk, per pair		20
Shoes and Slippers, all others for men or women, ditto		10
——— children, ditto		7
Salt, glauber, per cwt.		200
Sailcloth	10	
Silver wares and lace	10	
Snuff, per lb.		10
Soap, ditto		2
Starch	15	
Stockings	10	
Swords	15	
Spikes, per lb.		1
Sticks, walking	7½	
Sattins and ſilks, wrought	7½	
Stone wares	10	
Slate ditto	10	
Steel, per cwt.		100
——— manufactures of	10	
Sugar, brown, per lb.		1½
——— loaf, ditto		5
——— all others, ditto		2½
——— candy	10	
SPIRITS, FROM GRAIN, 1ſt proof, per gallon		28
2d ditto, ditto		29
3d ditto, ditto		31
4th ditto, ditto		34
5th ditto, ditto		40
6th ditto, ditto		50
ALL OTHERS, 2d proof, and under, per gallon		25
3d ditto, ditto, ditto		28
4th ditto, ditto, ditto		32
5th ditto, ditto, ditto		38
6th ditto, ditto, ditto		46
Tin, manufactures of	10	
Taſſels, uſed by coachmakers, upholſterers and ſadlers	15	
Tobacco, manufactured, per lb.		6
Trimmings, uſed by coachmakers, ſadlers and upholſterers	15	
Toys	10	
Tooth powders or tinctures	10	
Twine, per cwt.		400
TEAS from *China*, in American ſhips,		
Bohea, per lb.		10
Souchong, or other black, ditto		18
Hyſon, ditto		32
Other green, ditto		20
From EUROPE, in ſaid veſſels,		
Bohea, per lb.		12
Souchong, or other black, ditto		21
Hyſon, ditto		40
Other green, ditto		24

	On the value per cent.	Specific duties. cts.
All TEAS in any other manner,		
Bohea, per lb.		15
Souchong, or other black, ditto		27
TEAS, Hyson, per lb.		50
Other green, ditto		30
All goods from *India* or *China*, except teas, in foreign veſſels	12½	
Wafers	15	
Walking-ſticks	7½	
Whips	7½	
Watches	10	
Velvets and velverets	7½	
WINES, *Madeira*, *London* particular, per gallon		50
Market, ditto		49
All others,		40
Sherry		33
St. Lucar		30
Liſbon		25
Oporto		25
Teneriffe, Fayal		20
All others ſo as not to exceed 30 cents per gallon *ad valorem*	40	
Yarn, per cwt.		225

And upon all other GOODS not above rated, and on which a duty of 5 *per cent.* is laid, if imported in veſſels of the United States,—2½ *per cent.* additional.

TEN *per cent.* more to the rates of duties payable by the former law, if in veſſels not of the United States. Except where an additional duty is laid on ſuch articles.

The following articles are exempted from duty, viz.

SALT-PETRE, tin in pigs, tin plates, old pewter, braſs, iron and braſs wire, copper in plates, pigs and bars, wool, dying woods, and dying drugs, raw hides, and ſkins, undreſſed furs, bullion, tutenag, plaſter of Paris, lapis-calaminaris, unmanufactured wool, ſulphur, wood, ſea ſtores of veſſels, cloths, books, furniture and tools of perſons coming to reſide here, philoſophical apparatus for ſeminaries, goods to be exported to foreign places in ſame veſſels, and all articles of growth, produce, or manufactures of the United States.

Goods *ad valorem*, to be valued by adding twenty *per cent.* to the actual coſt, if from the Cape of *Good-Hope*, or beyond, and ten *per cent.* from any other place, excluſive of charges.

DUTIES OF TONNAGE.

	Cts. per ton.
By act of July 20, 1790, to be paid in TEN DAYS after entry, and before clearance.	
ON veſſels of the United States, from foreign ports,	6
ON veſſels built in the United States, after the 20th of July, 1789, but owned in part or wholly by foreigners,—duly recorded,	30
ALL other veſſels,	50
EVERY veſſel employed in tranſporting goods COASTWAYS, except ſuch veſſels be built in, and belong to citizens, on each entry	50
VESSELS built in, and belonging to citizens of the United States in coaſting trade, or fiſhery, pay once a year; if licenſed	6
IF not licenſed, pay with goods taken in one ſtate to be delivered in another, except the adjoining ſtate, on each entry	6

DRAWBACKS not payable until ſix months after exportation, nor until a certificate in writing is produced by the exporter, from two reputable merchants at the foreign port or place where landed, together with the oath of the maſter and mate, certifying the delivery thereof; except diſtilled ſpirits, in which caſe, a certificate from an American conſul, if ſuch there be, or from two American merchants, reſiding at ſuch foreign port; or if there be neither, then a certificate from two reputable merchants of the place, and the oath of the maſter and mate as above—and an oath is further required, that on diligent ſearch no ſuch conſul or American merchants could be found reſident there.

DUTIES

DUTIES PAYABLE IN	dols.	Cts.
Gold coins of *France*, *England*, *Spain* and *Portugal*, or of equal fineneſs, per dwt.		89
Mexican dollar	1	
Crown, of *France*	1	11
Crown, of *England*	1	11
Silver coins, of equal fineneſs, per oz.	1	11
Cut ſilver, of equal fineneſs	1	6
Pound ſterling	4	44
Dutch florin, or guilder		39
Mark banco, of *Hamburgh*		33⅓
Real plate, of *Spain*		10
Mill ree, of *Portugal*	1	24
Pound ſterling, of *Ireland*	4	10
Tale, of *China*	1	48
Pagoda, of *India*	1	94
Rupee, of *Bengal*		55½
FEES *to* COLLECTOR *and* NAVAL OFFICER.		
Entry of a veſſel of 100 tons or upwards	2	50
Clearance, ditto, ditto, ditto	2	50
Entry of a veſſel under 100 tons	1	50
Clearance, ditto, ditto	1	50
Permit to land goods		20
Every bond taken officially		40
Permit to load goods, for exportation, for drawback		30
Every official certificate, or bill of health		20
Every other official document (regiſter excepted)		20
FEES TO SURVEYOR.		
For meaſurement of a veſſel 100 tons and under, per ton		1
For ditto, 100 to 200 tons		150
For ditto, above 200 ditto		200
On each veſſel of 100 tons and upwards, with goods ſubject to duty	3	
On each veſſel under 100 tons, with ditto	1	50
All veſſels not having goods ſubject to duty		66⅔

No veſſel not wholly belonging to a citizen, or citizens of the United States, ſhall be admitted to unload at any port or place, except the following, to wit.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.—*Portſmouth.*—MASSACHUSETTS.—*Portland, Falmouth, New-Bedford,* Dighton, *Salem, Beverly, Glouceſter, Newberry-Port,* Marblehead, Sherbourn, *Boſton* and *Charleſtown, Bath, Frenchmens-Bay,* Plymouth, Wiſcaſſet, Machias, Penobſcot.—RHODE-ISLAND.—*Newport* and *Providence.*—CONNECTICUT.—*New London, New Haven.*—NEW-YORK.—*New-York.*—NEW-JERSEY.—*Perth-Amboy,* Burlington.—PENNSYLVANIA.—*Philadelphia.*—DELAWARE.—*Wilmington,* Newcaſtle, Port-Penn.—MARYLAND.—*Baltimore, Annapolis,* Vienna, Oxford, *George-Town,* on *Patowmack,* Cheſter-Town, *Nottingham, Cedar-point,* Town Creek, Nanjemoy, Digges Landing, Snow-Hill, Carrolſburgh.—VIRGINIA.—*Alexandria,* Kinſale, New-Port, Tappahannock, Port-Royal, Frederickſburgh, Urbanna, York-Town, Weſt-point, Hampton, Bermuda Hundred, City-point, Rocket's Landing, *Norfolk, Portſmouth.*—NORTH-CAROLINA.—*Wilmington, Newbern, Waſhington, Edenton* and *Plankbridge.*——SOUTH-CAROLINA.—*Charleſton, George Town, Beaufort.*——GEORGIA.—*Savannah, Sunbury,* Brunſwick, St. Mary and *Frederica.*

Nor ſhall any veſſel from the Cape of *Good-Hope,* or beyond the ſame, be admitted to enter, except at the ports, in the above liſt, which are diſtinguiſhed by *Italics.*

APPENDIX.

N° I.

TO laws and regulations reſpecting the *Corn* trade, *ſee* page 39.

Since this important article was printed off, upon the repreſentation of the lords of the committee of council, appointed for the conſideration of all matters relating to trade and foreign plantations, a new bill was framed for regulating the *exportation* and *importation* of corn. It paſſed into a law, 31 *Geo.* III. cap. 30, and took place from the 15th of *November*, 1791.

By this act, all the preceding acts, commencing with 1 *Jac.* II. c. 30, are either repealed in part, or altered and amended ſo as to comprize what it has been thought proper to retain, in one act of parliament. It has therefore been the buſineſs of the editor carefully to compare the old regulations, with the new contained in the preſent act; and the reader is requeſted to refer from page 39 to 42, for each ſeparate regulation altered and amended by the following clauſes in the new act.

A bounty of 1s. 3d. *per* hundred weight is granted on the exportation of wheat-meal; and of 1s. 6d. *per* hundred weight on wheat-flower and biſcuit made of wheat; ſubject to the old regulation of the bounty-price of wheat.

A bounty of 10d. *per* hundred weight is granted on barley-meal, and beer meal, and bigg-meal, ſubject to the old regulation of the price of barley. The bounty on oatmeal is altered to 12d. *per* hundred weight. Sect. 2.

Oath to be made that biſcuit for exportation is made of *Britiſh* wheat; and no bounty to be allowed for a leſs quantity than upwards of one hundred weight for every mariner or paſſenger on board any ſhip, nor for leſs than two tons weight in each ſhip; over and above the ſhip's ſtores, or allowance for each mariner or paſſenger for her voyage. Sect 4.

Bond ſhall be given by the exporters, and the maſters of ſhips, for the due exportation. Sect. 5.

Exportation *prohibited*, when wheat is at or above 46s. the quarter, not only of wheat, but likewiſe of meal, flour, malt, bread, or biſcuit, made of wheat. Sect. 7.

Of rye, peaſe, or beans, when the price is at or above 30s. *per* quarter; and of meal, flour, bread, or biſcuit, made thereof.

Of barley, beer and bigg, when the price is at or above 23s. *per* quarter; and of meal, flour, bread, or biſcuit made thereof.

Of oats, when the price is at or above 15s. *per* quarter; and of meal, flour, malt, bread, or biſcuit, made of oats.

Corn, exported contrary to this act, to be forfeited, together with the ſhip, veſſel, or boat, wherein the ſame is laden, with all their furniture, apparel, tackle, &c. and the exporter ſubjected to a penalty of 20s. for every buſhel of grain, meal, &c. ſo exported. Sect. 8.

The veſſel not to be forfeited if ſatisfactory proof be made from the ſmallneſs of the quantity, that any ſuch corn, &c. was on board without the privity of the owner or maſter. Sect. 9, 10.

Corn, &c. begun to be ſhipped outwards, or ſuch part thereof as ſhall be ſhipped within twenty days from the entry, may be exported, though the prices ſhould, in the mean time, riſe to the rates at which exportation is prohibited.

This act not to extend to corn, &c. for the ſuſtenance of the crews of ſhips; nor to the victualling of his majeſty's navy; nor to beans exported to the *Britiſh* forts and

ſettlements

ſettlements in *Africa*; nor to corn carried coaſt-wiſe upon ſufferance; nor to the following quantities allowed to be exported annually, *viz.*

To *Gibraltar* from the port of *London* of all kinds of corn, Flour, &c. not above		2,500 Quarters.
To *Guernſey*, *Jerſey*, and *Alderney*, from *Southampton*,		9,800 Quarters.
To the *Iſle of Man* from	*Whitehaven*,	1,000 Quarters.
	Liverpool,	1,000 Quarters.
	Kircudbright,	500 Quarters.
To St. *Helena*, *Bencoolen*, and the Company's ſettlements in the *Eaſt-Indies*	from *Great-Britain* by the *Eaſt India* Company.	1,500 Quarters.
To the *Britiſh* forts, caſtles, or factories, in *Africa*	By the Committee of the *African* Company.	Wheat-flour 33 Tons. Biſcuit 15 Tons.

The quantities allowed to be ſent to ſundry other places, are enumerated in tables too long to be inſerted here; and being likewiſe ſubject to the proviſional orders of the lords of his majeſty's privy council, appointed for the conſideration of all matters relating to trade and foreign plantations, the merchants and others concerned in the exportation to the *Weſt-India* iſlands, &c. muſt be governed by circumſtances; the ſaid lords of the privy council being directed by this act, to regulate the proportions to be exported from different ports to each iſland reſpectively, every three months; on this account therefore, they cannot abſolutely rely on the quantities allowed to each port, as inſerted in the preſent tables.

The inhabitants of *Guernſey*, *Jerſey* and *Alderney*, may tranſport directly from thence to *Newfoundland*; the wheat, or other grain allowed to be imported into thoſe iſlands by 9 *Geo.* III. c. 28. Sect. 12.

Corn, &c. may be exported to *Ireland*, during an embargo on the exportation thereof from that kingdom. Sect. 13.

In times of war, his majeſty in council, when the parliament is not ſitting, may allow greater quantities of corn, &c. than thoſe ſpecified in the tables to be exported; but the additional quantity is not to exceed 5000 quarters of each kind of grain; and 2000 tons of the ſeveral ſorts of ground corn, and biſcuit in any one year. Sect. 14.

After *November* 15, 1791, the duties on the *importation* of foreign wheat, &c. to be regulated according to the prices ſpecified in the following table, marked D. Sect. 15.

			s.	*d.*
WHEAT when the price is under 50*s.* per Quarter		High duty	24	3
——— if at, or above 50*s.* but under 54*s.*		Firſt low duty	2	6
——— if at or above 54*s.*		Second low duty	0	6
Importation of wheat-meal and flour to be governed by the price of wheat as follows		High duty per cwt.	6	6
		Firſt low duty	1	6
		Second low duty	1	0
N. B. Malt of all kinds of grain prohibited.				
BARLEY, beer or bigg when the price is under 25*s.*		per Quarter		
	High duty	ditto	22	0
——— at or above 25*s.* but under 27*s.*	Firſt low duty	ditto	1	3
——— if above 27*s.*	Second low duty	ditto	0	3
Importation of *Indian* corn or maize to be governed by the price of barley as follows,	High duty	per Quarter	22	0
	Firſt low duty	ditto	1	3
	Second low duty	ditto	0	3
RYE, peaſe, beans, when the price is under 34*s.*		per Quarter		
	High duty	ditto	22	0
—— if at or above 34*s.* but under 37*s.*	Firſt low duty	ditto	1	6
—— at, or above 37*s.*	Second low duty	ditto	0	3

OATS,

			s.	d.
OATS, when the price is under 17*s.*	High duty	per Quarter	6	7
——— if at or above 17*s.* but under 18*s.*	First low duty	ditto	1	0
——— at or above 18*s.*	Second low duty	ditto	0	2

A ſeparate table marked E. regulates the importation from *Ireland*, proviſionally, when an act of the parliament of that kingdom ſhall permit the importation from *Great-Britain*, under the regulations mentioned in the ſaid table. It extends the conditions of this table likewiſe to importations from *Quebeck*, or other *Britiſh* colonies or plantations in *North America*. Sect. 16.

On importation of corn as the growth of *Ireland*, *Quebeck*, &c. the maſter of the ſhip is to bring a certificate thereof, from the officers of the port where it was ſhipped, expreſſing likewiſe the quantity. Sect. 17.

No corn, &c. to be carried coaſt-wiſe, from any port, where the exportation is not allowed at the time of ſhipping; but may be landed or unſhipped at any other port of *Great-Britain*, from whence the ſame, according to the regulations of this act, may then be exported. Sect. 21.

Veſſels with foreign corn, &c. arriving at ports of *Great-Britain*, where the high duties are payable, or where importation is prohibited, may depart to ports where the ſame may be imported on the low duties. Sect. 25.

Foreign corn may be brought directly to *Grangemouth*, in the county of *Stirling*, or to *Greenock*, in the river *Clyde*, in order to be conveyed from thence reſpectively, by or through the canal called the *Forth* and *Clyde* canal navigation, in lighters; to any port or creek at which foreign corn, &c. may then be imported. And from *Greenock* to the eaſt coaſt of *Scotland*; as well as from *Grangemouth* to the weſt coaſt; corn, &c. may be tranſported in manner above mentioned to any port or creek, where the ſame may be then landed upon payment of the low duties, ſubject to the regulations of this act. The certificates, bonds, and ſecurities, required muſt be given within three days after unlading the ſaid foreign corn, &c. otherwiſe both the corn, and the ſhip, or lighter, ſhall be forfeited. Sect. 26. 29.

The maritime counties of *England* ſhall be divided into twelve diſtricts. See p. 42; and *Scotland* into four. The exportation to be regulated in the firſt diſtrict, by the prices at the corn-exchange at *London*. See p. 41. And the ſeveral proprietors of the ſaid corn-exchange, or the major part of them are authorized to appoint an inſpector of the corn returns, who is to deliver his commiſſion within one week after his appointment into the hands of the lord mayor, and enter into a bond to the corporation of *London*, with two ſufficient ſureties, to be approved by the lord mayor, for the faithful execution of his office, and ſhall alſo take the oath preſcribed by this act. An office ſhall be appointed for him in ſome convenient place within the corn exchange. Sect. 31, 32, 34.

In caſe the proprietors of the corn exchange upon the death or removal of any inſpector of corn returns, ſhall neglect to appoint another within a week; the lord mayor and court of aldermen are authorized to appoint a fit and proper perſon to the ſaid office. And no inſpector ſhall be removeable, but by the lord mayor and court of aldermen. In caſe of ſickneſs, a deputy inſpector may be appointed. Sect. 35, 36.

The oath required to be taken by corn factors, ſee p. 42, is by this act, changed to a ſimple declaration. Sect. 38.

The weekly returns made by the factors and other dealers in corn, &c. ſhall be entered by the inſpector in a book kept for that purpoſe, but they ſhall not be ſhewn to any perſon whatever, without an order in writing under the hand and ſeal of the lord mayor, or any two of the aldermen, under a penalty of ten pounds. Sect. 39.

The inſpector to make up weekly accounts of the average quantity and price of each ſort of *Britiſh* corn, &c. ſold in *London*, and to tranſmit the average prices every *Friday* to the receiver of the corn returns appointed by this act, who is to tranſmit a certificate thereof to the collectors of the cuſtoms at *London*, and the ports in *Eſſex*, *Kent*, and *Suſſex*, as the guide for *exportation*. And the ſaid inſpector ſhall make up, and tranſmit the like accounts of the average prices to the receiver of the corn returns, who is to tranſmit a certificate thereof, to the collectors of the cuſtoms at *London*, &c. as the rule for *importation*. Sect. 41, 42.

Inſpector

Inſpector to deliver a copy of the average prices without delay, to the lord mayor and aldermen, at their next ſeſſions of the peace; to be publiſhed by them in the *London Gazette*, once in each of the four weeks immediately ſucceeding ſuch ſeſſion. Factors to pay to the inſpector for *Britiſh* corn brought into the Thames *eaſtward* of *London* bridge, and ſold 1d. *per laſt*, and for foreign corn 2*d.* and to deliver to him an account of the quantity, &c. Sect. 43, 44.

The appointment of inſpectors, and other regulations reſpecting the weekly returns, &c. for the other *eleven diſtricts* of *England*, are only repetitions of the rules to be obſerved in the firſt diſtrict, which includes the ports of *London*, *Eſſex*, *Kent* and *Middleſex*; it is therefore needleſs to inſert them as they can be of no uſe to the merchants, or other perſons concerned in the corn trade in general, whoſe tranſactions will be comfortable to the regulations of the firſt diſtrict already given.

The regulations for the importation and exportation of corn in *Scotland*, differ not materially from thoſe of *England*, except in the appointment and denominations of the officers. The ſheriff, or ſteward-depute, or ſubſtitute, is to tranſmit the weekly account of prices, which are to be fixed by the meaſures and weights uſed in each country, to the receiver of corn returns at *London*. Sheriffs, &c. not cauſing the prices to be fixed and determined as the act directs, ſhall forfeit twenty pounds.

When the parliament is not ſitting, if the average price of any ſort of corn, &c. ſhould be higher than that at which the ſame ſort of foreign corn may be imported at the low duties; the king in council may prohibit exportation. But the prohibition not to extend to foreign corn already imported and warehouſed. Sect. 70, 71.

All corn ſhall be meaſured and computed by the *Wincheſter* buſhel; and a *quarter* ſhall be deemed to conſiſt of *eight* of ſuch buſhels. The mayor or chief officer of every city or town in each diſtrict from which corn returns are directed to be made by this act, and the ſheriffs in the reſpective diſtricts of *Scotland*, ſhall cauſe a ſtandard *Wincheſter* buſhel to be provided and kept in each city and town, and the meaſures commonly uſed in any city or town, and differing in quantity from it, ſhall be compared and computed by the ſtandard *Wincheſter* buſhel, the only meaſure to be deemed legal. Sect. 82.

When corn is ſold by weight, *fifty-ſeven* pounds avoirdupoiſe of wheat ſhall be deemed equal to a *Wincheſter* buſhel, and all computations by meaſure for the purpoſes of this act, are to be made by the *ſtricken* and not by the *heaped* buſhel. *Fifty-five* pounds avoirdupoiſe of rye ſhall be deemed equal to every ſuch buſhel of rye. *Forty-nine* pounds of barley, and *forty-two* pounds of beer or bigg, ſhall be deemed equal to every ſuch buſhel of barley, beer or bigg. *Thirty-eight* pounds of oats ſhall be deemed equal to every ſuch buſhel of oats. *Fifty-ſix* pounds avoirdupoiſe of wheat-meal, and *forty-five* pounds of wheat flour, ſhall be deemed equal to every *Wincheſter* buſhel of unground wheat. *Fifty-three* pounds of rye-meal ſhall be deemed equal to every ſuch buſhel of unground rye. *Forty-eight* pounds of barley-meal ſhall be deemed equal to every ſuch buſhel of unground barley. *Forty one* pounds of beer or bigg-meal ſhall be deemed equal to every ſuch buſhel of unground beer or bigg. *Twenty-two* pounds of oatmeal ſhall be deemed equal to every ſuch buſhel of unground oats. The quantity of ground corn in ſacks to be determined by weighing two ſacks out of twenty.

The other regulations of this act regard the collecting of the duties, payment of bounties, paſſing accounts between the cuſtom-houſes and the treaſury, &c. &c. none of which convey mercantile information. We ſhall therefore cloſe this important article with an obſervation which may afford great comfort to the numerous inhabitants of the very populous and daily increaſing city of *London*. It appears to the editor, that the wiſe meaſures taken by the legiſlature in this act, are admirably calculated to prevent any great advance in the price of that neceſſary part of our food *bread*; unleſs a real dearth, which God in his mercy forbid! ſhould at any future time, afflict not only this, but moſt of the corn countries of *Europe*, at one, and the ſame period.

N° II.

To Bills of Exchange.

THIS great cauſe, the final deciſion of which was moſt anxiouſly waited for by all perſons concerned in the negociation of bills of exchange, is ſtated at large from page 450 to 454, where it is noticed as being referred on certain points of law to the twelve judges. They accordingly delivered their opinions in the houſe of lords on Friday *Feb.* 11th, 1791, after which their lordſhips were pleaſed to *affirm*, the law term, for confirming the judgment given by the court of king's-bench. *Minet* and *Fector* v. *Gibſon* and *Johnſon*, B. R. Trin. Term. 1789. *Gibſon* and *Johnſon*, Appellants. *Minet* and *Fector*, Reſpondents. Houſe of Lords, *Feb.* 1791.

A reference to the *ſeven* ſpecial counts ſtated in the declaration on the bill, *ſee* p. 450, and to the points propoſed to the judges for their opinion, p. 45, renders any repetition in this place totally unneceſſary. But a very conciſe ſtatement of the caſe, as it affected *Gibſon* and *Johnſon*, is requiſite, to render the final deciſion, and its conſequences to the mercantile world ſtill more explicit.

Liveſay and *Hargrave*, copartners, living at *Mancheſter*, drew a bill of exchange upon *Gibſon* and *Johnſon* of *London*, payable to *John White or order*, when in fact the drawers knew no ſuch perſon; and this fictitious name they indorſed on the bill, to make it negociable, their own credit being on the decline; in this ſtate it came into the hands of *Minet* and *Fector*, and was ſent to *Gibſon* and *Johnſon* in the uſual manner for acceptance: they did accept it, but when it became due refuſed payment. *Minet* and *Fector* then brought an action againſt them, which was tried, and the jury found a general verdict for the plaintiffs upon the ground of the *fifth* count, which conſidered it as a bill payable to bearer. Againſt this deciſion the plaintiffs in error appealed to the houſe of lords.

The judges were unanimouſly of opinion, that there was no ground to charge the drawers, who were likewiſe the indorſers of the fictitious name *John White*, with forgery, or even intentional fraud; a point which had been ſtrongly inſiſted upon, in order to annul the bill, and thereby ſet aſide the verdict. On the ſecond article, whether the court had a right to conſider the bill as payable to *bearer*, a great difference of opinion took place; and *ſix* of the judges delivered their ſentiments that the bill might be deemed *in law*, a bill payable to bearer: *viz.* The lords *Kenyon* and *Loughborough*, juſtice *Gould*, and the barons *Hotham*, *Thompſon* and *Perryn*. The lord chancellor, the chief baron *Eyre*, and Mr. Juſtice *Heath*, were of opinion that the judgment of the court of king's bench could not be ſupported on any of the counts; and the chief baron forcibly inveighed againſt the conſequences of converting bills payable *to order* into bills payable to bearer; for he juſtly obſerved, that the practice of ſupporting credit by the kind of bill in queſtion was of ſo alarming a nature as to require an immediate interference; and he expreſſed his apprehenſion that affirming the deciſion of the court of king's bench would increaſe the evil, inſtead of checking it, and deeply injure the intereſts of commerce, which depended on the ſupport of *fair*, and the diſcouragement of *falſe* credit.

The lord chancellor could not diveſt his mind of the idea of fraud in the tranſaction. The reaſon for making the bill payable to the order of *John White*, was to give it a greater degree of credit, and a more extenſive circulation. It was to give countenance to a thing that was unreal, which in his opinion muſt be deemed a fraud.

His lordſhip forewarned the judges in the court of king's-bench, that the very next caſe which came before them would oblige them to decide, whether the putting the name of *John White*, or any other fictitious name, on a bill of exchange, was not a forgery within the ſtatute. He wiſhed it had been ſtated, and he thought the judges who were of opinion that there was neither forgery nor fraud in the tranſaction, had confined themſelves too cloſely to the *ſpecial* verdict. It muſt be decided ſaid his lordſhip, whether thoſe who call themſelves merchants ſhall be permitted to put fictitious names, or the names of any other perſons, nor their own, on bills, and write thoſe names themſelves. It is a queſtion, my lords, which demands a ſolution—how far ſuch

ſuch an inſtrument as this, is or is not to be conſidered as having been made for the purpoſe of obtaining money under falſe pretences.

His lordſhip pathetically lamented the hardſhips of the caſe with reſpect to the holders of the bill, *who had paid a valuable conſideration for it, having diſcounted it*; but he thought the criminality of the act ought to have prevented holders of it from maintaining an action upon it.

With reſpect to the queſtion, whether this was a bill payable *to bearer*, his lordſhip differed totally from thoſe learned judges who ſaid it ought to be ſo conſidered; and he very properly aſked, at what period of time it became a bill payable to bearer, ſince it was originally drawn payable to order, and the holders had taken it as ſuch—did the change take place before or after it was accepted; this ought to be determined—for as a meaſure of general policy, it was of extreme importance, that tranſactions of this kind ſhould be ſtopped. Fictions on bills would be the conſtant courſe, if their lordſhips made ſuch bills payable to bearer.

The cuſtom of merchants was pleaded in vain, by lord *Loughborough*; for it by no means applies to the preſent caſe, and the lord chief baron was perfectly right in ſaying that no ſuch regulation was to be found in any of our books: As to the cuſtom of brokers who are agents to foreign merchants reſiding at a vaſt diſtance from this country, to prevent ſending back a *foreign* bill of exchange, which might be highly prejudicial to the merchant here, it is a caſe widely different; here is no intention to raiſe money by a fictitious credit, and if ſuch a foreign bill were found by a ſtranger without any indorſement, it would be no better to him than waſte paper.

But the editor, with great deference to the opinion of the learned judge, is extremely apprehenſive that the final deciſion, which in his humble opinion ſeems to have followed the general rule of parliament, in adhering to the opinion of the majority—he means, *the majority of the judges*, has eſtabliſhed a precedent, which will facilitate the raiſing of artificial capitals for opening new country banks, in almoſt every market town in *Great-Britain*; and will increaſe the fabrication of accommodation-bills, for the purpoſe of ſupporting rotten credit, to the great injury of fair commercial credit, which ought to be protected and ſecured by the laws of the land, againſt all attempts to undermine it by the circulation of fraudulent paper.

In this caſe, an alteration of the date of a bill had been made after acceptance; and it was decided, that any alteration of the date of a bill of exchange after acceptance, whereby the payment would be accelerated, avoids the inſtrument, and no action can be afterwards brought upon it, even by an innocent holder for a valuable conſideration given by him for it. On this occaſion lord *Kenyon* and judge *Buller* in their arguments, quoted *Beawes' Lex Mercatoria* as an unqueſtionable authority. See p. 416. *Maſter* and others, v. *Milter*, K. B. *Trin.* Term, 1791.

N° III. To Bankruptcy.

Special Caſes of Debts that cannot be proved under the Commiſſion. *See* page 550.

Ex parte Smith, in the matter of Lewis and Potter.

THIS petition prayed that a debt proved by Sir *James Eſdaile* and Co. under the commiſſion againſt *Lewis* and *Potter*, on certain notes and bills, which had been indorſed by the bankrupts, might be expunged, on account of the holders' having, ſince the proof of the debt, diſcharged the acceptors of the bill, and drawers of the notes, without notice to the indorſers, or their aſſignees. The firſt note which was included in the prayer of this petition, was a promiſſory note made by *Barber* to *Powell*, and endorſed by *Powell* to *Lewis* and *Potter*, who, having occaſion to diſcount it, endorſed it to *Eſdaile* and Co. *Lewis* and *Potter* became bankrupts before the note became due. The note not being honoured when it fell due, Sir *James Eſdaile* and Co. proved the amount in *June*, 1788, under the commiſſion againſt *Lewis* and *Potter*, after which they proceeded at law againſt *Barber* and *Powell*, to judgment, and then, there having been a propoſition on the part of *Barber* to pay 15*s.* in the pound, to all his creditors, in full diſcharge of their debts, *Eſdaile* and Co. accepted the ſame, and gave a full diſcharge to *Barber* for the amount of this note, without the conſent and privity of the aſſignees of *Lewis* and *Potter*. In Chancery Sitt. before *Mich.* Term, 1789.

Againſt the petition, it was argued, that the rule, which prevailed where the drawer or indorſer were ſolvent, could not prevail where the indorſer was a bankrupt; the meaning of that rule, which requires immediate notice to be given to the drawer, was,

that the drawer, upon taking up the bill, might recover from the acceptor, the amount of thoſe effects, ſuppoſed to be in his hands, in reſpect to which the bill was drawn; and ſo, in the caſe of a promiſſory note, where the drawer did not pay at the time, notice was required to be given to the indorſer, in order that he may take it up, and recover over againſt the drawer; and the conſequence is, that if the holder of the note or bill, inſtead of giving notice to the drawer or indorſer, will compound with the acceptor of the bill, or the drawer of the note, and diſcharge him in reſpect thereof, he precludes the drawer or indorſer from this advantage; and therefore ſhall not afterwards call upon them for payment. But where the indorſer is a bankrupt, as in the preſent caſe, ſuch notice cannot be neceſſary, nor can it be neceſſary to have the conſent of the aſſignees to accept a compoſition, when it appears to be a *bonâ fide* tranſaction; for the indorſer being a bankrupt, it is impoſſible he ſhould take up the note himſelf, which is the only reaſon of the notice being neceſſary. It would be a very unreaſonable rule, which required the holder of a bill or note to accept, at his peril, a fair compoſition from the acceptor, which was the beſt that his circumſtances would allow, and which was made upon a full inveſtigation of his affairs—that if any fraud appeared in the particular tranſaction, and that, in fact, the compoſition taken, was not the beſt bargain that the holder could make, this would be an anſwer in the particular caſe; but that the general rule, as between ſolvent perſons, ought not to apply generally, where the party to whom notice was expected to be given was a bankrupt.

Lord Chancellor Thurlow. I have before decided that the doctrine of notice, which holds amongſt ſolvent perſons, does not apply as between bankrupt eſtates; but, here, the indorſer only was bankrupt, the maker and the payer of the note were not. The debt proved by Sir *James Eſdaile* was undoubtedly well proved at the time, and the queſtion is, whether the ſubſequent conduct of the creditor has deſtroyed that intereſt which he acquired by ſuch proof. By the compoſition he has made with the drawer of the note, which goes to the length of diſcharging of the drawer, he, certainly, has prevented the aſſignee of the indorſer from coming on the drawer of the note for payment of what his eſtates ſhall pay in conſequence of the proof; and yet, on the other hand, it does ſeem a ſtrong thing to ſay that, where there are many names on a bill, one of whom is inſolvent, though not bankrupt, and the other bankrupt, and the holder proves under all the commiſſions, and then makes a compoſition *bonâ fide* with the inſolvent perſon, and obtains from him all that he poſſibly can; that he ſhall thereby be deprived of the benefit of all the proviſion made by him under the commiſſions againſt the other parties who ſtood on the bill poſterior to the party compounded with. And I am well ſatisfied, in this caſe, Sir *James Eſdaile* did, in fact, make the beſt terms he could with the drawer of the note, by taking 15*s.* in the pound of him in full. And whatever difficulty I may find in making a precedent which allowed of ſuch a compoſition, without giving notice to the aſſignees of the indorſer, I am convinced that the juſtice of this caſe, if it ſtood alone, would not require me to expunge this debt. The caſe made, does not impute any fraud to the tranſaction of this compoſition; but, on the contrary, the holders uſed all their diligence at law againſt the drawer of the note and the payer, and then made the beſt terms they could with the drawer; though at the ſame time, they have gone to the extent of acquitting him altogether in reſpect of the note. However, whatever may be the circumſtances of the preſent caſe, I think, in point of precedent, it may be dangerous to ſay, that, after ſuch an acquittal, the holder may reſort to the indorſer's eſtate. It is certainly open to this ſort of fraud, that when the holder ſees that in one way or the other, he is ſure of his 20*s.* in the pound, he may favour an acceptor, at the expence of the indorſer; by compounding with the acceptor for juſt ſo much as he conceives will be the deficiency under the indorſer's commiſſion. In this view, it may be a dangerous precedent; and I cure this danger, by ſaying generally, that the holder of the paper ſhall not compound with the prior names on the bill, but with the conſent of the aſſignees of the poſterior party. And it is not an anſwer to ſay, that if any fraud is practiſed in the compoſition, that ſhall take it out of the general rule. It is much better, and more convenient in practice, to have a preciſe rule to go by; and juſtice will, in general, be better done to all parties. It is not that notice is ſtrictly neceſſary, but I go upon this; the debt is well proved againſt the indorſer's eſtate; this gives his aſſignees a right of action againſt the acceptor or drawer, for the amount paid out of the indorſer's eſtate; but this right is cut away by the compoſition and diſcharge

given

given to the acceptor by the holder. Therefore, it is better to ſay, let the aſſignees either take the whole, or permit the holder to make the moſt of it he can againſt the acceptor. I think, therefore, the debt muſt be expunged.

A few days afterwards, this cauſe was mentioned again; when his lordſhip ſaid, he had conſidered it a good deal, and had converſed on the ſubject with ſome of the judges; and he was ſatisfied that the holders muſt get the conſent of the aſſignees of the indorſer, before they can diſcharge the acceptor without diſcharging the indorſer's eſtate at the ſame time. *Reports of Caſes argued and determined in the Court of Chancery.* By William Brown, Eſq. *of the Temple.* Vol. II. 1789.

Ex parte HARRISON, in the Matter of LEWIS and POTTER.

THIS caſe aroſe on an engagement, by *Lewis* and *Potter*, to warrant the payment of the bill of exchange in queſtion in like manner as if they had indorſed it. This engagement was in writing, but the bill did not become due till after the bankruptcy of *Lewis* and *Potter*.

Lord Chancellor ſaid, certainly, a party may warrant the payment of a bill of exchange, by other means than by endorſing it; but in order to enable the holder to prove his debt under the ſtatute of rebate 7 *Geo.* I. he muſt make himſelf a creditor by endorſement: There is no debt proveable under the proviſion of that ſtatute, but what ariſes upon the face of the inſtrument.

Therefore refuſed to order proof of the debt. *Ibid.* Vol. II.

This cauſe came to a hearing on the prayer of the petition to the lord chancellor, that the right of the petitioners to the ſhip therein mentioned, and the money ariſing therefrom, might be declared and eſtabliſhed to them. Ex parte *Batſon* and others, in the matter of *Gooch* and *Cotton*, bankrupts, Lincoln's Inn Hall, 10th *Auguſt*, 1791.

The caſe was briefly this—A mortgage of the ſhip *Nautilus* was made when ſhe was in the port of *Dublin*, and a delivery of the munitions: The mortgagee inſured her there, and made a ſecond mortgage; the ſecond mortgagee took poſſeſſion, as ſoon as he was informed ſhe was in an *Engliſh* port: This is a ſufficient poſſeſſion to take it out of the ſtatute of 21 *Jac.* c. 19. See *Bankruptcy*, page 520.

Gooch and *Cotton*, original owners of the ſaid ſhip, being indebted in the courſe of trade to *Lindegreen* and Co. in certain ſums of money, mortgaged, or aſſigned her over, by deed, dated *Auguſt* 20th, 1783; and by another deed or indenture of leaſe and releaſe, bearing date 17th and 18th of *September*, 1783, a ſecond mortgage or aſſignment for the ſame cauſe was made by *Lindegreen* and Co. to the petitioners. The ſhip remained at *Dublin* until the 14th of *September*, when ſhe ſailed for *Cadiz*. In the following month, both the *firſt* and *ſecond* mortgagees became bankrupts: The ſimple queſtions therefore were; whether the aſſignees of *Lindegreen* and Co. had a right to the ſaid ſhip, her munitions, &c. not having taken poſſeſſion of her in the port of *Dublin*, though ſhe remained there a ſufficient time for that purpoſe; and whether the poſſeſſion taken by the petitioners, of the ſaid ſhip as ſoon as ſhe arrived in a port of *Great-Britain* from her voyage, was not ſuch a poſſeſſion as deprived the aſſignees of *Lindegreen* and Co. of all right whatever to the ſaid ſhip, or to the recovery of the money ariſing therefrom.

The arguments of Mr. *Manſfield* and Mr. *Cooke*, on the part of the petitioners; and of the ſolicitor general and Mr. *Campbell* on the part of the aſſignees, are given at large in *Brown*'s Reports, Vol. III.

The former contended that the poſſeſſion taken by the petitioners, on the return of the ſhip to *Great-Britain*, was ſuch a poſſeſſion as took it out of the before-cited ſtatute.

The latter, that poſſeſſion ſhould have been taken before the ſhip left *Dublin*; and in default thereof, they inſiſted that the property remained veſted in the aſſignees of *Lindegreen* and Co.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR ſaid, if the ſhip had been chartered from *Dublin* to *Cadiz*, with liberty to touch at a port in *England*, has it ever been held that the mortgagee was obliged to give notice. If there had been a new voyage commenced under the authority of *Gooch* and *Cotton*, that would have made the caſe different; but here the inſurance was for a voyage beginning from *Dublin*, where the ſhip was chartered, and the voyage begun, it would be difficult to take poſſeſſion. A notice to the captain would be to ſtop the voyage. His lordſhip, therefore, granted the prayer of the petition.

Brown's Rep. Vol. III.

APPENDIX. N° IV.

An ACCOUNT of the Amount of the PUBLIC DEBTS, as they ſtood on the 5th Day of January, 1791; with the annual Intereſt and other Charges payable thereon.

	£. s. d.	Principal Debt. £. s. d.	Annual Intereſt. £. s. d.	Management, and other Charges payable thereon £. s. d.	TOTAL. £. s. d.
EXCHEQUER.					
Annuities for long terms, being the remainder of the original Sum contributed and unſubſcribed to the South Sea Company	1,836,275 17 10¾	1,903,431 6 1	139,299 4 8	5,250 — —	144,649 4 8
Do. ——— for two and three lives, being the remainder after what is fallen in by deaths	67,155 8 2¾	2,200 — —			
Exchequer bills made out for intereſt of old bills		18,000 — —	540 — —	— —	540 — —
Annuities for lives, with the benefit of ſurvivorſhip, granted by an act 5 Geo. III. being the original ſum contributed					
Note. The land taxes and duties on malt, &c. being annual grants, are not charged in this account; nor the amount of the Exchequer bills, viz. £. 3,500,000; nor the £.1683,891 19 4½, being part of £.2,000,000; nor the £.980,500, part of £.1,000,000, raiſed by three ſeveral acts of parliament of the laſt ſeſſion, and charged on the ſupplies of the preſent year.					
EAST-INDIA COMPANY.					
By two acts of parliament 9 Will. III. and two other acts 6 and 9 Anne at £.3 per cent. per ann.		3,200,000 — —	96,000 — —	1,285 14 4	97,285 14 4
Annuities at £. 3 per cent. per ann. 1744.		1,000,000 — —	30,000 — —	401 15 8	30,401 15 8
BANK OF ENGLAND.					
Purchaſed of the South Sea Company		4,000,000 — —	120,000 — —	1,898 3 5	121,898 3 5
On their original fund, at £. 3 per cent. per ann. from 1ſt Auguſt 1743	3,200,000 — —				
For cancelling Exchequer bills, by acts 3 Geo. I.	500,000 — —				
Annuities, at £.3 per cent. per ann. 1714	1,250,000 — —	7,686,800 — —	230,604 — —	4,000 — —	234,604 — —
Ditto — £. 3 per cent. per ann. 1719	1,750,000 — —				
Ditto — £. 3 per cent. per ann. 1746	986,800 — —				
Ditto — £. 3 per cent. per ann. granted by an act 12 Geo. I.		1,000,000 — —	30,000 — —	450 — —	30,450 — —
Ditto — £. 3 per cent. per ann. conſolidated by acts 25, 28, 29, 31, 32, and 33 Geo. II. and ſeveral ſubſequent acts	101,401,696 5 1¼				
Ditto — £. 3 per cent. per ann. granted and conſolidated with the above capital, being part of £.6,000,000, granted by an act 22 Geo. III but by a ſubſcriber not having completed the payment of £. 1,160, being his proportion of the principal ſum of £. 2,000, the ſum is reduced to	5,998,000 — —	107,399,696 5 1¼	3,221,990 17 9	47,114 17 3	3,269,011 5 —
Ditto — £. 3 per cent. per ann. conſolidated by acts 25 Geo. II. 5 and 21 Geo III.		37,340,973 16 4	1,120,202 4 3	16,075 7 8	1,136,277 11 11
Ditto — £. 4 per cent. per ann granted by acts 17, 20, 21, 22, 23, and 24 Geo. III.		32,7 0,000 — —	1,310,000 — —	14,737 10 —	1,324,737 10 —
Ditto — £. 5 per cent. per ann. granted by acts 24 and 25 Geo. III.		17,369,993 9 10	893,499 13 5½	8,041 9 11	901,541 3 4½

SOUTH-SEA COMPANY.

	Principal Debt.	Annual Interest.	Management, and other Charges payable thereon.	TOTAL.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
On their capital stock and annuities, 9 Geo. I.	24,065,084 13 11½	721,952 10 9	14,022 3 2	735,974 13 11
Annuities at £. 3 per cent. per ann. 1751	1,919,600 — —	57,588 — —	943 15 6	58,531 15 6
Memorandum:				
By an act 18 Geo. II. annuities on lives were granted to the amount of £. 22,500, which were reduced on the 5th January 1787 to				
19 Geo. II. ditto £. 45,000, which were reduced to £. 33,750,				
30 Geo. II. ditto £. 33,750, which were reduced to £. 2,849 13.				
18 Geo. III. ditto £. 2,849 13. which were reduced to £. 5,318 18. 7,				
19 Geo. III. ditto £. 5,318 18. 7, which were reduced to				
From which time the Commissioners appointed for the reduction of the National Debt are entitled to annuities fallen in by lapsed lives.	— —	12,318 5 —	— —	67,196 11 7
	— —	22,466 10 —		
	— —	24,567 5 —		
	— —	2,769 13 —		
	— —	5,174 18 7		
1 Geo. III. ditto were granted for the term of 99 years, payable at the bank of England, to the amount of 128,250 - -				
2 Geo. III. ditto - ditto 98 years ditto 120,000 - -				
20 Geo. III. ditto - ditto 80 years ditto 217,500 - -				
22 Geo. III. ditto - ditto 78 years ditto 118,125 - -	— —	680,375 — —	7,654 4 4½	688,029 4 4½
23 Geo. III. ditto - ditto 77 years ditto 80,000 - -				
24 Geo. III. ditto - ditto 75½ years ditto 16,500 - -				
28 Geo. III. ditto - ditto 30 years ditto 147,150 7 -				
19 Geo. III. ditto - ditto 29 years ditto 257,181 1 5½	— —	418,333 — 11	4,548 14 6½	422,881 15 5½
29 Geo. III. ditto - ditto 18¼ years ditto 14,001 12 6⅝				
17 Geo. III. ditto - ditto 10 years, amounting to the sum of £. 25,000 per ann. which ceased on the 5th April, 1787, and is to be placed to the account of the Commissioners appointed for paying off the National Debt.		25,000 — —	— —	25,000 — —
	240,154,879 11 4⅛	9,162,781 3 4⅛	126,423 15 10	9,289,110 9 2½

Memorandum: No management on the annuities for 18¼ years, granted by act 29 Geo. III. inserted in this account, not being allowed by the Lords of the Treasury; and on the 10th October, 1790, £. 50,114. 19s. was impressed to Charles Townshend, Esquire, to pay five quarters' interest on the Tontine, but the future annuity is not yet ascertained.

Exchequer,
the 21st day of March, 1791.

ROBERT JENNINGS.

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FINIS.

Ex. J. M.

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